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A DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

FOR THE

Use of Schools, and for General Reference;

WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF

PRONUNCIATION AND ORTHOGRAPHY,

FULLY EXPLAINED AND PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED;

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A CONCISE CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, &c.

BY

ROBERT SULLIVAN, LL.D., T.C.D.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, ETC.

Twenty-third Edition.

EDITED BY

P. W. JOYCE, LL.D., T.C.D.



DUBLIN: SULLIVAN, BROTHERS.

LONDON: LONGMANS & CO.;

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.; HAMILTON, ADAMS, & CO.

EDINBURGH: J. MENZIES & CO. HALIFAX, N.S.: A. & W. MACKINLAY

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND ADELAIDE: GEORGE ROBERTSON;

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1877.

302 . f . 53

Ballantyne Press
BALLANTYNE, HANSON AND CO.
EDINBURGH AND LONDON

PREFACE TO THE ORIGINAL EDITION.

THE great object which the Author of this Work had in view was to enable the Publishers to supply the teachers and pupils of the National Schools in Ireland with a complete Dictionary of the English language, at a price commensurate with their humble means. In order to effect this, he saw that it would be necessary to bring the work within the smallest possible dimensions, consistent with its completeness as a Dictionary. And this, he conceives, he has effected; for, notwithstanding the smallness of its size, it will be found to contain all the authorised words given in the largest and most recent works on the subject. In fact, it contains between two and three thousand words more than WALKER'S, which has been so long regarded as one of the standard dictionaries of the English language; and though the meanings or explanations of the words have been necessarily abridged and condensed, yet they will be found quite as full as in the standard work just mentioned.

The small, but clear and distinct type, with which the Work has been printed, has contributed much to the attainment of the object which the Compiler had in view. It is, however, chiefly owing to the simple, but novel plan, on which it has been drawn up, that he has been enabled to combine, in the same Dictionary, those very desirable, but difficult, and apparently incompatible qualities, conciseness and completeness. Instead of giving the PRONUNCIATION, and what is called the ETYMOLOGY, of every word, as is usual in our larger dictionaries, he has, by omitting both in the body of the Work, economised space to an almost incredible extent. These omissions, which at first view must seem great defects, he has fully supplied in another part of the Work, in which will be found, arranged in alphabetical order, all the DIFFICULT and IRREGULAR WORDS in the language, with rules for their pronunciation; and also almost everything that is practically useful in etymology, under the head of DERIVATION.

As at least nineteen out of every twenty words in the English language are regular in their pronunciation, that is, are pronounced according to the usual sounds of the letters in the alphabet, it is surely unnecessary to write down the pronunciation of each, as is done in WALKER'S and SHERIDAN'S dictionaries. It is quite sufficient, one would think, to draw the attention of the learner to the difficult and irregular words, and to supply him with practical rules for their pronunciation. This has been done in the present Work ; and if the learner makes himself acquainted with the pronunciation of these words, which are comparatively few in number, he will be able to pronounce all the other words in the language without difficulty. In fact, he will only have to attend to the position of the accent, and the usual sound of the letters.*

And what can be more unsatisfactory than the ETYMOLOGICAL information given in our English dictionaries? Even in the voluminous and celebrated work of Dr. JOHNSON, the amount of information on this important and interesting branch of lexicography, scarcely ever exceeds a Latin or French word, *par parenthèse*. Now, of what use is the mere indication of the root? To those who know anything of the learned languages, such information is unnecessary; and to those who do not, it is useless—unless, indeed, the primary meaning, and secondary applications of the term referred to, be fully and clearly explained. On this subject HORNE TOOKE has truly said, “It is a trifling etymology that barely refers us to some word in another language, either the same or similar, unless the meaning of the word, and cause of its imposition, can be discovered by such a reference.”

Instead, therefore, of following the usual plan of merely indicating the root of the words, which would have occupied much space to little purpose, the Compiler has, as he said before, given almost everything that is practically useful in etymology, under the head of DERIVATION. Many of the “ENGLISH ETYMOLOGIES” will be found novel, and, it is hoped, interesting; and the LATIN and GREEK ROOTS which he has selected and illustrated, are those by which the English language has been most enriched.†

* See Preface to the Twenty-third Edition.

† In order to leave more space for the enlargement of the Dictionary, this large list of words has been omitted in the present edition. They have, however, been republished, with numerous ADDITIONS, under the title of “A Manual of Etymology; or, First Steps to a Knowledge of the English Language.”

PREFACE TO THE TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

THE following are the principal changes made in the present edition :—

Every word in the Dictionary will be found in its proper place in the columns : in the preceding editions, words belonging to the same family were commonly grouped in one paragraph, an arrangement that caused some inconvenience in reference.

The Appendix has been incorporated with the work ; and a number of new words have been introduced, chiefly those that have come into use since the book was last revised.

Many words in the language have changed their orthography, or their pronunciation, or both, since the last revision : all these have been carefully brought into accordance with the standard of the present time.

The Vocabulary of Geographical Names has been revised and corrected in accordance with the recent changes and discoveries in that branch of the subject ; and the etymological part has been greatly enlarged.

A new and beautiful type has been adopted, which cannot fail to facilitate reference, and to add to the attractiveness of the book.

It is, however, in connection with the pronunciation that the most marked change has been made. The Author of the Dictionary remarks in his original Preface, that, as regards the great majority of English words, nothing more is necessary for ascertaining the pronunciation than a knowledge of the position of the accent, and an attention to the usual sounds of the letters. Accordingly, in words of this class, he merely gave the accent (if the word were not a monosyllable) ; but in cases where the accent was not sufficient, he indicated the full pronunciation, or as much of it as was necessary. The same plan has been followed in the present edition, with these differences, however :—

1. A regular phonetic system has been adopted, the key to which is given at the foot of each page. 2. The pronunciation of a vastly greater number of words is indicated ;—it has been given in every case where there could be the slightest doubt. The work may now be considered, in fact, a Complete Pronouncing Dictionary.

I have kept before my mind that a work which has been so successful, and which, through a long series of years, has met with such general approval, ought to be very tenderly dealt with by a new editor. The greater number of the alterations, corrections, and additions I have made, were rendered necessary by recent philological discoveries, and by the changes which the last twenty years or so have made in the English language. I have, in fact, endeavoured to do in this edition what I conceive Dr. Sullivan himself would do if he were now living, and able to bring to bear on the work his own sound sense and scholarship.

P. W. JOYCE.

DUBLIN, 1877..

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PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

THE SOUNDS OR POWERS OF THE LETTERS.

Vowels.

THE sounds of the VOWELS may be reduced to their long or open sounds; their short or shut sounds; their obscure or unaccented sounds; and their incidental or irregular sounds.

1. A vowel has its LONG sound when under the ACCENT; as *a* in *fátal*, *e* in *légal*, *i* in *títle*, *o* in *nótice*, and *u* in *dúty*.

A vowel has also its long sound in monosyllables ending in *e* mute, preceded by a single* consonant; as *a* in *fāte*, *e* in *mēte*, *i* in *pīne*, *o* in *nōte*, and *u* in *tūbe*.

a. The following are perhaps the only exceptions: *bāde*, *hāve*, *ere* (air), *there* (thair), *wēre*, *where* (whair), *give*, *live*, *come* (cum), *some* (sum), *done* (dun), *dove* (duv), *glove* (gluv), *love* (luv), *shove* (shuv), *gone*, *shōne*, *none* (nun), *one* (wun), *lose* (loos), *move* (moov), and *prove* (proov).

2. A vowel has its SHORT sound when it is followed by a consonant which shuts or abruptly terminates its sound; as *a* in *fāt* and *bā'lace*, *e* in *mēt* and *fē'lon*, *i* in *pīn* and *mī'litary*, *o* in *nōt* and *nōv'el*, and *u* in *tūb* and *pūn'ish*. This is almost always the case in monosyllables ending in a single consonant, as in the examples just given.

It has also its short sound, when it is followed by two or more consonants; as in *cānvāss*, *mēmbrane*, *tīmbrel*, *mōrtal*, and *pūngent*.†

3. When a vowel has neither its long or open sound, nor its short‡ or shut sound, it has an OBSCURE or indistinct sound, particularly when it immediately follows an ACCENTED syllable; as the second *a* in *cab'bage* and *ab'bacy*; *e* in *ōpen* and *bat'tery*; *i* in *rūin* and *abil'ity*; *o* in *act'or* and *fel'ony*; and *u* in *Arth'ur* and *sulph'ury*.

a. It is evident that in such examples as the preceding, the unaccented vowel has a sound so obscure that in some cases its place might be supplied by any of the other vowels without producing any very perceptible change in the pronunciation of the word. For example, the *a* in *cab'bage* and the *u* in *Arth'ur* might be changed into any of the other vowels without causing any material change in the pronunciation of the syllable (as in *cab'bege*, *cab'bigē*, *cab'boge*, *cab'bugē*; *Arth'ar*, *Arth'er*, *Arth'ir*, *Arth'or*). Hence the inutility of marking the sounds of the vowels when unaccented.

4. As no general rule can be given with regard to the INCIDENTAL or IRREGULAR sounds of the vowels, we shall briefly notice them under each letter in order.

A.

5. *A* has in addition to its long slender English § sound, as in *fāte* and *pāper*, and its short Italian sound, as in *fāt* and *mār'ry*, two other sounds, namely, its long Italian sound, as in *far* and *father*, and its broad German sound, as in *fall* and *water*.

a. *A* has its LONG Italian sound before *r* in monosyllables, as in *far*, *bard*, *starve*; and also before *lm*, *lf*, or *lv*, when the *l* is silent, as in *calm*, *alms*, *calf*, *half*, *calve*, *halve*.

b. When *a* is followed by *ll*, *ld*, *lk*, or *lt*, it has the BROAD German sound, as in *call*, *bald*, *walk*, *salt*. The only exceptions seem to be *shāll*, *māll*, and *Pall-mall* (a street in London), which is pronounced *Pell-mell'*. It has also the broad German sound in *appal*, *palsy*, *false*

* In *change*, *mange*, *range*, *strange*; *chaste*, *haste*, *paste*, and a few similar words, the *a* is long, though two consonants follow.

† In *ancient*, *angel*, *chamber*, *cambric*, and *Cambridge*, the *a* has its long sound, though followed by two consonants.

‡ The OBSCURE sounds of the vowels are also short, and more or less so according to their position; but they differ from the SHUT sounds in being less distinct.

§ This is the proper English *a*, called by Erpenius in his *Arabic Grammar* *a Anglicum cum e mistum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and *e*.—Dr. Johnson.

(and its compounds); also in *inthal*,* *thraldom*, *albeit*, *almost*, *also*, *although*, *altogether*, and *always*. *A* has also the broad German sound between *w* and *r*, as in *warm*, *swarm*; and generally after *w*, as in *swab*, *swan*, *wan*, *want*, *was*, *what*, *watch*. Also, when it is preceded by a letter sounded like *w*, as *u* in *quantity* and *quality*.

c. By substituting *ö* for *a* in any of the preceding examples, as in *swab* and *swan* (*swöb*, *swön*), it will be evident that the broad German sound of *a* is the same as short *ö*.

d. In the unaccented terminations *ACE*, *AGE*, as in *furnace* and *cabbage*, *a* has its *OBSCURE* sound, and consequently differs very little from the obscure or unaccented sound of any of the other vowels. This is the effect of the accent on the preceding syllable. The *a* in the unaccented termination *ATE* is often similarly affected, as in *climäte*; but in many such words it has its long sound, as in the verb *es'timäte*.—See No. 74.

e. In the words *any*, *many*, *Pall-mall*, *Thames*, the *a* is pronounced like short *ě*, as in *mět*. In *are*, it is pronounced as in *far*; and in *bāde*, and *hāve*, it has the short sound as in *fāt*; and also in *sāte*, the old past tense of *sit*.

E.

6. *E*, as has been stated in the general rule about vowels, has a long sound, as in *mēte* and *légál*; and a short sound, as in *mět* and *měll'low*.

a. In a few words, *e* before *r* has an obscure sound, something between *ĩ* in *pin* and *ũ* in *pun*; as in *her*, *ermine*, *verge*, *prefer*, &c.

b. Before *d*, *l*, or *n*, in a final unaccented syllable, as in *lověd*, *revěł*, *fallěn*, the short sound of *ě* becomes so obscure that in some cases it is scarcely perceptible. Hence, in the past tense and past participle of verbs ending in *ed*, the *e* is scarcely ever pronounced, except in solemn and formal speaking.† It must also of necessity be pronounced when it is preceded by *d* or *t*, as in the words *afforded* and *hated*. In such words as *fallen* and *stolen*, therefore, the *e* is scarcely audible, and in *mown*, *sown*, *thrown*, *seen*, and several others, it has been entirely omitted.

c. In the words *clerk*, *sergeant*, *Derby*, *Berkeley*, and a few other proper names, *e* is pronounced like *a* in *far*. Sheridan has given a similar pronunciation to the *e* in *merchant*, but it would now be considered affected or vulgar. Compare the vulgar pronunciation of the words *serve* (*sarv*), *service*, *servant*, *vermin*, &c.

d. *E* is mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as in *me*, *he*, *be*, *we*; and in words adopted without alteration from the learned languages, as *epitomě*, *similě*, *finalě*. But though *e* at the end of English words does not constitute an additional syllable, yet it modifies or lengthens the preceding vowel; as in *fāt*, *fāte*; *mět*, *mēte*; *pīn*, *pīne*; *nőt*, *nōte*; *túb*, *túbe*.

I.

7. *I*, as has been already observed, has two sounds; namely, its long diphthongal sound, as in *pīne* and *títle*; and its short simple sound, as in *pīn* and *tít'tle*.

a. In some words, *i* before *r* has an obscure sound, identical with the obscure sound of *e* in a similar position (see 6, a), as in *sir*, *stir*, *dirk*, *bird*, *birth*, *birch*, &c.

b. In the following words, which are derived chiefly from the French language, the French or foreign sound of *i* has been retained. This sound of *i* coincides with the long sound of *e* in English, as in the word *me*.

Alguazil.	Casino.	Gaberdine.	Marine.	Profile.
Ambergris.	Cazique.	Guillotine.	Mosquito.	Quarantine.
Antique.	Chagrin.	Imbecile.	Oblique.	Ravine.
Becafico.	Chemise.	Intrigue.	Palanquin.	Recitative.
Bombasin.	Clique.	Invalid.	Pelisse.	Routine.
Brazil.	Critique.	Machine.	Pique.	Tambourine.
Caprice.	Fascine.	Magazine.	Piquant.	Tontine.
Capuchin.	Fatigue.	Mandarin.	Police.	Unique.

c. In certain situations *i* takes the sound of initial *y*; as in the words *pin'ion*, *min'ion*, *auxil'iary*, *incend'iary*, which are pronounced *pin'-yŏn*, *min'-yŏn*, *auxil'-yăry*, *incend'-yăry*. This is produced by the influence of the preceding accent, which leaves the *i* to take its initial or *y* sound in the syllable that follows.—See No. 75, b.

d. In the unaccented terminations *ICE*, *ILE*, *INE*, *ISE*, and *ITE*, as in *no'tice*, *fer'tile*, *gen'uine*, *fran'chise*, and *res'pite*, the *i* is usually short; and in the unaccented termination *IVE*, as in *motive*, it is always so. This is the effect of the accent on the preceding syllable.—See No. 76.

O.

8. *O*, as has been stated in the general rule about vowels, has two sounds; namely, its long sound, as in *nōte* and *nōble*; and its short sound, as in *nőt* and *ob'ject*.

* *Inthal*. In this, and the following words, *al* is pronounced *all*, as formerly written.

† Formerly it was the practice to omit the *e* in writing, and to mark its absence by an *apostrophe*, as in the word *follow'd*; but this is no longer considered necessary.

a. In the following words, and many others, short *o* has acquired the sound of short *u* (*above* being pronounced *abûv*; *brother*, *brûther*, &c.):—

Above.	Company.	Done.	Monk.	Shovel.
Among.	Comrade.	Dove.	Monkey.	Son.
Attorney.	Conduit.	Dozen.	Nene.	Sponge.
Brother.	Con'jure.	Front.	Nothing.	Tongue.
Colander.	Cover.	Glove.	One.	Word.
Comely.	Covet.	Love.	Plover.	Worse.
Comfort.	Cozen.	Monger.	Shove.	Worship.

b. In a few words, *o* has the sound of *oo* (the French *ou*), as in *move*, *prove* (and their compounds), *lose*, *do*, *ado*, *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *tomb*. The sound of *o* is shortened in the words *wolf*, *woman*, *Wolsey*, and *Wolverhampton*.

c. Short *o* is lengthened before *r* when terminating monosyllables, or when followed by another consonant; as in *for* and *former*.^{*} This sound of *o* is equivalent to the broad German sound of *a*, and also to the diphthong *au*. Compare, for example, the words *Poll*, *pall*, and *Paul*.—See No. 5, c.

U.

9. *U*, as has been stated in the general rule (p. 7), has two sounds; namely, its long diphthongal sound, as in *tûbe*, *ûse*, and *dûty*; and its short simple sound, as in *tûb*, *ûs*, and *concûssion*.

a. In the following words, and several others, *u* has the short sound of *oo*, as in *good*. This has been called the third or middle sound of *u*. It is equivalent to the sound of *o* in *woman*, *wolf*, &c. Refer to note *b* under *O*.

Bull.†	Bulwark.	Cuckoo.	Pudding.	Pulpit.
Bullet.	Bush.	Cushion.	Pull.	Push.
Bullfinch.	Butcher.	Full.	Pullet.	Sugar.

b. When *u* is preceded by *r* in the same syllable, it has the long sound of *oo*, as in *brute*, *intrude*, *prudent*, *rude*, *ruby*, *true*.

c. In the words *busy* and *business*, *u* has the sound of short *î*; and in *bury*, *burial*, it has the sound of short *ê* (*berry*).

Y.

10. *Y* is another form of *i*, and has the same sounds. Thus in the words *týpe* and *týrant*, we have the long sound of *î*; and in *týp'ical* and *týr'anny*, its short one. In the beginning of a word, as in *yard* and *yesterday*, *y* has a sound like the short sound of *i*, but formed by a closer approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, which destroys its character as a pure vowel. *Y* is classed, therefore, as a consonant when it begins a word or syllable.

a. In Greek and foreign words, as in *type*, *tyrant*, *myrrh*, and *alchymy*,† *y* is not the representative of *i*, but of a different letter. The sound is, however, the same.

b. *Y* unaccented at the end of a word, as in *glórý*, has the short sound of *î*; but if accented, as in *allý*, it has, of course, the long sound of *î*.

W.

11. Formerly the letter *u* was expressed by *v*, as we may still see by looking into an old author. Hence the letter *w* derives both its form (*vv*) and its name (*double u*). Like *y*, *w* is usually regarded as a CONSONANT when it begins a word, and as a VOWEL when it ends a word or syllable. In the latter case, it is merely another form of *u*, and consequently a vowel, as in *new*, *flew*, *view*, *prow*, and *tow-el*; and in the former, it has a sound very nearly the same as short *oo*, but pronounced with a closer approximation of the lips, which, as in the case of *y* in a like situation, changes this letter from a vowel to a consonant; as in *wind*, *woo*, *word*, &c.

* Short *o* is lengthened before *r* in a similar way, as in *far* and *farmer* (see 5, a).

† The sound of *u* is retained in the derivatives of all these words, as *bullock*, *fulness*, *peaceful*, *fulfil*, &c.; and it is also found in some words which seem to be derived from them, though of a different origin, as *full* (to cleanse cloth from oil and grease), *fuller*, *fulling-mill*, *Fulham*, &c.

‡ In such words *y* represents the Greek letter UPSILON or slender *u*.

Diphthongs and Triphthongs.

12. According to Walker there are twenty-six DIPHTHONGS and six TRIPHTHONGS in the English language :—

æ as in Cæsar.	ei as in ceiling.	oa as in coat.	ui as in languid.
ai „ aim.	eo „ people.	œ „ œconomy.	uy „ buy.
ao „ gaol.	eu „ feud.	oi „ voice.	aye „ (for ever).
au „ taught.	ew „ jewel.	oo „ moon.	eau „ beauty.
aw „ law.	ey „ they.	ou „ found.	œu „ plenteous.
ay „ say.	ia „ poniard.	ow „ now.	ieu „ adieu.
ea „ clean.	ie „ field.	oy „ boy.	iew „ view.
ee „ reed.	io „ passion.	ue „ mansuetude.	œu „ manœuvre.

But they may be reduced to twenty diphthongs, and three triphthongs, namely, *ai*, *au*, *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, *ie*, *oa*, *oo*, *ui*, *ay*, *ey*, *uy*, *oi*, *oy*, *ou*, *aw*, *ew*, *ow*; *eau*, *ieu*, *iew*. And if *y* be regarded as merely another form of *i*, and *w* of *u*, it is evident that they may be reduced still further.

Of the DIPHTHONGS enumerated, seventeen have a sound purely *monophthongal*, and hence they have been called IMPROPER diphthongs. Sheridan calls such combinations DIGRAPHS, that is, *double written*. The only PROPER diphthongs in our language, in which both vowels are distinctly heard forming together one syllable, are EU, OI, and OU, as in the words *feud*, *voice*, and *found*. It is to be observed that the long sounds of *i* and *u* are really diphthongal.

The TRIPHTHONGS occur only in a few words, adopted from the French language; as EAU in *beau*, *bureau*, *flambeau*, *portmanteau*; IEU in *adieu*, *lieu*, *purlieu*, and IEW in *view*. *Eau* has always the sound of long *ō*, except in *beauty* and its compounds, in which it has the sound of long *ū*; and the other two triphthongs, *ieu* and *iew*, have the diphthongal sound of *eu* (which is equivalent to the long sound of *u*), as in *feud* and *few*. *Lieutenant* and *lieutenancy* are the only exceptions (in which *ieu* is pronounced *ěf*).

SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS, PROPER AND IMPROPER.

Æ.

13. The diphthong *æ* does not properly belong to the English language,* and is found only in a few classical words not completely naturalised; as in *Æsop*, *Cæsar*, *pæan*, *minutæ*, &c. It has the sound of long *ē*, as in *me*; and it is now usually written without the *a*,* as in *ether*, *equator*, and often even in the proper name *Eneas*.

AI. AY.

14. The diphthong *ai* has exactly the same sound as the long slender *ā*, as in *fate*. Hence *pail*, a vessel, is pronounced exactly like *pale*, a colour. The diphthong *ay* is another form of *ai*, and is pronounced exactly like it, as in *lay*, *laid*.

a. In the words *again*, *against*, *said*, and *saith*, *ai* has the sound of *ě*, as in *mět*; in *plaid* it has the sound of short *ā*, as in *mād* and *sal'ary*; and in *aisle* it is pronounced like long *ī*, as in *isle*. In the word *quay*, *ay* is pronounced like long *ē*.

b. In final unaccented syllables, as in *mount'ain*, *ai* has an obscure sound like the unaccented vowels (see 3, p. 7).

AO.

15. The diphthong *ao* occurs only in the word *gaol*, in which it has the sound of *ai*, as in *PAIL*. But this word is now generally written *jail*.

AU. AW.

16. The diphthong *au* has the sound of the broad German *a*, as in *fall*. Hence *haul*, to pull or drag, and *hall*, a large room, are pronounced exactly alike. The diphthong *aw* is another form of *au*, and is pronounced exactly like it.

* Dr. Johnson says "Æ is no English diphthong, and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as in *Cesar*, *Eneas*." But notwithstanding his authority, the *a* has been retained in several words, particularly proper names and technical terms.

a. The diphthong *au* before *n* and another consonant, as in *aunt* and *jaunt*, has the long Italian sound of *a*, as in *far* and *father*. In some words of this class, however, it is pronounced, particularly by persons who are ambitious of being thought to speak better than their neighbours, like the broad German *a*, as in the general rule. *AVAUNT* and *VAUNT* are perhaps the only words of this class which should be considered as exceptions. The following list contains nearly all the words of this class :—

Aunt.*	Gaunt.	Haunt.	Launch.	Saunter.
Craunch.	Gauntlet.	Jaundice.	Laundress.	Saunterer.
Daunt.	Haunch.	Jaunt.	Laundry.	Taunt.

Custom, however, seems still in favour of pronouncing *taunt*, *saunter*, and perhaps some of the others, as if written *tawnt*, *sawnter*, &c.

b. In the words *laugh*, *draught*, and *draughts*, *au* has also the sound of *a*, as in *far*.*

c. In French words, as *hautboy* and *hautgout*, *au* has the sound of long *ō*; and in *cauliflower*, and *laurel*, and *laudanum*, it is often sounded like short *ō*.

EA.

17. The diphthong *ea* has the sound of long *ē*, as in *me*, except in the following words and their compounds, in which it has the short sound of *ĕ*, as in *mĕt* :—

Bread.	Earl.	Instead.	Pleasant.	Thread.
Breadth.	Early.	Jealous.	Pleasure.	Threat.
Breakfast.	Earn.	Jealousy.	Read (<i>past tense</i>).	Threaten.
Breast.	Earnest.	Lead (<i>a metal</i>).	Ready.	Treachery.
Breath.	Earth.	Leant.	Realm.	Tread.
Cleanly.	Endeavour.	Learn.	Rehearse.	Treadle.
Cleanse.	Feather.	Leather.	Seamstress.	Treasure.
Dead.	Head.	Leaven.	Search.	Wealth. †
Deaf.	Health.	Meadow.	Spread.	Wealthy.
Dealt.	Heard.	Meant.	Stead.	Weapon.
Dearth.	Hearse.	Measure.	Steady.	Weather.
Death.	Heather.	Pearl.	Stealth.	Yearn.
Dread.	Heaven.	Peasant.	Stealthy.	Zealot.
Dreamt.	Heavy.	Pheasant.	Sweat.	Zealous.

a. In the following words, *ea* has the long slender sound of *a*, as in *fate* :—

Bear.	Forbear.	Greater.	Steak.	Tear (<i>to rend</i>).
Bearer.	Forswear.	Greatest.	Swear.	Wear.
Break.	Great.	Pear.	Swearer.	Wearer.

b. And in the words which follow, *ea* has the sound of *a*, as in *far* :—

Heart.	Hearten.	Hearth.	Hearken.	Hearkener.
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c. And when unaccented, *ea* has an obscure sound, as in *sergeant* and *vengeance*.

d. It may now be inferred as A GENERAL RULE, that in all other words *ea* has the sound of long *ē*, as in *me*.

EE.

18. The diphthong *ee* is also pronounced like long *ē*, as in *me*, except in the contracted words *e'er* and *ne'er*, and the low word *breeches* (which are pronounced *air*, *nair*, and *brī'chēs*).†

EI.

19. The diphthong *ei*, also, is usually pronounced like the long *ē* in *me*, except in the following words, in which it has the sound of long slender *ā*, as in *fate* :—

Deign.	Freight.	Neigh.	Rein.	Veil.
Eight.	Heinous.	Neighbour.	Reindeer.	Vein.
Feign.	Heir.	Obedience.	Skein.	Weigh.
Feint.	Inveigh.	Reign.	Their.	Weight.

a. In *height* and *sleight*, *ei* has the sound of long *i*; and in *heifer* and *nonpareil*, of short *ĭ* (pronounced, *kite*, *slite*, *hef'er*, *non-par-el'*).

b. When following an accented syllable, *ei* has an obscure sound, like the obscure sound of *i*, as in *forfeit*.

* The *u* in such words (for it does not really belong to them) must have crept in to represent the drawling and affected pronunciation of *a* before *n*, as in *can't*, *shan't*, *demand*, &c., which we sometimes hear pronounced *CAWN'T*, *SHAWN'T*, *DEMAWND*, &c. *STAUNCH*, the old spelling of *STANCH*, is an additional illustration of this.

† Shortened from the simple word *breech*, as in the examples given under No. 74.

EO.

20. The diphthong *eo* has the sound of long \bar{e} in *people*; of short \check{e} in *leopard*, *jeopardy*, *feoff* and its compounds; of long \bar{u} in *feod* and its compounds; of long \bar{o} in *yeoman* and *yeomanry*; and of short \check{o} in *George* and *Georgic*. In *galleon*, a Spanish ship, it formerly had the sound of *oo*, as in *moon*; but now the word is usually pronounced in three syllables (*gal'-lĕ-on*).

a. When following an accented syllable, as in *surgeon*, *eo* has an obscure sound, like the vowel *u* in a like position.

EU. EW.

21. In *eu* both of the vowels are sounded, as in the word *feud*, and hence this is one of the PROPER diphthongs. *EW* is another form of *eu*, and has precisely the same sound.

a. In *sew*, *sewer*, and the proper name *Shrewsbury*, *ew* has the sound of long \bar{o} ; also, in *shew*, but this word is now more properly written *show*. And *sewer*, a drain, which was formerly pronounced, and sometimes written, *shore*, is now pronounced *soo'er*. *Strew* is now regularly pronounced, *stroo*, and is scarcely ever written *strow*.

EY.

22. The diphthong *ey* has the same sound as *ai* and *ay*, that is, of long slender \bar{a} , as in *fate*.

a. When following an accented syllable, as in *vallĕy*, *ey* is pronounced quickly and obscurely, like *ai* and *ay* in a similar position.—See No. 14, b; and No. 75.

b. In the words *key* and *ley*, which seem to be the only exceptions, *ey* has the sound of long \bar{e} , as in *me*.

IA.

23. For the sound of the combination *ia* after an accented syllable, as in *poniard*, see No. 75.

IE.

24. The diphthong *ie* has usually the long sound of \bar{e} , as in the words *field*, *fiend*, *grieve*. The diphthongs *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, and *ie*, are therefore, generally speaking, pronounced alike.

a. In *friend* and its compounds, *ie* has the sound of short \check{e} ; and there is a strong disposition to give it a similar sound in *ferce*, *pierce*, and *tierce*. In *kerchief* and *handkerchief*, it has the sound of short \check{i} . In *die*, *ſie*, *hie*, *lie*, *pie*, and *vie*, it has the sound of long \bar{i} .

OA.

25. The diphthong *oa* has the sound of long \bar{o} , as in the words *boat*, *coat*, *loaf*. The only exceptions seem to be, *groat*, *broad*, and *abroad*, in which *oa* sounds like *aw*.

Œ.

26. The diphthong *œ* is pronounced like *æ*, and the same observations are applicable to it—to which refer.

a. In the words *canoe* and *shoe*, *œ* is pronounced like *oo*; and in *does* (from the verb *do*) it has the sound of short \bar{u} .

OI. OY.

27. In *oi* both of the vowels are sounded, as in the word *boil*; and hence this is one of the PROPER diphthongs. *Oy* is another form of *oi*, and has the same sound.

OO.

28. The regular sound of the diphthong *oo* is heard in the words *moon*, *soon*, *fool*, *food*, &c.

a. The regular sound of *oo* is shortened in several words; as in the following:—

Wool.	Good.	Foot.	Book.	Look.
Wood.	Hood.	Stood.	Brook.	Took.

! This sound of *oo* is equivalent to the third sound of *u*, as in *bull*.—See No. 9, a.

b. In *blood*, and *flood*, *oo* has the sound of short \bar{u} , as in *mud*; and in *door*, *floor*, of long \bar{o} , as in *more*.

OU.

29. When both of the vowels are sounded, as in *sour*, *ou* is a PROPER diphthong; but when only one of them is heard, as in *source*, it is a DIGRAPH or improper diphthong. The proper or diphthongal sound of *ou* is heard in the words *noun*, *found*, *pound*, &c.

a. In several words *ou* has the sound of long *ō*; as in the following:—

Although.	Discourse.	Mould.	Poultry.	Smoulder.
Bourn.	Dough.	Moult.	Pour.	Soul. *
Coulter.	Four.	Mourn.	Resource.	Source. '
Court.	Furlough.	Poultice.	Shoulder.	Though. ,

b. In the following words, and some others, *ou* has the sound of short *ū*:—

Adjourn.	Courage.	Flourish.	Roughness.	Tough.
Bourgeon.	Courteous.	Journal.	Scourge.	Touch. ,
Chough.	Cousin.	Joust.	Slough.*	Trouble.
Couple.	Double.	Nourish.	Southern.	Young.

c. In the following, and many other words, *ou* has what may be called its French sound, which, as we have seen before, is equivalent to *oo* in *coo*, or single *o* in *move*:—

Accoutre.	Croup.	Rendezvous.	Surtout.	You.
Amour.	Group.	Route.	Through.	Youth. '
Contour.	Paramour.	Soup.	Tour.	Wound.

This sound of *ou* is shortened in the words *could*, *should*, and *would*. This is the same as the short sound of *oo*, as in *wool*, and the third sound of *u*, as in *bull*.

d. In the following words *ou* has the sound of *au*, which, as we have seen before, is equivalent to the broad German *a*, as in *fall*:—

Besought.	Brought.	Methought.	Ought.	Thought. }
Bought.	Fought.	Nought.	Sought.	Wrought. .

e. In the words *cough* and *trough* (which rhyme with *off* and *scoff*), *ou* has the sound of short *ō*; also, in *lough* and *shough* (which are pronounced *lock* and *shock*).

OW.

30. *Ow* is another form of *ou*, and, like it, when both of the vowels are sounded, as in *now*, it is a PROPER diphthong; but when only one of them is heard, as in *blow*, it is a DIGRAPH or improper diphthong. Its diphthongal or proper sound is the same as *ou*, and is heard in the following words: *now*, *brow*, *town*, *gown*, *shower*, *bower*, *vowel*, &c.

a. Like *ou*, *ow* has in several words the sound of long *ō*, as in—

Below.	Crow.	Know.	Mow.	Show.
Blow.	Flow.	Low.	Owe.	Sow.
Bow.	Grow.	Lower.	Row.	Snow.

Six of the preceding words have also the regular or diphthongal sound, but in that case they have different meanings, and are, in fact, with the exception of the word *Bow*, different words. Refer to the Dictionary for the different pronunciations and meanings of *Bow*, *Low*, *Lower*, *Mow*, *Row*, and *Sow*.

OY.

31. This diphthong is another form of *oi*, and is similarly pronounced.

UA.

32. When the *a* in this combination is pronounced, the *u* has the sound of *w*, which unites both into one syllable, as in the words *assuage*, *equal*, *language*, &c. (pronounced *asswa'ge*, *e'qwal*, *lang'gwage*).

a. In a few words, *u* before *a* is silent; as in *guard*, *guardian*, *guarantee*, and *piquant*. Also, in the words *victuals*, *victualling*, and *victualler* (pronounced *vit'lz*, &c.) In the word *mantua-maker*,† the *a* is commonly omitted in the pronunciation, but in the proper name *Mantua*, both vowels are distinctly pronounced.

UE.

33. When the *e* in this combination is pronounced, the *u*, as in *ua*, has the sound of *w*, as in *question*, *quench*, and *desuetude* (pronounced *quest'yūn*, *qwench*, *des'-suetude*).

* *Slough*; that is, when it means the cast skin of a serpent.

† *Mantua-maker*. This word is not connected with the proper name *Mantua*.

a. In a few words the *u* is silent before *e*, as in *guess*, *quest*, and *guerdon*. In such words, the *u* has been inserted to preserve the hard sound of *g*. If it were omitted, the pronunciation would be *jess*, *jest*, &c. In the word *conquer* also, and its compounds, the *u* is usually omitted in the pronunciation; but *conquest* follows the general rule.

b. When *ue* ends a word, as in *due*, the *e* is of course mute, and the *u* has its long sound; except in words where *r* precedes *u*, as in *true*, in which case it is pronounced like *oo*.—See note d, No. 6.

c. In the termination *gue*, as in *brogue*, *plague*, *league*, *intrigue*, both the vowels are silent, but they are not without use, for the *u* keeps the *g* hard, and the *e*, generally, gives the long sound to the preceding vowel. The same observations apply to the termination *que*, as in *opaque* and *antique*. But in the termination *ogue* in words derived from the Greek, the *o* has the short sound, as in *dialogue*, *pedagogue*, &c.

UI.

34. When both vowels of this diphthong are pronounced, the *u* has the sound of *oo*, as in *anguish*, *languid*, *linguist*, *penguin*. Compare the sound of *u* before *a* or *e* in the same syllable.

a. In a few words the *u* before *i* is silent, as in *guide*, *guild*, *guilt*, *guinea*, *guise*. In such words the *u* has been inserted to preserve the *g* hard; and in *biscuit* and *circuit*, the *u* serves a similar purpose. But in such words as *build* and *conduit*, the *u*, according to their present pronunciation, is superfluous.

b. When *ui* is preceded by *r*, as in *bruise*, *fruit*, and *recruit*, the *i* is silent and the *u* is pronounced like *oo*. *Juice*, *sluice*, *suit*, and *pursuit* are similarly pronounced.

UO.

35. In this combination, *u* has the sound of *oo*, as in the words—

Quondam.	Quota.	Quotation.	Quotidian.	Siliqueous.
Quorum.	Quote.	Quoth.	Quotient.	Siliqueous.

a. The words *quoit* and *quoit* are similarly pronounced; but they are now usually written *coit* and *coit*, and pronounced as they are spelled.

UY.

36. This is another form of the diphthong *ui*, and is similarly pronounced. When the *u* is pronounced, it has the sound of *oo*, as in *obloquy*; and the *y* has always the sound of *i* long, if under the accent, as in *buy'er*; and short, if unaccented, as in *pla'guj*.

UOY.

37. This diphthong occurs only in the word *buoy*, which should be pronounced *buoy*, the *u* in this position having the sound of *oo*.

Consonants.

38. The sounds or powers of the CONSONANTS are exemplified in the following Table:—

Letters.	Sounds.	Letters.	Sounds.
B	Ban, Ben, bin, bond, bun.	N	Nab, neb, nib, not, nut.
C <i>hard</i>	Cat, cot, cut.	P	Pan, pan, pin, pond, pun.
C <i>soft</i>	Cull, cit, cypress.	Q	Quarter, question, quick, quondam.
D	Dan, den, din, dome, dun.	R	Rat, red, rid, rod, rut.
F	Fan, fen, fin, fond, fund.	S	Sat, set, sit, sot, sutler.
G <i>hard</i>	Gad, got, gun.	T	Tan, ten, tin, tome, tun.
G <i>soft</i> .	Gem, gin, gypsy.	V	Vast, vest, vista, volume, vulgar.
H	Hat, hen, hit, hot, hut.	X — <i>ks</i>	Tax (taks), box (boks).
J	Jam, Jem, jet, jig, jog, jug.	X — <i>z</i>	Xanthus, Xenophon, xebec.
K	Khan, ken, kill, Koran.	Z	Zany, zenith, zinc, zone, zumbia.
L	Land, lend, lint, long, lung.		
M	Man, men, middle, model, muddle.		

B.

39. *B* has one unvaried sound, such as it has in other languages. It is allied to *p* in sound, and is, in fact, the flat or soft articulation of it. Compare their sounds as given in the preceding Table.

a. *B* is mute when followed by *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt*, *debtor*; or when it is preceded by an *m*, as in *lamb* and *dumb*, but in *rhomb* and *succumb*, the *b* is sometimes pronounced.

C.

40. *C* is a redundant letter, having in every case the sound of either *k* or *s*. The former is called its *hard* and the latter its *soft* sound. Before the vowels *a*, *o*, or *u*, *c* has the sound of *k*, as in *cat*, *cot*, *cut*; and before *e*, *i*, or *y*, it has the sound of *s*, as in *cell*, *cit*, *cypress*.

a. In *sceptic* and its compounds, *c* though before *e*, has the sound of *k*; and in the words *indict*, *vituals*, and their compounds, it is silent.

b. When *c* following an accent combines with *ea*, *ia*, *io*, *eous*, or *ious*, it has the sound of *sh*; as in *o'cean*, *so'cial*, *ceta'ceous*, *gra'cious*.—See No. 75.

CH.

41. This combination has the sound of *tsh* rapidly pronounced; as in *chance*, *chat*, *chin*. In some French words, not completely naturalised, *ch* sounds like *sh*; as in *champaign*, *chaise*, *machine*. It has also the sound of *sh* in English words ending in *lch* or *nch*; as in *filch*, *bench*, &c. In words derived from the learned languages, *ch* has usually the sound of *k*; as in *chaos*, *conch*, *school*, *stomach*. In Scripture names it is also pronounced like *k*, as in *Enoch*. The Greek prefix, *arch*, is pronounced *artch* before a consonant, as in *archbishop*; but before a vowel it is pronounced hard (*ark*), as in *archangel*. In words of our own composition, it is sometimes pronounced *artch* before a vowel, as in *arch-enemy*. It is mute in the words, *drachm*, *schedule*, *schism*, *yacht*.

D.

42. *D* has one uniform sound, as in the examples given in the preceding Table. It is allied to *t* in sound, and has been often substituted for it, as in most of the IRREGULAR VERBS, and other contracted words.

F.

43. *F* has one uniform sound, as in the examples in the preceding Table. It is allied to *v* in sound, and in the preposition *of*, it is pronounced exactly like *v* (*ov*). But in composition, as in *whereof*, the *f* has its own sound.

G.

44. *G* has two sounds, the one hard, as in *gad*, *got*, *gun*; and the other soft, as in *gem*, *gin*, *gypsy*. Like *c*, it is hard before *a*, *o*, or *u*, and soft before *e*, *i*, or *y*, except in a few words of Saxon origin, in which it has its hard sound, though before *e* or *i*, as—

Anger.	Forget.	Giddy.	Gingham.	Linger.
Begin.	Gear.	Gig.	Gird.	Monger.
Conger.	Geese.	Gild.	Girth.	Stronger.
Eager.	Gibber.	Gill (<i>of a fish</i>).	Gizzard.	Target.
Finger.	Gibberish.	Gimlet.	Give.	Younger.

a. *G* is mute before *n* in the same syllable, as in *gnaw*, *gnat*, *sign*, *impugn*. But though *g* is silent, it gives the preceding vowel its long sound, as in the examples just given.—See No. 33, *c.* *G* is also mute before *m* in the same syllable, as in *phlegm*, *diaphragm*, *paradigm*. But if the *n* or *m* after *g* is carried to the next syllable, the *g* is pronounced, as *as-sig-ná-tion*, *phleg-mat'-ic*.

b. *Gh*, in the beginning of a word, has the sound of hard *g*, as in *ghost*, *gherkin*; but at the end of a word it is usually silent, as in *high*, *though*, *bought*. In some words it has the sound of *f*, as in *laugh*, *tough*, *draught*, &c. In *shough*, *hough*, and *lough*, it has the sound of *k*, and in *burgh*, *burgher*, and *burghership*, the *g* only is heard.

H.

45. This letter does not represent an articulate sound, but is merely a mark or sign of aspiration, denoting that the vowel following it should be pronounced with a

strong emission of breath, as in *hand*, *horse*, *hat*. At the beginning of a word it should always be sounded, except in the following; and even in some of these the tendency now is to sound the *h*:—

Heir, Heiress.	Honesty.	Honorary.	Hour.	Humorous.
Herb.	Honour.	Hostler.	Humour.	Humorsome.
Honest.	Honourable.			

H is always silent after *r*, as in *rhapsody*, *rhetoric*, *rheumatism*, *rhubarb*, *rhyme*.

By the English, particularly by the natives of London, *h* after *w* is usually sunk in the pronunciation, as in the words *when*, *what*, *whig*, *while*, *whim*, &c. This is a vulgar pronunciation, and should be avoided.

J.

46. *J* is always pronounced like soft *g*, except in the word *hallelujah*, in which it has the sound of initial *y*.*

K.

47. *K* has the hard sound of *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as in *kept*, *king*, *skirt*. Before *n* in the same syllable, *k* is always silent, as in *knee*, *know*.

L.

48. *L* has the same liquid sound as in other languages. It is silent in the following and other words:—

Alms.	Calm.	Folk.	Psalm.	Talk.
Auln.	Chaldron.	Half.	Salmon.	Walk.
Balm.	Chalk.	Malmsey.	Should.	Would.
Calf.	Falcon.	Palm.	Stalk.	Yolk.

But though *l* is mute in *psalm* and *alms*, it should be pronounced in *psalmist*, *psalmody*, and *almoner*, because the *m* is detached from it, and in a different syllable.

M.

49. *M* has one uniform sound, as in the examples given in the preceding Table. It is never silent, except in *accomptant* and *comptroller*, which are now written *accountant* and *controller*.

N.

50. *N* has one uniform sound, as in the examples given in the preceding Table.

It is mute after *m* in the same syllable, as *column*, *condemn*, *hymn*, *limn*. If the *n*, however, is detached from the *m*, and carried to the next syllable, it is pronounced as in *condem'nation*, *solem'nise*. But as participles should have the same sound as their verbs, with the addition of the termination *ing* or *ed*, it is contrary to analogy to say *hym-ning*, *hym-ned*, *condem-ning*, *condem-ned*, &c.

P.

51. *P* has one uniform sound, as in the examples in the preceding Table. Compare the sound of *b*, with which it is closely allied.

P is mute before *s* or *t* in the beginning of words, as in *psalm*, *ptisan*, *Ptolemy*. It is also sometimes mute between *m* and *t* in the middle or end of words, as in *tempt*, *exempt*. It is also silent in *receipt*, and *corps* (*core*).

PH.

52. *Ph* has the sound of *f*, and is found only in words derived from the Greek, as in *Philip*, *philosopher*, and *phantom*. In *nephew* and *Stephen* it has the sound of *v*; in *diphthong*, *triphthong*, and *naphtha*, the *p* only is heard; while in *apophthegm*,† *phthisis*, and *phthisical*, both letters are silent (pronounced *ap'-o-them*, *ti'-sis*, *tiz'-zi-cal*). In *sapphire*, the first *p* is dropped in the pronunciation.

* In this word *j* is really *y*, for it represents *i*, as in *Troja* for *Troia*. Compare *jot* and *iota*.

† This word is now written *apothegm*.

Q.

53. *Q* has the power of *k*, and is always, as in other languages, followed by *u*, pronounced like *w*, as in *quake*, *quest*, *quill*, *quote* (pronounced *kwake*, *kwest*, &c.) But in a few words derived from the French, the *u* after *q* is silent, as in *coquet*, *etiquette*, and *masquerade*. Also, in *liquor*, and in *conquer*, and its compounds, *qu* has the sound of *k*.

R.

54. "*R*," says Dr. Johnson, "has the same rough, snarling sound, as in other tongues." Hence it has been called the canine or "dogs' letter." Its sound is exemplified in the preceding Table.

Re, in a final unaccented syllable, is pronounced like weak or unaccented *ër*,* as in the following words:—

Accoutre.	Fibre.	Massacre.	Nitre.	Sepulchre.
Acre.	Lucre.	Metre.	Ochre.	Spectre.
Centre.	Lustre.	Mitre.	Sabre.	Theatre.

S.

55. *S* has a hissing sound, as in the examples given in the preceding Table. Hence it has been called "the hissing letter."

S single at the end of a word has a soft sound like that of *z*, as in *has* and *was*, except in *gas*, *this*, *thus*, *us*, and the termination *ous*, as in *pious*. And in all words ending in *sion*, preceded by a vowel, as in *occasion*, *cohesion*, *incision*, *explosion*, and *confusion*, *s* has the sound of *zh*; but if a consonant precede *sion*, *s* is pronounced like *sh*, as in *expansion*, *extension*, &c. *S* has also the sound of *zh* in all words ending in *ier*, as *crosier* and *hosier*; also in the words *measure*, *pleasure*, and *treasure*. It is mute in *aisle*, *isle*, *island*, *demesne*, *puisne*, and *viscount*. In *sure* and *sugar* it has the sound of *sh*.

T.

56. *T* is allied to *d* in sound, and has in several words been substituted for it.† Compare their sounds in the examples given in the preceding Table.

T has the sound of *sh* in all terminations in *tion*, as in *nation* and *notion*, except when *s* or *x* precedes, as in *bastion*, *question*, *mixture*, &c. The same rule applies to terminations in *tial*, as *martial* and *nuptial*, except when *s* precedes, as in *bestial* and *celestial*.

TH.

57. The combination *th* has two sounds, the one soft or flat, as in *thus*; and the other hard or sharp, as in *think*. In some words, as in *Thomas*, *thyme*, and *asthma*, it is pronounced like simple *t*.

V.

58. *V* is allied to *f* in sound. Compare their sounds as given in the examples in the preceding Table. *V* is never silent, except in the colloquial pronunciation of *twelvemonth*.

W.

59. See this letter under the VOWELS, page 9.

In some words *w* is silent, as in *answer*. It is always silent before *r*, as in *wrong*, *wrap*, *wrist*, &c.

X.

60. *X* begins no English word. It is compounded of *ks*, and has the same sound, as in *tax*, *fox*, *sex* (which are pronounced as if written *taks*, *foks*, *seks*). At the beginning of a word it has the sound of *z*, as in *Xenophon*.

Y.

61. See this letter under the VOWELS, page 9.

* In all languages the letter *r* is subject to *metathesis*, or transposition; and hence, in the unaccented termination *re*, it has changed places with *e*. It is, however, still pronounced as if it were after the *e*.

† As in many of the irregular verbs, and other contracted words.

Z.

62. This letter begins no word originally English. It is the flat *s*, and bears the same relation to it as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, hard *g* to *k*, and *v* to *f*. It is now called by its French name *zed*.

Z, like *s*, goes into an aspiration (*zh*) before a diphthong or diphthongal vowel after the accent, as in *glazier*, *azure*, &c.

ORTHOEPY,

OR

THE CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

63. The difficulties of PRONUNCIATION arise from the nature of language, the imperfections of alphabets,* and the ignorance, carelessness, or affectation of the generality of speakers.

These difficulties are so numerous, that it would be impossible to notice them all, even in the most cursory manner, in the space which we have prescribed to ourselves.

We shall, however, give a few general principles, which will be found to embrace almost all that is useful in practice.

64. The ANALOGIES of the language, the AUTHORITY of lexicographers, and above all, the CUSTOM of the most correct and elegant speakers, are the guides to which we must refer in all cases of difficulty. Nor can these difficulties, in every case, be resolved by such references; for we shall often find analogy opposed to analogy, authority to authority, and custom divided, even among the most elegant speakers. The following passage from Boswell's "Life of Johnson" will serve as an illustration:—

"BOSWELL.—'It may be of use, sir, to have a dictionary to ascertain the pronunciation.'

"JOHNSON.—'Why, sir, my dictionary shows you the accents of words, if you can but remember them.'

"BOSWELL.—'But, sir, we want marks to ascertain the pronunciation of the vowels. Sheridan, I believe, has finished such a work.'

"JOHNSON.—'Why, sir, consider how much easier it is to learn a language by the ear than by any marks. Sheridan's dictionary may do very well; but you cannot always carry it about with you; and when you want the word, you have not the dictionary. It is like a man who has a sword that will not draw. It is an admirable sword, to be sure, but while your enemy is cutting your throat, you are unable to use it. Besides, sir, what entitles Sheridan

* A perfect alphabet would imply that the different sounds of the human voice had been carefully analysed, and accurately ascertained; and that to each of these sounds so ascertained a sign or character was attached, which should represent that sound and no other. But this is not the case in our, nor indeed in any alphabet. In some cases we have distinct sounds, without proper or *peculiar* signs to represent them; and in others, we have two or more different signs or characters for the same sound. Our alphabet is, therefore, both *defective* and *redundant*. The very first letter of the alphabet, for instance, represents, without alteration or external change, four different and distinct sounds; and with regard to all the other vowels, and several of the consonants, similar observations might be made. Hence the difficulties and inconsistencies in PRONUNCIATION and SPELLING.

† Sheridan's Dictionary was acknowledged, however, even by Walker, "to be greatly superior to every other that preceded it, and his method of conveying the sound of words, by spelling them as they are pronounced, highly rational and useful." And Webster, the American lexicographer, thus speaks of his work: "His analysis of the English vowels is very critical, and in this respect there has been little improvement by later writers, though I think none of them are perfectly correct. But in the application of his principles he failed of *his object*. In general, however, it may be asserted that his notation does not warrant a *tenth part as many deviations* from the present respectable usage in England as Walker's."

to fix the pronunciation of English? † He has, in the first place, the disadvantage of being an Irishman; and if he says he will fix it after the example of the best company, why, they differ among themselves. I remember an instance. When I published the plan for my dictionary, Lord Chesterfield told me the word *great* should be pronounced so as to rhyme to *state*; and Sir William Yonge sent me word that it should be pronounced so as to rhyme to *seat*, and that none but an Irishman would pronounce it *grait*. Now, here were two men of the highest rank, the one the best speaker in the House of Lords, and the other the best speaker in the House of Commons, differing entirely.*

In this case the pronunciation of Lord Chesterfield prevailed † though opposed to analogy, because he was considered the most polite speaker of his day; and in all similar cases the analogies of the language, and the opinions of lexicographers must give way to what is considered the usage of the best and most polite speakers.

65. In cases in which custom or authority is divided, we should give the preference to the pronunciation which is most in accordance with analogy. The word *Rome*, for instance, should be pronounced *Rōme* rather than *Room*; and this is now the case, though the latter pronunciation was once thought "irrevocably fixed in the language." ‡

66. The three great and prevailing errors in pronunciation are VULGARITY, PEDANTRY, and AFFECTATION. Against each of these faults we should be constantly on our guard; but most of all against AFFECTATION; for it is by far the most odious.

67. The following excellent observations from Dr. Johnson deserve particular attention:—

"For PRONUNCIATION, the best general rule is to consider those of the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words. Of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, and affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They [lexicographers] have, however, generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happen to converse; and, concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lower people as the model of speech."

68. Every word of two § or more syllables has in pronunciation a certain ACCENT—that is, a peculiar stress or force laid upon a particular syllable; and if the accent in any word is misplaced, the pronunciation is injured or destroyed. Compare, for

* And on the same subject, the great Doctor observes of himself—"Sir, when people watch me narrowly, and I do not watch myself, they will find me out to be of a particular county. In the same manner, Dunning may be found out to be a Devonshire man. So most Scotchmen may be found out."

† Through the same influence the *i* in the word *oblige* lost its foreign or French sound. For till the publication of his "Letters," in which this pronunciation is proscribed, *oblige* was usually pronounced *obleege*; as by Pope in the following well-known lines:—

"Dreading even fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so obliging that he ne'er obliged" (*obleeged*).

‡ See Walker on this word. The pun which he quotes from Shakspeare, as a proof of the pronunciation of the word *Rome* in his time—

"Now it is *Rome* indeed, and *room* enough,
Since its wide walls encompass but one man"—

may be answered by another from the same author in favour of the other pronunciation. In the first part of Henry VI. A. 3, S. 1, the Bishop of Winchester exclaims, "*Rome* shall remedy this;" to which Warwick retorts, "*Roam* thither then." In Pope, too, authority for both pronunciations may be found, as in the following couplets:—

"From the same foes at last both felt their *doom*;
And the same age saw learning fall and *Rome*."

"Thus when we view some well-proportioned *dome*,
The world's just wonder, and even thine, O *Rome*."

§ Monosyllables may have emphasis, but as they consist of but one syllable, they cannot have accent.

instance, the different pronunciations of *Refuse*, *Desert*, and *Minute*, according as the accent is placed on the first or second syllable.

a. Some words, in addition to the principal, have a SECONDARY * or weaker accent; as in—

Ad'verti''se.	Ab'sente''e.	Ac'ciden''tal	Com'plaisan''t.
Ar'tisan'.	Ben'efac''tor.	Ag'ricul'ture.	Con'versa''tion.

69. The general tendency of our language is to accent the root, and not the termination of a word. Hence the natural position of the accent in English words is on the first syllable. As a general rule, therefore, English or Saxon words should have the accent on the first syllable.

This general rule is exemplified not only by the usual position of the accent in English or Saxon words, particularly in DISSYLLABLES and TRISYLLABLES, but also by the tendency which we observe in our language to bring words of foreign origin under the English or radical accent. The words *Mem'oir*, *Bou'quet*, and *Res'ervoir*, for instance, have been brought under the English accent; and *Complaisant*, *Revenue*, *Cravat*, *Glacis*, and many others, are on the way. Hence, also, the popular pronunciation of the word *Police* (namely, *po'lis*); and the colloquial, but now recognised pronunciation of *Boatswain* (*bo'sn*), *Cockswain* (*cock'sn*), *Cupboard* (*Cub'bôrd*), &c. Many foreign words, however, particularly French, have struggled successfully against the English tendency, as—

Antique.	Critique.	Police.	Mandarin.
Brazil.	Fascine.	Profile.	Ravine.
Bombasin.	Fatigue.	Quarantine.	Recitative.
Caprice.	Grimace.	Machine.	Tambourine.
Chagrin.	Invalid.	Marine.	Unique.
Chemise.	Pelisse.	Magazine.	Condign.

70. With regard to words of Greek or Latin origin, it may be laid down as a general rule, that when they are adopted whole or without change, the accent or quantity of the original word is usually preserved, as in—

Anath'ëma.	Dilem'ma.	Diplo'ma.	Hori'zon.	Aphe'lion.
Acu'men.	Bitu'men.	Deco'rum.	Specta'tor.	Media'tor.

a. In many such words, however, the English tendency has prevailed, as in *Pleth'ôra*, *Aud'itor*, *Min'ister*, *Or'ator*, and *Sen'ator*.

71. This tendency is, however, counteracted to a certain extent by another natural tendency in the language. In words used as verbs, the tendency of the accent is to the termination, and not to the root.† Hence, in verbs of two syllables, the accent is generally on the last, and in verbs of three syllables on the last or last but one. Hence the unsettled position of the accent in such words as—

Com'pensate or compen'sate.	Con'fiscate or confis'cate.	Con'template or contem'plate.
Dem'onstrate or demon'strate.	En'ervate or ener'vate.	Ex'tirpate or extir'pate.

Some authorities, following the general tendency, place the accent on the first syllable, as *com'pensate*; while others hold that, as verbs, it is better to accent the second, as *compen'sate*.

72. The radical accent is also counteracted by the tendency in compound or derivative words to follow the accent of their primaries, as in—

Admi'rer from admi're.	Assail'able from assail'.	Commen'cement from commen'ce.
Abet'tor „ abet'.	Poli'teness „ poli'te.	Commit'tal „ commit'.
Profess'or „ profess'.	Begin'ning „ begin'.	Coquet'ry „ coquet'te.

a. In many cases, however, the radical or general tendency of the accent has prevailed; as in—

Ad'mirable from admi're.	Adver'tisement from adverti'se.
Com'pâtable „ compa're.	Chas'tisement „ chasti'se.
Lam'èntable „ lament'.	Dis'putant „ dispu'te.

* In the case of a polysyllabic word, a secondary accent is often necessary for its full enunciation; and when it occurs in words of three syllables, it seems generally to be the result of a struggle for ascendancy between the foreign and English tendency.

† See the class of words, page 23.

b. In several words the contest is, as yet, undecided ; as in—

Ac'ceptable or accept'able.
Com'mendable or commend'able.

Dis'putable or dispu'table.
Con'fessor or confess'or.

73. The tendency in compound or derivative words to preserve the accent of their primaries is crossed by another natural tendency, namely, the disposition in compound or derivative words to shorten the long sounds or syllables of their primaries ; as in the following words :—

Deprāvity	from deprāve.	Grānary	from grain.	Gōsling	from goose.
Sevērity	„ sevēre.	Despērate	„ despair.	Thrōttle	„ throat.
Divinity	„ divine.	Maintēnance	„ maintain.	Pronūnciation	„ pronounce.
Consōlatory	„ consōle.	Shēpherd	„ shepherd.	Sōutherly (ū)	„ south.

a. This tendency is also observable in the past tense and past participle of most of the IRREGULAR VERBS ; as in the following words :—

Lead.	Bite.	Meet.	Creep.	Feel.	Leave.	Shoot.
Led.	Bit.	Met.	Crept.	Felt.	Left.	Shot.

b. And when this is not done by the spelling of the word it is effected by the pronunciation ; as in the following words :—

Say.	Lēap.	Rēad.	Mēan.	Hēar.	Drēam.	Go.
Said (sed).	Lēapt.	Rēad.	Mēant.	Hēard.	Drēamt.	Gōne.

74. ACCENT, from its very nature, must affect not only the syllable under it, but also the syllable next it ; for in proportion as the one is dwelt upon, the other is passed quickly over. This is exemplified by the usual pronunciation of the unaccented syllable in the following words :—

Cab'bāge.	Pal'āce.	Cli'māte.	Cap'tāin.	Sur'feit.	Fa'vōur.
Cour'āge.	Sol'āce.	Pri'māte.	Moun'tāin.	For'feit.	Fa'mōus.
Vill'āge.	Furn'āce.	Pri'vāte.	Cur'tāin.	For'ēign.	Pi'ous.

In the preceding words the unaccented syllable is pronounced quickly and indistinctly ; and in the case of a diphthong, one of the vowels is omitted altogether in the pronunciation. Compare, for example, the different sounds of the termination *age* in the words *cab'bage* and *enga'ge*, *pres'age* and *presa'ge*. Compare, also, the different pronunciations of the accented and unaccented syllables in the following words :—

Contain'.	Cap'tain.	Allay'.	Rally.	Deceit'.	Sur'feit.
Retain'.	Foun'tain.	Ally'.	Sal'y.	Conceit'.	For'feit.

75. Hence it is that such combinations as *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *eo*, *io*, *eous*, *iou*s, following an *accented* syllable, are, in pronunciation, usually drawn into one sound or syllable, though composed of more than one vowel, as in—

O'cean (o'shūn).	Con'science (con'shēnse).	Pen'sion (pen'shūn).	Gor'geous (gor'jūs).
Partial (par'shāl).*	Surgeon (sur'jūn).	Men'tion (men'shūn).	Gra'cious (gra'shūs).

a. And when *c*, *s*, or *t* precedes any of these combinations, it has, by the quickness of the enunciation, and the consequent blending of its sound with the vowel, the force of *sh*, as in the examples just given.

76. The seat of the accent will generally serve as a guide in the pronunciation of final syllables in ICE, ILE, INE, ISE, ITE, and IVE. When the *i* is accented, it is long, and when unaccented it is usually short ; as in the following words :—

Advice.	Rev'ile.	Combine.	Revise.	Alive.
Novice.	Serv'ile.	Doctrīne.	Prom'ise.	Act'ive.

* Though in primitive words containing such combinations this rule generally holds, yet it is usually departed from in the derivatives. Thus *Partial* and *Christian* are pronounced as dissyllables, while their derivatives *Partiality* and *Christianity* are pronounced in five syllables, though only two are added.

77. In such terminations the *i* is sometimes long, though not under the accent,* as in the following words:—

Cock'atrice.	Col'umbine.	Sat'urnine.	Aco'nite.	Bed'lamite.	Er'emite.
Sac'rifice.	Le'online.	Ser'pentine.	Anc'horite.	Car'melite.	Par'asite.
Cham'omile.	Por'cupine.	Tur'pentine.	Ap'petite.	Ex'pedite.	Sat'ellite.
Rec'oncile.	Sac'charine.	In'fantile.	As'inine.	Crys'talline.	Cal'amine.

It should be observed, however, that in each of the preceding words, the *i* is evidently under a secondary accent, and therefore inclined to be long.—See Note, No. 68, *a*.

78. As we have already observed, a proper accentuation of words is essential to their just pronunciation; and a proper accentuation can only be acquired by attending to the most correct speakers, and by consulting the most approved dictionaries; for words are under so many influences with regard to their accentuation, that it is impossible to lay down a rule on the subject to which numerous exceptions may not be found. The following rules, however (in addition to the GENERAL PRINCIPLES which we have already explained), will be found useful to the learner.

79. Words ending in *cial*, *sial*, *tial*, *cian*, *tian*, *cient*, *tient*, *ceous*, *cious*, *tious*, *sion*, *tion*, *tiate*, have the accent on the preceding syllable, as—

Provin'cial.	Physi'cian.	Pa'tient.	Confu'sion.
Controver'sial.	Chris'tian.	Gra'cious.	Muta'tion.
Substan'tial.	A'ncient.	Senten'tious.	Ingra'tiate.

80. Words ending in *ety*, *ity*, or *ical*, have also the accent on the preceding syllable, as—

Propri'ety.	Insensibil'ity.	Astronom'ical.	Emphat'ical.
Sati'ety.	Spontane'ity.	Categor'ical.	Polem'ical.

a. When the termination *ical* is abbreviated into *ic*, the accent of the original word usually remains, as—

Astronom'ic.	Emphat'ic.	Harmon'ic.	Polem'ic.
Angel'ic.	Fanat'ic.	Mechan'ic.	Specif'ic.

81. In English, as has been observed, the favourite accent in polysyllables is on the *antepenult*, or last syllable but two; but in many cases the accent has been transferred to that position from the *radical* part of the word, for the greater harmony and ease of pronunciation, as in—

An'gel,	Angel'ical.	Rhet'oric,	Rhetor'ical.	Sat'ire,	Satir'ical.
Har'mony,	Harmo'nious.	Sa'tan,	Satan'ical.	Vic'tory,	Victo'rious.

82. In uniting simple words into a compound, there is a tendency to simplify the compound as much as possible, by throwing the accent on that syllable in which the simple words unite. Hence, words with the following terminations have the accent on the antepenult, or last syllable but two:—

-cracy, as democ'racy.	-logy, as philol'ogy.	-pathy, as antip'athy.
-ferous, as somnif'erous.	-loquy, as ventril'oquy.	-phony, as eu'phony.
-fluent, as circum'fluent.	-machy, as logom'achy.	-scopy, as æros'copy.
-fluous, as super'fluous.	-mathy, as polym'athy.	-strophe, as catas'trophe.
-gamy, as polyg'amy.	-meter, as barom'eter.	-tomy, as anat'omy.
-gonal, as diag'onal.	-nomy, as econ'omy.	-vorous, as igniv'orous.
-graphy, as geog'raphy.	-parous, as ovip'arous.	

83. The terminations *cial*, *sial*, and *tial*, are pronounced like *shāl*, as in *commercial*, *controversial*, and *martial*.—See No. 75.

84. The terminations *ceous*, *cious*, and *tious*, are pronounced like *shus*, as in *fari-naceous*, *capacious*, and *contentious*.—No. 75.

85. The terminations *geous* and *gious* are pronounced like *jus*, as in *courageous* and *religious*.—No. 75.

86. The terminations *sion* and *tion* are pronounced like *shun*, as in *mission* and *invention*; but the termination *sion*, preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *zhun*, as in *explosion* and *confusion*.—See No. 55.

* That is, the principal accent.—See under No. 68, *a*.

87. The following words and many others are differently ACCENTED, according as they are used as NOUNS or VERBS :—

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
Ab'sent, <i>a.</i>	Ab-sent'.	Es'-say,	Es-say'.
Ac'-cent,	Ac-cent'.	Ex'-port,	Ex-port'.
Af'-fix,	Af-fix'.	Ex'-tract,	Ex-tract'.
At'-tri-bute,	At-trib'ute.	Fer'-ment,	Fer-ment'.
Aug'-ment,	Aug-ment'.	Fre'-quent, <i>a.</i>	Fre-quent'.
Col'-lect,	Col-lect'.	Im'-port,	Im-port'.
Com'-pound,	Com-pound'.	In'-sult,	In-sult'.
Con'-cert,	Con-cert'.	Mis-con'-duct,	Mis-con-duct'.
Con'-duct,	Con-duct'.	O'-ver-charge,	O-ver-charge'.
Con'-fine,	Con-fi'ne.	O'-ver-throw,	O-ver-thro'w.
Con'-sort,	Con-sort'.	Per'-mit,	Per-mit'.
Con'-test,	Con-test'.	Pre'-fix,	Pre-fix'.
Con'-tract,	Con-tract'.	Pres'-ent,	Pre-sent'.
Con'-trast,	Con-contrast'.	Proj'-ect,	Pro-ject'.
Con'-vert,	Con-vert'.	Reb'-el,	Re-bel'.
Con'-vict,	Con-vict'.	Rec'ord,	Re-cord'.
Coun'-ter-mand,	Coun-ter-mand'.	Sur'-vey,	Sur-vey'.
Di'-gest,	Di-gest'.	Tor'-ment,	Tor-ment'.
Dis'-count,	Dis-count'.	Trans'-fer,	Trans-fer'.
Es'-cort,	Es-cort'.	Trans'-port,	Trans-port'.

This change of accent in the same word is produced, as Walker well observes, by an instinctive effort in the language to compensate, in some degree, for the want of different terminations for these different parts of speech.

88. The following words exemplify the same tendency, but in a different manner :—

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
Abuse, abuce,	Abuse, abuze.	Use, uce,	Use, uze.
Diffuse, <i>a.</i> diffuce,	Diffuse, diffuze.	House, houce,	House, houze.
Grass,	Graze.	Price,	Prize.
Advice,	Advise.	Prophecy,	Prophecy.
Brass,	Braze.		
Proof,	Prove.	Bath,	Bathe.
Belief,	Believe.	Cloth,	Clothe.
Grief,	Grieve.	Sheath,	Sheathe.
Life,	Live.	Smooth,*	Smoothe.
Thief,	Thieve.	Wreath,	Wreathe.

89. Of foreign words admitted into our language, particularly French, there is usually a threefold pronunciation, namely, the original or foreign, the English, and a pronunciation which is neither English nor foreign, but between the two. In this case the middle course is not the best; but it is perhaps right to encourage it as a step in advance towards an honest English pronunciation.

In another part of this work will be found a collection of French and foreign words which have been introduced into our language without change.†

90. Some Greek and Latin words retain the pronunciation of *e* final, though in such a position in English ‡ it is generally silent.

Ac'mě.	Anem'oně.	Epit'omě.	Re'cipě.	Final'-ě.
Apos'trophě.	Catas'trophě.	Hyper'bolě.	Sim'ilě.	Rational'-ě.

* The adjective *smooth* is pronounced like the verb *smoothe*.

† To employ a foreign word, when there is one in our own language to express the same idea, is a mark of silly affectation and petty pedantry.

‡ That is, it does not constitute an additional syllable, but it usually modifies the sound of the preceding vowel, as in *făt, fâte*; *mět, mête*; *pîn, pîne*; *nôt, nôte*; *tüb, tübe*. See No. 1, p. 7.

91. The uneducated, and sometimes the educated Irish, err in the pronunciation of the following sounds and letters—*ea, ei, ey, oo, ou, a, e, i, o, u; d, t, l, and r;* as in the following words :—

Tay	for tea.	Tuk	for took.	Ketch *	for catch.	Püll	for pull.
Nate	„ neat.	Fut	„ foot.	Sinsare	„ sincere.	Loudher	„ louder.
Desate	„ deceit.	Stud	„ stood.	Plinty	„ plenty.	Betther	„ better.
Resave	„ receive.	Coorse	„ course.	Cowld	„ cold.	Hel-um	„ helm.
Convee	„ convey.	Coorse	„ coarse.	Büşh	„ bush.	Ar-um	„ arm.
Obee	„ obey.	Gëther *	„ gather.	Cüşion	„ cushion.	Har-um	„ harm.

92. The learner should collect all the words in which such errors are likely to occur, and *habituate* himself to a correct pronunciation of them. Also, all such VULGARISMS as “jometry,” “joggraphy,” “hoighth,” “lenth,” “onst,” “strenth,” “breth” (breadth), “flure” (floor), “readin,” “writin,” for the purpose of guarding against them.

93. The principal VULGARISMS of the uneducated English, particularly of the Cockneys or natives of London, consist—

- In the use of *w* for *v*, and *v* for *w*; as “Vine, weal, and winegar are wery good wittles, I wow.”
- In sounding *h* where it should not, and in omitting it where it ought to be heard, as, “Give my orse some hoats.” †
- In introducing the sound of *r* into some words in which it has no place, and in excluding it from others to which it belongs; as in “idear,” “winder,” “Mariar,” “feller,” “arter” for *after*, “darter” for *daughter*, “sarspan” for *saucepan*, “bam” for *barm*, “laud” for *lord*, “fust” for *first*, “kiver” for *cover*, &c.

94. In England the following words are frequently confounded by uneducated or careless speakers. The explanation of each will be found in the Dictionary :—

Ail.	Air.	Ale.	Altar.	Alter.	Am.	And.
Hail.	Hair.	Hail.	Halter.	Halter.	Ham.	Hand.
Arbour.	Ardour.	Ark.	Arm.	Arras.	Arrow.	As.
Harbour.	Harder.	Hark.	Harm.	Harass.	Harrow.	Has.
Ash.	Asp.	At.	Ate.	Awl.	Ear.	Eat.
Hash.	Hasp.	Hat.	Hate.	Hall,	Hear.	Heat.
Eaves.	Edge.	Eel.	Eel.	Elm.	Erring.	Ire.
Heaves,	Hedge.	Heal.	Heel.	Helm.	Herring.	Hire.
Is.	Island.	It.	Old.	Osier.	Otter.	Owl.
His.	Highland.	Hit.	Hold.	Hosier.	Hotter.	Howl.

* *Gather*.—This error (giving *a* the short sound of *e*) belongs chiefly to the north of Ireland and to Scotland.

† “It was quite impossible to witness unmoved the impressive solemnity with which he poured forth his soul in ‘My ‘art’s in the ‘ighlands,’ or ‘The brave old Hoak.’”—DICKENS.

A COLLECTION

ALL THE IRREGULAR PRONUNCIATIONS IN THE
LANGUAGE.

Note.—The figures refer to the preceding PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

the words in this list will appear very easy to the reader, but that is because they are familiar to persons unacquainted with them, such as children and foreigners, the irregular or unusual sounds of occasion great difficulty.]

a.	Among, 8, a.	Architrave, 41.	Blasphemous, 73.
5.	Amongst, 8, a.	Archives, 41.	Blood, 28, b.
e, 73, b.	Amortise, 76.	Argillaceous, 84.	Boatswain, 69.
ce, 76.	Amour, 29, c.	Armistice, 76.	Bomb, 8, a. †
49.	Amphibious, 52.	Arquebuse, 9, a.	Bombard, 8, a.
int, 49.	Amphisbæna, 13.	Artifice, 76.	Bombasin, 7, b.
29, c.	Anachronism, 41.	Artificial, 7, c.	Borough, 29, a.
nent, 29, c.	Anathema, 70.	Asafoetida, 26.	Bosom, 8, b.
, b.	Anchorite, 77.	Asbestine, 76.	Boudoir, 89.
	Anchovy, 69.	Asinine, 77.	Bouilli, 89.
24.	Ancient, 2, †.	Askaunce, 16, a.	Bouillon, 89.
	Ancillary, 72, b.	Askaunt, 16, a.	Bouquet, 69.
17.	Angel, 2, †.	Assign, 44, a.	Bourgeon, 29, b.
17.	Angelic, 80, a.	Assignment, 44, a.	Bow, 30, a.
53.	Anger, 44.	Assignee, 44, a.	Bow, 30.
	Angle, 6, b.	Assuage, 32.	Bowl, 30, a.
ine, 76.	Anguish, 34.	Asthma, 57.	Bowline, 76.
	Anile, 76.	Asthmatic, 57.	Bowsprit, 30.
e, 72, a.	Anility, 73.	Atrocious, 84.	Brazier, 62.
	Anise, 76.	Atrocity, 73.	Brazil, 7, b.
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7, 68, a.	Answer, 59.	Auspice, 76.	Breakfast, 73.
	Anthracite, 77.	Autumn, 50.	Brevet, 69.
	Antipodes, 70.	Autumnal, 50.	Brevier, 69.
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	Antique, 7, b.	Avalanche, 89.	Brigantine, 77.
	Antiquity, 53.	Avoirdupois, 89.	Britzska, 89.
	Antre, 6, 5.	Avouch, 29.	Broad, 25.
	Anxious, 75.		Brooch, 28.
	Any, 5, e.	BADE, 1, a.	Brother, 8, a.
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	Apostle, 67.	Balcony, 69.	Brunette, 9, b.
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	Apprentice, 76.	Banquet, 33.	Bullion, 7, c.
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	Approve, 8, b.	Bass, 2, †.	Buoyant, 37.
	Approver, 8, b.	Battalion, 7, c.	Bureau, 89.
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	Aqueduct, 33.	Becafico, 7, b.	Bury, 9, c.
	Aqueous, 33.	Behove, 8, b.	Business, 9, c.
	Aquiline, 76.	Benign, 44, a.	Busy, 9, c.
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ORTHOGRAPHY.

PRIOR to the invention of the art of printing, little attention was paid to the ORTHOGRAPHY of English or Saxon words. In fact, the first writers, having no guide but the ear, followed each his own judgment, or his fancy at the moment; and hence a large number of Saxon words were written in two or more ways, by different, and even by the same authors. These irregularities were transferred to the first printed works, and many of them remain to the present day. The following observations on the subject are Dr. Johnson's :—

"There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our ORTHOGRAPHY, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers, some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that it is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language, to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? Or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?"

He then, after mentioning and giving a short description of the several schemes proposed by Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, Dr. Gill, the celebrated Master of St. Paul's School, London, Charles Butler, and Bishop Wilkins, in none of which he expresses his concurrence, concludes in these words :—

"We have since had no general reformers, but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*; *red* for *read*, in the preter-tense; *sais* for *says*; *repete* for *repeat*; *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them."

It is much to be regretted that Dr. Johnson, who possessed—and who deservedly possessed—an almost absolute authority in such matters, did not attempt to settle the orthography even of those words that are spelled in two or more different ways. On the contrary, he has confirmed many of these irregularities by his own example.* For instance, notwithstanding what he has said against writing "*honor* for *honour*, and *labor* for *labour*," he has, in his own Dictionary, written several words of this class without the *u*, as—

Actor.	Censor.	Languor.	Pastor.	Sculpter.	Torpor.
Author.	Doctor.	Liquor.	Proctor.	Sector.	Tutor.
Castor.	Factor.	Minor.	Rector.	Stupor.	Victor.

And though he makes the majority of the words of this class end, in his Dictionary, in *our*, yet he omits the *u* in almost all the words that are formed from them; as in the following words :—

Clamorous.	Flavorous.	Humorous.	Odorous.	Tumorous.	Vaporous.
Dolorous.	Honorary.	Laborious.	Rigorous.	Valorous.	Vigorous.

In the following words, however, he retains the *u*, though he has rejected it in those we have just given :—

Favourable.	Favourite.	Favouritism.	Favourer.	Honourable.	Labourer.
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* *Anteriour* and *interiour* are so written by Johnson; while he omits the *u* in *posterior* and *exterior*. And in his Dictionary we find *blamable*, *blamably*, *appeasable*, *approvable*, *desirable*, and *ratable*, without the final *e* of the original words, *blame*, *appease*, *approve*, *desire*, and *rate*; while he retains the *e* in *saleable*, *tameable*, *proveable*, and *moveable*. And stranger still, he omits the *e* in other words formed from *prove* and *move*, as *improvable*, *reprovable*, *immovable*, *removable*.

But notwithstanding the authority of Johnson's Dictionary, the tendency is to omit the *u* in the original words, as well as in their derivatives; and in more than four-fifths of them it has been irrevocably excluded; as in the following words, each of which ends in *our* in his Dictionary:—

Ambassador.	Emperor.	Governor.	Inferior.	Terror.	Tumor.
Anterior.	Error.	Horror.	Superior.	Tremor.	Warrior.

and in several of the words which retain the *u*, the tendency to omit it continues to operate; as in the following words, which are frequently written without it:—

Favour.	Fervour.	Honour.	Odour.	Rigour.	Vigour.
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We venture to recommend the omission of *u* in all these words, and for the following reasons:—it is useless to the orthography, opposed to etymology, and, as we have just seen, rather contrary than otherwise to analogy *

Practical Rules for Spelling.

I. As a general rule, *y*, when its place may be supplied by *i*, is not to be written except at the end of a word. Hence when *y* is advanced from that position by the addition of a letter or syllable, it is changed into *i*.

This change is exemplified in the formation of the plural of nouns; the persons, present tenses, and past participles of verbs; and the comparatives and superlatives of adjectives; as, a *cry*, the *cries*; I *cry*, thou *criest*, he *cries* or *crieth*, *cried*; *holy*, *holier*, *holiest*. It is also exemplified by the addition of the affixes or terminations *de*, *al*, *ance*, *ant*, *er*, *ous*, *ful*, *fy*, *less*, *ly*, *ness*, *ment*, &c.; as in *reliable*, *trial*, *compliance*, *compliant*, *crier*, *envious*, *pitiful*, *glorify*, *penniless*, *holiday*, *merriment*, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.

a. Except in Greek and foreign words, as *system*, *tyrant*, *myrrh*, *alchymy*, &c. In such words *y* is not the representative of *i*, but of a different letter, namely, the Greek *upsilon* or *iota*.

b. In such cases, *y* retains its form when it is part of a diphthong, which occurs in all words ending in *ay*, *ey*, *oy*, or *uy*; as in *days*, *ways*; *betrayest*, *betrays*, *betrayed*, *betrayeth*, *betrayal*; *keys*, *attorneys*; *conveyest*, *conveys*, *conveyeth*, *conveyed*; *boys*, *boyish*; *destroyest*, *destroys*, *destroyeth*, *destroyed*, *destroyer*; *buys*, *buyeth*, *buyer*, &c.

c. For an obvious reason *y* retains its form when followed by the participial termination *ing*; as in *magnifying*, *carrying*, *accompanying*.

d. For the sake of distinction, *y* is generally used for *i* in such names as *Taylor*, *Smyth*, &c.

e. In proper names pluralised, *y* retains its form, as the *Henrys*, the *Ponsonbys*.

f. In words implying title or office; as, *ladyship*, *secretaryship*.

g. The *y* is usually retained in the words *dry*, *shy*, and *sly*, when the affix *ly*, or *ness*, is added, as *dryly*, *dryness*; *slyly*, *slyness*; *shyly*, *shyness*.

h. *Lay*, *pay*, *say*, and their compounds, *repay*, *unsay*, &c., follow the general rule when *ed* or *t* is added; as *laid*, *paid*, *said*, *unpaid*, *unsaid*, &c. But the exception prevails in *layer*, *payer*, *payable*, &c.

II. Monosyllables ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant when they take an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as *rob*, *robbest*, *robber*, *robbed*, *robbing*; *big*, *bigger*, *biggest*; *gun*, *gunner*; *fat*, *fatter*, *fattest*, &c.

Words of more syllables than one, which end with an accented consonant preceded by a single vowel, follow the same rule; as *rebel*, *rebelled*, *rebell*; *begin*, *beginning*, *beginner*; *commit*, *committed*, *committing*, *committal*; *prefer*, *preferred*, *preferring*, &c.

* Of words ending in *or* or *our*, we have about 320, of which not more than 40 can now with any propriety be written with the latter termination.

It should be added, however, that we seldom venture to follow our own recommendation in this respect:—

"In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic if too new or old.
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."—POPE.

EXCEPTIONS.

a. In words ending with *l*, preceded by a single vowel, the final consonant is usually doubled in such cases as the above, though the accent is on the first syllable; as *travel*, *travellest*, *travelleth*, *travelled*, *travelling*, *traveller*, &c.*

b. When in the derivative words, the accent is thrown back from the last syllable, the final consonant should not be doubled; as *preference*, *preferable*, *benefited*, *benefiting*, &c.

c. In the words *woollen*, *worshipped*, *worshipping*, *worshipper*, *biassed*, and *unbiassed*, the final consonant is doubled, contrary to the rule.

III. When words ending with double *l* are compounded with others, or when the terminations *ness*, *less*, *ly*, or *ful*, are affixed, one *l* should be omitted; as *already*, *albeit*, *although*, *almost*, *altogether*, *withal*, *until*, *chilblain*, *dulness*, *skillless*, *fully*, *wilful*, *bulrush*, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.

a. The exceptions to this rule are numerous and contradictory. In Johnson's Dictionary, for example, we find *miscall* and *recal*; *enroll* and *enrol*; *welfare* and *farewell*; *unwell* and *welcome*. Again, we find *distil* and *instil* with one *l*; while *forestall* and *install* are written with two. He also omits one of the *l*'s in the compounds of *bell*; as *belman*, *belfounder*,† *belmetal*, *belwether*; while he retains both in the compounds of *fall*; as *befall*, *befell*, *downfall*, *waterfall*.

At present, the practice is in favour of the general rule. In the following words, however, and a few others, the two *l*'s are still retained: *allspice*, *farewell*, *unwell*, *illness*, *shrillness*, *smallness*, *stillness*, *stillborn*, *tallness*, *downhill*, *uphill*, *molehill*, *befall*, *befell*, *downfall*, *waterfall*, *watermill*, *windmill*, *handmill*, *millstone*, *millrace*, *undersell*, &c.

IV. When an affix beginning with a vowel is added to a word ending with *e*, the *e* should be omitted; as *cure*, *curable*; *sense*, *sensible*; *love*, *loving*; *slave*, *slavish*; *rogue*, *roguish*; *stone*, *stony*; *arrive*, *arrival*, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.

a. The *e*, if preceded by *c* or *g* soft, must (in order to preserve the pronunciation) be retained before the affix *able*; as in *peace*, *peaceable*; *charge*, *chargeable*.

b. The *e* is also retained before *ing* in the following words, for an obvious reason, *dyeing*, *singeing*, *swingeing*, *shoeing*, *hoeing*.

c. Words ending in *ie* drop the *e* before *ing*, and then change *i* into *y*; as *die*, *dying*.

V. When an affix beginning with a consonant is added to a word ending with *e*, the *e* is retained; as *pale*, *paleness*; *sense*, *senseless*; *close*, *closely*; *peace*, *peaceful*; *allure*, *allurement*.

EXCEPTIONS.

a. *Due*, *duly*; *true*, *truly*; *awe*, *awful*; *argue*, *argument*; *whole*, *wholly*.

VI. Except in monosyllables and their compounds, as *sack*, *knapsack*, *stock*, *gazingstock*, the *k* final is now omitted; as in *public*[*k*], *music*[*k*], &c.†

EXCEPTIONS.

a. The *k* final is retained in the following words, and perhaps a few others:—*arrack*, *bar-rack*, *ransack*, *pinchbeck*; *bullock*, *cassock*, *haddock*, *hemlock*, *hillock*, *paddock*, *shamrock*. Also in proper names; as *Patrick*, *Frederick*, *Limerick*, *Brunswick*, &c.

b. It must also be restored in the past tense and participles of verbs ending in *ic*; as *frolic*, *frolicked*, *frolicking*; *mimic*, *mimicked*, *mimicking*; *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*.

* The "liquid" nature of the letter *l*, and the orthography of the French words from which most of these terms are immediately derived, account for, and perhaps sanction, these anomalies.

In most of the American-printed books, it may be observed that these exceptions are not admitted. The following are WEBSTER's observations on the subject:—"We observe in all authors, balloting, bevelling, levelled, travelled, cancelled, revelling, rivalling, worshipped, worshipper, apparelled, embowelled, libelling, and many others in which the last consonant is doubled, in opposition to one of the oldest and best-established rules in the language. Nouns formed from such verbs should be written with a single consonant, as *jeweler*, *traveler*, *worshiper*. What should we say to a man who should write *audittor*, *gardenner*, *laborrer*, &c.?"

† When the two words are not incorporated, the two *l*'s are retained; as in *bell-metal*, *bell-founder*, *well-being*, *well-favoured*, &c.

‡ Even the learning and authority of Johnson are unable to control custom. He has laid it down as a principle that no English word can end with the letter *c*. In this case, custom is right; for *k* in such a position is useless, both as regards the orthography and etymology.

When the orthography of a word is doubtful, that is, when CUSTOM or ETYMOLOGY is divided, ETYMOLOGY and ANALOGY will often decide. Hence, *command* not *compleat*,* is the proper orthography, because it is derived from the *completus*, or the French *complet*; which is confirmed by its cognate word,

EXCEPTIONS.

several words beginning with the prefix *en* or *em*, *in*, or *im*, custom has not decided whether *e* or *i* should be written.

In such cases, this rule will serve as a guide. Thus we should prefer *enclose* to *inclose*, it is immediately or directly derived from the French word *enclos*; and for a similar reason we should write *inquire* rather than *enquire*, because it is directly from the Latin *inquirere*.

Precedence, however, is to prefer *en*, or *em*, to *in*, or *im*, except when the word in question is in a *legal* or *official* sense; in which cases the Latin form of the prefix is used, even when the word is directly from the French, as the "*Incumbered Estates Court*;" to *insure*.

Several words used in a *legal* or *official* sense, the affix *er* is, in imitation of the Latin, changed into *or*; as in *grantor* for *granter*, and *venditor* for *vender*.

nology has already settled the orthography of this word, and of several others, which I recently, spelled in two ways; as *apostasy* and *apostacy*, *ecstasy* and *ecstacy*. The obviously the correct form; the Greek word from which they are derived being with an *s*, and not *c*.

KEY.

- ā** denotes the long (English) sound of *a*, as in *fate*, *pale*.
ă „ the short sound of *a*, as in *fat*, *man*.
α „ the long Italian sound of *a*, as in *far*, *car*, *father*, *psalm*.
ē „ the long sound of *e*, as in *mete*, *me*.
ĕ „ the short sound of *e*, as in *met*, *red*.
ē „ the obscure sound of *e*, as in *her*, *verge*. The same sound is also heard in the words *sir*, *dirk*, *virtue*, *myrtle*, &c.
ī „ the long sound of *i*, as in *pine*, *fine*.
ĭ „ the short sound of *i*, as in *pin*, *fin*.
ō „ the long sound of *o*, as in *tone*, *mote*.
ĕ „ the short sound of *o*, as in *not*, *lot*.
ū „ the long sound of *u*, as in *tune*, *mute*, *fume*.
ŭ „ the short sound of *u*, as in *fun*, *rust*, *hut*.
u „ the sound of *u* as heard in *bull*, *full*. This is identical with the short sound of *oo*, as in *book*, *wool*, *wood*; and must not be confounded with the long sound of *oo* as heard in *fool*, *rood*, *room*, *moon*.
ȳ „ the long sound of *y*, as in *type*, *tyrant*; which is identical with the long sound of *i*.
ȳ „ the short sound of *y*, as in *syntax*, *syllable*; which is identical with the short sound of *i*.
th „ the hard or tenuis sound of *th*, as in *thin*, *thick*, *bath*.
th „ the soft or medial sound of *th*, as in *then*, *thine*, *bathe*.

A vowel has its long sound (unless otherwise marked) when under the accent, as in *fa'tal*, *le'gal*, *ti'tle*, *no'tice*, *du'ty*.

A vowel has its short sound (unless otherwise marked) when it is followed by a consonant under the accent, as in *bal'ance*, *ti'ttle*, *nov'el*, *but'ler*.

When it is considered desirable to mark the secondary as well as the principal accent (see 68, *a. p.* 20), the two accents are indicated thus:—*In'controvert'ible*.

Unmarked vowels, consonants, and diphthongs have their usual sounds.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i> stands for adjective.	<i>p. a.</i> stands for participial	<i>sing.</i> stands for singular.
<i>ad.</i> „ for adverb.	adjective.	<i>s.</i> „ for substantive.
<i>conj.</i> „ for conjunction.	<i>pl.</i> „ for plural.	<i>v.</i> „ for verb.
<i>int.</i> „ for interjection.	<i>pr.</i> „ for pronoun.	<i>L.</i> „ for Latin.
<i>obs.</i> „ for obsolete.	<i>prep.</i> „ for preposi-	<i>Gr.</i> „ for Greek.
<i>p.</i> „ for participle.	tion.	<i>Fr.</i> „ for French.
<i>p. p.</i> „ for past or per-	<i>p. t.</i> „ for past tense.	<i>It.</i> „ for Italian.
fect participle.		

A

DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

the first letter of the alphabet. The form of the indefinite article before a consonant, *a* a vowel sounded like a consonant; as, *a* nit, *a* eulogy, *a* ewer; many *a* one (in which the vowel *o* is sounded as if *w* were prefixed). The proper meaning of *a* (or *an*) is *one*; as, *A* bird in the hand is worth *two* in the bush; but it usually means *any* one of the kind or class; as, He caught *a* bird. See *in* and *The*.

In expressions like the following, *a* has the force of *to*, *on*, or *at*; as, *a*field, *a*shore, *a*side, *a* hunting, *a* building. In such expressions *s*, twenty pounds *a* year; ten *a* penny; eight miles *an* hour, it is equivalent to *each*; in such cases *a* preposition, as *in* or *for*, is understood.

a Greek prefix (and before a vowel, *an*), means *without* or *not*; as, in the words *apathy* and *anonymous*; and as a Latin prefix, it is another form of *ab*, from; as in the word *avert*.

A'ship, *s.* a ship of the highest class on the registry; anything first-rate.

Ab, a Latin prefix meaning *from*; as in *absolve*, to free from. *A*, as in *avert*, and *abs*, as in *abstract*, are other forms of the same prefix. *back'*, *ad.* backwards (a sea term).

Abacus, *s.* a square table or tablet for counting; a term in architecture.

Abaddon, *s.* the destroyer; Satan.

Aft, *ad.* and *prep.* towards the stern or hind part of a ship.

Alienate, *ab-äl'-yen-ät*, *v.* in law, to alienate from.

Abandon, *v.* to give up; to forsake.

Abandoned, *p. a.* forsaken; lost to virtue, irrecoverably wicked.

Abandonment, *s.* the act of abandoning.

Abase, *ab-äs'*, *v.* to bring low, to degrade.

Abasement, *s.* humiliation; degradation.

Ash', *v.* to make ashamed, to confuse.

Ashment, *s.* the state of being ashamed.

Abate, *v.* to lessen; to lower in price.

Abatement, *s.* the act of abating; the thing or sum abated; a discount or allowance; the removing of a nuisance; a plea in law.

ABH

Ab'atia, or *ab-a-tē*, *Fr. s.* branches of trees sharpened and turned points outward for defence.

Abattoir, *a-bat-war'*, *Fr. s.* a public slaughter-house.

Ab'ba, *s.* a Syriac word for father.

Ab'baey, *s.* office or possessions of an abbot.

Abbatial, *ab-bā'-shal*, *Abbat'ical*, *a.* pertaining to an abbey.

Abbe, *ab'bā*, *Fr. s.* originally, an abbot; but now an ecclesiastic without charge, devoted to teaching, literature, &c.

Abbess, *s.* the head or governess of a nunnery.

Abbey, *s.* a monastery; a convent.

Abbot, *s.* the head or chief of a monastery.

Abbré'viate, *v.* to abridge or shorten.

Abbrevia'tion, *s.* the act of abridging; a contraction or shortening.

Abbré'viator, *s.* one who abridges.

A, B, C, *s.* the alphabet.

Ab'dicate, *v.* to give up, to resign.

Abdica'tion, *s.* the act of abdicating; resignation of a crown.

Abdō'men, *s.* the lower venter or belly.

Abdom'inal, *a.* pertaining to the abdomen: *s.* a fish which has fins under the abdomen.

Abdu'ce, *v.* to draw or bring from.

Abdu'cent, *a.* drawing from or back.

Abduc'tion, *s.* the act of drawing from; carrying away a person by force.

Abduc'tor, *s.* a muscle that draws back; a person guilty of abduction.

Abecedā'rian, *s.* a teacher of the A, B, C.

A-bed', *ad.* in bed, on the bed.

Aberra'tion, *s.* a wandering; alienation of mind; apparent change in the place of a star or planet.

Abet', *v.* to set on or encourage; to aid.

Abetment, *s.* the act of abetting.

Abet'tor, *s.* in law, one who abets; an accessory.

Abeyance, *'ab-ā'-ans*, *s.* property not yet in possession; an expectancy (a law term).

Abhor', *v.* to shudder at; to detest, to loathe, to abominate.

Abhor'rence, *s.* detestation, great hatred.

Abhor'rent, *a.* odious; contrary or foreign to.

äte, ät, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fin; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīn, then.

Abhor'rer, *s.* one who abhors.
Abide, *v.* to dwell; to continue in; to wait for; to endure.
Abiding, *p. a.* continuing, staying.
Abiet'ic, *a.* pertaining to the fir-tree.
Abigail, *s.* a lady's waiting-maid.
Ability, *s.* power to do anything; mental power; talent: *pl.* (Abilities), intellectual power or endowments.
Abject, *a.* worthless; mean; base: *s.* an out-cast; a miserable wretch.
Abjectly, *ad.* meanly; wretchedly.
Abjectness, *s.* state of being abject.
Abjura'tion, *s.* the act of abjuring; a renunciation on oath.
Abjure, *v.* to cast off or renounce upon oath; to retract or recant solemnly.
Ablacta'tion, *s.* a weaning of a child from the breast; a method of grafting.
Ab'lative, *a.* taking from; the sixth case of Latin nouns.
Ablaze, *ad.* in a blaze, on fire.
A'ble, *a.* having competent power or skill to do; powerful, strong; skilful, clever.
Able-bodied, *a.* strong of body, robust.
Abluent, *ab'-lu-ent*, *a.* cleansing by water.
Ablu'tion, *s.* the act of cleansing or washing; a purification.
A'bly, *ad.* with ability or skill.
Abnega'tion, *s.* denial; renunciation.
Abnor'mal, *a.* contrary to rule; irregular.
Aboard, *ad.* on board or in a vessel.
Abode, *s.* a habitation or dwelling-place.
Abode, the *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Abide.
Abol'ish, *v.* to put an end to; to destroy utterly; to abrogate or annul.
Abol'ishment, *s.* abolition.
Abolition, *ab-ō-lish'-un*, *s.* the act of abolishing; state of being abolished; destruction; annihilation.
Abolitionist, *ab-ō-lish'-un-ist*, *s.* one who seeks to abolish.
Abom'inable, *a.* execrable, detestable, hateful, loathsome.
Abom'inableness, *s.* hatefulness, odiousness.
Abom'inably, *ad.* hatefully, odiously.
Abom'inate, *v.* to abhor, to detest.
Abomina'tion, *s.* detestation; pollution.
Aboriginal, *ab-ō-rij'-in-al*, *a.* relating to the origin; first or primitive.
Aborigines, *L. s. pl.* the first or original inhabitants of a country.
Abor'tion, *s.* untimely birth, miscarriage.
Abor'tive, *a.* premature; failing in effect.
Abound, *v.* to have or be in great plenty.
About, *prep.* round, encircling; near to; concerning; engaged in: *ad.* circularly; nearly. "To bring about" is to bring to the point desired: "To go about a thing" is to prepare to do it.
Above, *a-buv'*, *prep.* higher in place or power: *ad.* overhead, in a higher position, in the air; in heaven.
Above-board, *ad.* openly; fairly.
Abracadab'ra, *s.* a superstitious charm against agues (a cabalistical word).
Abra'de, *v.* to rub or scrape off; to wear away.
Abra'sion, *s.* the act of rubbing off; substance worn off by attrition.
Abreast, *ad.* close together, side by side.

Abreuvoir, *a-broov-war'*, *Fr. s.* a public watering-place for horses and cattle; a term in masonry.
Abridge, *ab-rij'*, *v.* to contract, to shorten.
Abridg'ment, *s.* a larger work contracted into a smaller compass; a summary.
Abroad, *a-brawd'*, *ad.* without doors; in foreign countries; widely spread.
Ab'rogate, *v.* to annul, to abolish, to repeal.
Abroga'tion, *s.* the act of annulling.
Abrupt, *a.* broken off; precipitous; craggy; sudden; unconnected.
Abrup'tion, *s.* a sudden breaking off.
Abrupt'ly, *ad.* in an abrupt manner.
Abrupt'ness, *s.* state of being abrupt; an abrupt manner.
Abscess, *ab'-ses*, *s.* a tumour containing matter.
Abscind', *v.* to cut off (little used).
Abscission, *ab-sizh'-un*, *s.* the act of cutting off.
Abscond', *v.* to hide one's self; to quit the country in order to escape a legal process.
Ab'sence, *s.* the state of being absent; the not being present; inattention to things present; carelessness.
Ab'sent, *a.* not present; inattentive or absent in mind; careless.
Absent', *v.* to keep away, to withdraw.
Absentee', *s.* one who is habitually absent from his country, or from his business.
Absentee'ism, *s.* the state of being absent from one's country.
Absin'thian, *a.* of the nature of wormwood.
Ab'solute, *a.* unlimited; arbitrary.
Ab'solutely, *ad.* unconditionally; positively.
Ab'soluteness, *s.* freedom from limits; despotism.
Absolu'tion, *s.* the act of absolving.
Ab'solutism, *s.* absolute government; the principles of despotism.
Ab'solutist, *s.* an advocate for despotism.
Absolv'able, *a.* that may be absolved.
Absolve, *ab-solv'*, *v.* to free from; to clear from; to exonerate; to acquit.
Ab'sonant, *a.* discordant; absurd.
Absorb', *v.* to suck up, to imbibe.
Absorbed, *p. a.* sucked up; immersed in.
Absorb'ent, *a.* sucking up, imbibing: *s.* a medicine that absorbs humours.
Absorp'tion, *s.* the act of sucking up.
Abstain', *v.* to refrain from; to forbear.
Abstē'mious, *a.* temperate, abstinent.
Abste'miously, *ad.* temperately, soberly.
Abste'miousness, *s.* sobriety, temperance.
Abster'ge, *v.* to cleanse by wiping.
Abster'gent, *-jent*, *a.* having a cleansing quality.
Ab'stinence, *s.* a refraining from; fasting.
Ab'stinent, *a.* practising abstinence.
Ab'stinently, *ad.* temperately.
Abstract', *v.* to draw or take from; to abridge; to draw away, as the mind from external objects; to separate, as ideas; to steal.
Ab'stract, *s.* an abridgment or epitome: *a.* separated from; not concrete.
Abstract'ed, *p. a.* taken or separated from; absent in mind; stolen.
Abstractedly, *ad.* taken by itself; in a separate state.
Abstract'edness, *s.* state of being abstracted.
Abstrac'tion, *s.* the act of abstracting; absence of mind.
Ab'stractly, *ad.* in an abstract manner.
Ab'stractness, *s.* quality of being abstract.-

Abstruse, *ab-stroos'*, *a.* hidden, obscure, difficult.
Abstru'sely, *ad.* obscurely, not plainly.
Abstru'seness, *s.* obscurity; difficulty.
Absurd', *a.* contrary to reason; preposterous; ridiculous.
Absurd'ity, *s.* that which is absurd.
Absurd'ness, *s.* absurdity; inconsistency.
Abund'ance, *s.* great plenty, exuberance.
Abund'ant, *a.* plentiful, exuberant.
Abund'antly, *ad.* plentifully, liberally.
Abuse, *abūs'*, *s.* the ill use of anything; a corrupt practice; rude reproach.
Abuse, *abūz'*, *v.* to make an ill use of; to violate; to reproach rudely; to vilify.
Abusive, *ab-u'-siv*, *a.* giving abuse; scurrilous.
Abu'siveness, *s.* quality of being abusive.
Abut', *v.* to end at; to meet or join.
Abutment, *s.* that which abuts or supports, as in masonry.
Abut'tal, *s.* the butting or boundary of land.
Abyss, *a-bizm'*. See **Abyss**.
Abyss'mal, *a.* relating to an abyss.
Abyss', *s.* a fathomless depth or gulf.
Acacia, *a-kā-shī-ā*, *s.* a species of tree or shrub, to which the gum-Arabic belongs; a drug.
Academ'ic, **Academical**, *a.* belonging to an academy.
Academ'ically, *ad.* in an academic manner.
Academician, *a-kad-e-mish'-an*, *s.* a Platonic philosopher; a member of an academy.
Acad'emy, *s.* Plato's school of philosophy; a school where the arts and sciences are taught; a society for the promotion of science and art.
Acan'thus, *s.* a prickly shrub.
Acar'pous, *a.* not producing fruit.
Acatalec'tic, *s.* a verse having the complete number of feet or syllables.
Accede, *ak-sēd'*, *v.* to comply with, to agree to.
Accel'erate, *v.* to increase motion or speed.
Accelera'tion, *s.* the act of accelerating.
Accel'orative, *a.* that which accelerates.
Ac'cent, *s.* a peculiar tone in speaking or pronouncing; stress or force given to a particular syllable in a word; a mark by which the accent is denoted.
Accent', *v.* to give or mark the accent.
Accent'ual, *a.* relating to accent.
Accent'uate, *v.* to make or pronounce with an accent.
Accentua'tion, *s.* due placing of the accent.
Accept', *v.* to receive, to take, to admit.
Accept'able, *a.* likely to be accepted, agreeable.
Accept'ableness, *s.* the quality of being acceptable.
Accept'ance, *s.* the act of receiving. In bills of exchange, it is an admission that value has been received, and consequently an undertaking to pay the amount when due.
Accepta'tion, *s.* reception; the received meaning of words.
Accept'er or Accept'or, *s.* the person that accepts.
Access', *s.* admission to a place or person.
Accessary, *a.* joined to; additional; contributing.
Access'ible, *a.* that may be approached.
Access'ion, *s.* the act of coming to; addition or increase.
Access'ional, *a.* additional.
Accesso'rial, *a.* pertaining to an accessory.

Ac'cessory, *s.* an abettor or accomplice.
Ac'cidence, *s.* the rudiments of grammar.
Ac'cident, *s.* casualty; an unforeseen event; a property or quality not essential.
Accident'al, *a.* happening by chance, casual, fortuitous; not essential.
Accident'ally, *ad.* in an accidental manner.
Accip'itrine, *a.* rapacious, like a hawk.
Acclaim', **Acclama'tion**, *s.* a shout of applause; praise; exultation.
Acclam'atory, *a.* pertaining to applause.
Accli'mate, *v.* to inure to the climate.
Accli'matise, *v.* to inure plants and animals to a climate different from that which is natural to them.
Accliv'ity, *s.* the ascent of a hill.
Accola'de, *s.* a ceremony in making a knight.
Accom'modate, *v.* to supply with conveniences of any kind; to adapt, to adjust.
Accom'modating, *a.* disposed to comply with the will of another; obliging.
Accommoda'tion, *s.* state of being accommodated; fitness or adaptation; adjustment of differences: *pl.* conveniences; lodgings.
Accommoda'tion-bill, *s.* a bill of exchange for the convenience of the drawer.
Accom'panier, *kum'-*, *s.* one that accompanies.
Accom'paniment, *s.* that which accompanies; the instrumental parts which accompany the vocal in music.
Accom'pany, *v.* to associate with, to join with.
Accom'plíce, *-kōm-*, *s.* an associate in a crime.
Accom'plish, *v.* to complete; to execute fully; to fulfil; to obtain; to adorn or furnish with accomplishments.
Accom'plishable, *a.* that may be accomplished.
Accom'plished, *p. a.* completed; finished; elegant.
Accom'plishment, *s.* completion; attainment; ornament of mind or body.
Accompt', *obs.* See **Account**.
Accord', *v.* to agree or harmonise with; to make agree; to grant: *s.* harmony; agreement; consent; compact; voluntary motion or action, as with one's *own accord*.
Accord'ance, *s.* agreement; conformity.
Accord'ant, *a.* agreeing with; consonant.
Accord'ingly, *ad.* agreeably; conformably.
Accord'ing-to, *prep.* in accordance with; agreeably to.
Accord'ion, *s.* a musical instrument.
Accost', *v.* to address; to salute.
Accost'able, *a.* easy of access; familiar.
Accouchement, *ak-koosh'mōng*, *Fr. s.* a lying-in, delivery in childbirth.
Accoucheur, *ak-koosh-er'*, *Fr. s.* a physician who practises midwifery.
Account', *v.* to compute; to answer for; to esteem or hold in opinion; to assign the causes: *s.* a computation; narration; estimation.
Accountabil'ity, *s.* liability to give account.
Account'able, *a.* liable to account, responsible.
Account'ableness, *s.* the being accountable.
Account'ant, *s.* one who keeps accounts.
Account'antship, *s.* office of an accountant.
Account'-book, *s.* a book of accounts.
Account'ing, *s.* the act of reckoning or adjusting accounts.
Accoutre, *ak-koo'ter*, *v.* to furnish with dress or equipments, especially those of a soldier.

Accoutrements, ak-koo'-ter-ments, *s. pl.* equipments; trappings.
Accred'it, *v.* to give trust or confidence to; to countenance; to furnish with credentials.
Accred'ited, *p. a.* received as having a title to credit; trusted; believed.
Accrescent, ak-kres'-ent, *a.* growing to; increasing.
Accre'tion, *s.* a growing to; increase.
Accre'tive, *a.* increasing by growth.
Accrue, ak-kroo, *v.* to grow to; to arise from; to arise, as profits; to follow as the natural result.
Accru'ing, *p. a.* growing to; being added.
Accum'bency, *s.* state of being accumbent.
Accum'bent, *a.* leaning; lying against.
Accu'mulate, *v.* to heap up; to increase.
Accumula'tion, *s.* a heaping up; a heap.
Accu'mulative, *a.* endowed with the quality of collecting or increasing.
Accu'mulator, *s.* that accumulates.
Ac'curacy, *s.* exactness; correctness.
Ac'curate, *a.* very exact; done with care.
Ac'curately, *ad.* without error; nicely.
Ac'curateness, *s.* state of being accurate.
Accur'se, *v.* to doom to misery.
Accursed, ak-kurst', *p. a.* cursed; doomed; execrable; detestable.
Accusable, ak-ku'-za-bl, *a.* that may be accused.
Accu'sant, *s.* he who accuses another.
Accusa'tion, *s.* charge, impeachment.
Accu'sative, *a.* in Latin grammar, the Objective case.
Accu'satory, **Accusato'rial**, *a.* that which produces or contains an accusation.
Accuse, ak-kūz', *v.* to charge with a crime.
Accu'sed, *s.* one charged with a crime.
Accu'ser, *s.* one who brings a charge.
Accus'tom, *v.* to habituate; to inure.
Accus'tomed, *p. a.* habituated; usual.
Ace, *s.* a unit on cards or dice; a trifle.
Acelandia, a-sel'-dā-mā, Heb. *s.* a field of blood.
Acephalous, as-sef'-a-lus, *a.* without a head.
Acerb'ity, *s.* a sourness; bitterness.
Aceric, as-ser'-ik, *a.* applied to a kind of acid obtained from the *acer* or maple-tree.
Acerual, a-ser'-val, *a.* occurring in heaps.
Acescence, a-ses'-ens, **Acescency**, *s.* a tendency to sourness.
Acescent, *a.* tending to sourness.
Acetate, as'-e-tāt, *s.* a salt formed by acetic acid united to a base.
Acet'ic acid, *s.* the concentrated acid of vinegar.
Acet'ify, *v.* to turn into acid or vinegar.
Acet'ous, *a.* sour; causing acetification.
Ace'tum, L. *s.* vinegar.
Ache, āk, *s.* a continued pain: *v.* to suffer continued pain.
Achievable, a-chēv'-a-bl, *a.* that may be achieved.
Achieve, a-chēv', *v.* to perform or execute; to gain or accomplish.
Achievement, *s.* the performance of an action; a deed, a feat, an exploit; the escutcheon or ensign armorial.
Aching, āk'-ing, *p. a.* suffering pain or distress: *s.* continued pain; distress.
Achor, ā'-kor, *s.* scald-head.
Achromat'ic, ak-, *a.* destitute of colour, applied to telescopes having lenses so arranged as to avoid being coloured.

Acid, as'id, *a.* like vinegar; sour; sharp: *s.* an acid substance.
Acid'ified, *p. a.* made acid.
Acidify, *v.* to make or become acid.
Acid'ity, **Acidness**, as'-, *s.* quality of being acid; sourness; sharpness.
Acid'ulate, *v.* to make slightly acid.
Acknowledge, ak-nol'ej, *v.* to own or admit the knowledge of; to confess as a fault.
Acknowl'edgment, *s.* confession; recognition; gratitude; expression of gratitude.
Ac'mē, Gr. *s.* the highest point; the crisis.
Ac'olyte, *s.* a follower; in the R. C. Church, an attendant on a priest at the altar.
Ac'onite, *s.* wolfsbane; poison.
A'corn, *s.* the seed or fruit of the oak.
Acotyledon, ā-kot-i-lē'-dun, *s.* a plant without seed-lobes.
Acotyledonous, a-kot-i-led'-o-nus, *a.* having no cotyledons.
Accoumeter, ak-koo'me-ter, *s.* an instrument to measure the extent of the sense of hearing.
Acous'tic, *a.* that which relates to hearing.
Acous'tics, *s.* the doctrine of sounds; medicines used to assist the hearing.
Acquaint', *v.* to make familiar with; to inform; to make known.
Acquaint'ance, *s.* familiarity; an associate; a person with whom we are acquainted.
Acquaint'ed, *a.* familiar; well known to.
Acquiesce, ā-kwi-es', *v.* to submit to what is not most agreeable; to comply with or yield to; to rest satisfied with.
Acquies'cence, **Acquies'cency**, *s.* a quiet yielding or submitting to.
Acquies'cent, *a.* complying; easy.
Acqui'able, *a.* that may be acquired.
Acqui're, *v.* to get, to attain, to gain.
Acqui'rement, *s.* an attainment.
Acquisition, ā-kwi-zish'-un, *s.* the act of acquiring; that which is acquired.
Acquisitive, ā-kwiz'-i-tiv, *a.* desirous of acquiring.
Acquis'itiveness, *s.* a desire to acquire.
Acquit', *v.* to set free; absolve.
Acquit'ment, *s.* the act of discharging.
Acquit'tal, *s.* release from a charge.
Acquit'tance, *s.* a discharge from a debt.
Acre, a'ker, *s.* four roods of land.
Acreable, ā'ker-a-bl, *a.* by the acre; as the *acreable* value.
Acred, ā'-kerd, *a.* possessing acres; having landed property.
Ac'rid, *a.* having a hot biting taste.
Acrid'ity, **Ac'ridness**, *s.* state or quality of being acrid.
Acrimo'nious, *a.* full of bitterness.
Acrimo'niously, *ad.* with acrimony.
Ac'rimony, *s.* sharpness; bitterness of feeling or language.
Ac'robat, *s.* a rope-dancer.
Acrogenous, ak-roj'-en-us, *a.* growing to the top; increasing in length, not in thickness.
Aeron'ical, *a.* applied to stars which set at sunrise, and rise at sunset.
Acrop'olis, *s.* the Athenian citadel; a citadel.
Across', *ad.* athwart, laid over anything.
Acros'tic, *s.* a kind of poem, in which the first letters of the lines form a name or sentence.
Act, *v.* to do, to perform; to imitate: *s.* a deed, an exploit; part of a play.

Acting, *a.* the act of performing.
Actin, *a.* a genus of soft radiated marine animals; see *cnus* or *animal* *sewers*.
Actin, *a.* relating to the chemical action of the sun's rays.
Actinism, *a.* the chemical power of the sun's rays, as distinguished from his light and heat.
Acting, *a.* the state of motion; gesture in speaking; a deed, a battle, a lawsuit.
Actable, *a.* liable to a process of law.
Actuary, *a.* one that has a share in the stocks or public funds.
Acting-taking, *a.* litigious; fond of law.
Active, *a.* nimble, agile, quick, busy.
Actively, *ad.* nimbly, briskly, quickly.
Activeness, *a.* nimbleness.
Actor, *a.* one that performs; a stage-player.
Actress, *a.* a female stage-player.
Actual, *a.* real, certain, not speculative.
Actuality, *a.* real existence.
Actually, *ad.* in act, in effect, really.
Actuary, *a.* a registrar, or clerk of certain courts or offices.
Activate, *v.* to put into action; to move.
Activated, *a.* put into action.
Acute, *a.* sharp, keen, subtle, ingenious; an accent marked thus (').
Acute, *ad.* sharply, keenly, shrewdly.
Acuteness, *a.* sharpness, subtileness.
Acute, *a.* a foot, without toes.
Acute, *a.* a proverb; a common saying.
Acute, *a.* (in music) a term for slow time.
Adamant, *a.* a diamond; a loadstone.
Adamant, *a.* very hard, impenetrable.
Adamantine, *a.* made of adamant; hard.
Adam, *a.* relating to Adam.
Adam's-apple, *a.* the prominent part of the human throat.
Adapt, *v.* to make fit or suitable.
Adaptability, *a.* the capability of adaptation.
Adaptible, *a.* that may be adapted.
Adaptation, *a.* the act of fitting or suiting; state of fitness.
Adaptive, *a.* tending to adapt.
Add, *v.* to join to, to increase, to sum up.
Addition, *v.* to account, to reckon.
Addenda, *a.* *pl.* *Addenda*, *L.* a thing or things to be added.
Adder, *a.* a venomous serpent; a viper.
Adder's-grass, *a.* the name of a plant.
Adder's-tongue, *a.* the name of an herb.
Addible, *a.* the being addible.
Addible, *a.* that may be added.
Addict, *v.* to devote to; to give one's self up to habitually, generally in a bad sense, as to drink.
Addicted, *a.* devoted to; given up to.
Addiction, *a.* the quality of being addicted.

Addition, *ad.* *addition*, *a.* the act of adding; the being added; an increase; a rule in arithmetic.
Additional, *a.* that is added.
Additionally, *ad.* in addition to.
Additive, *a.* that is or may be added.
Addle, *a.* barren, empty; usually applied to such eggs as are rotten.
Addle-headed, *a.* having barren brains, weak, silly.
Adduced, *ad.* *adduced*, *a.* (in heraldry) back to back.
Addres, *v.* to apply to; to speak or write to; to direct to; to prepare for; to make leave to; a speech; a petition; direction of a letter; dexterity; adroitness; in the plural, attention of a lover.
Adduce, *v.* to bring forward by way of proof; to allege.
Adduce, *a.* bringing forward or together.
Adducible, *a.* that may be adduced.
Adduction, *a.* the act of adducing.
Adductive, *a.* that brings forward.
Adductor, *a.* any muscle that draws forward or contracts. See *Abductor*.
Adducing, *a.* royal. [This term was applied by the Anglo-Saxons to the children of kings and princes. It is from the Saxon *ædel* or *æthel*, illustrious, and the termination *ing*, as in *foundling*. Hence Edward *Ætheling*, *Æthelwolf*, &c.]
Adapt, *a.* one well versed in any art.
Adequacy, *a.* the quality or state of being adequate.
Adequate, *a.* equal to; fully sufficient; proportionate.
Adequately, *ad.* in an adequate manner.
Adequateness, *a.* adequacy.
Adhere, *v.* to stick close; to remain firmly fixed.
Adherence, *a.* the quality or state of adhering.
Adherent, *a.* sticking to; united with; a one who adheres, a follower or partisan.
Adherently, *ad.* in an adherent manner.
Adhesion, *ad.* *adhesion*, *a.* the act or state of adhering, adherence.
Adhesive, *ad.* *adhesive*, *a.* that sticks to; tenacious.
Adhesively, *ad.* in an adhesive manner.
Adhesiveness, *a.* the quality of sticking; a propensity to form lasting attachments.
Adhort, *v.* giving advice.
Ad interim, *L.* in the interim or meantime; provisionally.
Adieu, *ad.* farewell.
Adipose, *a.* fat, consisting of fat.
Adit, *a.* an entrance or passage to a mine.
Adiacent, *a.* lying close to, contiguous.
Adjest, *v.* to add to, to put to.
Adjective, *a.* a word added to or put with a substantive to express quality, &c.
Adjectively, *ad.* as an adjective.
Adjoin, *v.* to join or unite.
Adjoining, *a.* a joining to; close to.
Adjourn, *ad.* *adjourn*, *v.* to put off to another day; to postpone.
Adjournment, *a.* the act of adjourning; postponement.
Adjudge, *v.* to decree, to pass sentence.
Adjudicate, *v.* to determine by law.
Adjudication, *a.* act of judging; sentence.

Adju'dicator, *s.* one who adjudicates.
Adjunct, *s.* something joined to another; *a.* united with, joined to.
Adjura'tion, *s.* the act of adjuring.
Adju're, *v.* to impose an oath upon another; to charge solemnly.
Adjust, *v.* to put in order; to settle.
Adjust'able, *a.* that may be adjusted.
Adjusting, **Adjust'ment**, *s.* the act of putting in order; settlement.
Adjust'ive, *a.* capable of being adjusted.
Adjutantcy, *s.* the office of an adjutant.
Adjutant, *s.* a military officer, whose duty is to assist the major; a gigantic Indian bird of the crane family.
Adjuvant, *a.* helping, assisting.
Admeasure, *ad-mezh'ūr*, *v.* to adjust, to apportion.
Admeasurement, *s.* measurement; adjustment of proportions.
Admin'icle, *s.* a help: support.
Admin'ister, *v.* to carry on, as *government*; to dispense, as *justice*; to give, as an *oath*; to manage or conduct; to supply or give; to perform the office of an administrator.
Administra'tion, *s.* the act of administering; the persons collectively who are intrusted with the affairs of government.
Admin'istrative, *a.* that administers.
Administra'tor, *s. masc.* **Administratrix**, *s. fem.* one who manages the affairs of a person dying intestate.
Administra'torship, *s.* office of an administrator.
Ad'mirable, *a.* worthy of being admired; wonderful; excellent.
Ad'mirableness, *s.* the state or quality of being admirable.
Ad'mirably, *ad.* wonderfully, excellently.
Ad'miral, *s.* the commander of a fleet.
Ad'miralty, *s.* the office for naval affairs.
Admira'tion, *s.* act of admiring; wonder.
Admi're, *v.* to regard with honour or with love; to esteem or prize highly.
Admi'rer, *s.* one that admires; a lover.
Admi'ringly, *ad.* in an admiring manner.
Admissibil'ity, *s.* quality of being admissible.
Admis'sible, *a.* that may be admitted; allowable.
Admission, *ad-mish'un*, *s.* act of admitting; state of being admitted; admittance; the allowance of an argument.
Admit, *v.* to grant entrance; to allow.
Admit'tance, *s.* the act of admitting; permission to enter; entrance.
Admix, *v.* to mingle or mix with.
Admix'ture, *s.* a mixture; what is mixed.
Admon'ish, *v.* to reprove kindly; to warn; to reprimand.
Admonition, *ad-mo-nish'un*, *s.* act of admonishing; kind reproof; a reprimand.
Admon'itive, *a.* containing admonition.
Admon'itory, *a.* admonishing; warning.
Adnascent, *ad-nas'ent*, *a.* growing to or upon something else.
Ad'noun, *s.* an adjective.
Adnū'bilated, *a.* clouded, darkened.
Ado, *a-doo'*, *s.* trouble, confusion, bustle.
Adolescence, *ad-o-les'ens*, **Adolescencey**, *s.* the period between childhood and manhood.
Adoles'cent, *a.* advancing to manhood.

Adopt, *v.* to choose; to take a son or daughter by choice, who was not so by birth; to take or assume as one's own.
Adop'tion, *s.* the act of adopting; the state of being adopted.
Adopt'ive, *a.* capable of being adopted.
Ado'able, *a.* worthy of adoration; divine.
Ado'rableness, *s.* quality of being adorable, or of exciting admiration.
Adora'tion, *s.* divine worship; homage.
Adore, *v.* to worship with external homage; to reverence, to love intensely.
Ado'rer, *s.* one who adores; a worshipper.
Adorn, *v.* to dress with ornaments; to decorate; to embellish.
Adorn'ing, **Adorn'ment**, *s.* ornament; embellishment.
Adown, *prep.* down; towards the ground.
Adread, *a-dred'*, *ad.* in a state of fear.
Adrift, *ad.* floating at random.
Adroit, *a.* dexterous, expert; skilful.
Adroit'ly, *ad.* dexterously, skilfully.
Adroit'ness, *s.* dexterity, skill, activity.
Adry, *a.* thirsty, desirous to drink.
Adscititious, *ad-si-tish'-us*, *a.* brought in as supplement; added; not requisite.
Adscititionally, *ad.* in an adscititious manner.
Adstrio'tion, *s.* the act of binding together.
Adula'tion, *s.* high compliment, flattery.
Ad'ulator, *s.* a flatterer.
Ad'ulatory, *a.* flattering, highly complimentary.
Adult, *s.* a person arrived at maturity: *a.* grown up; of full age.
Adul'terant, *s.* that which adulterates.
Adul'terate, *v.* to corrupt by some foreign mixture; to pollute: *a.* corrupted; debased.
Adultera'tion, *s.* the act of adulterating; the state of being adulterated.
Adul'terer, *s.* a man guilty of adultery.
Adul'teress, *s.* a woman guilty of adultery.
Adul'terous, *a.* guilty of adultery.
Adul'terously, *ad.* in an adulterous manner.
Adult'ery, *s.* a violation of the marriage-bed.
Adum'brate, *v.* to shadow out faintly.
Adumbra'tion, *s.* the act of adumbrating; a slight sketch or outline.
Aduncous, *ad-un'-kus*, *a.* crooked, hooked.
Adust, **Adusted**, *a.* burnt up, scorched.
Adus'tion, *s.* act of burning, or drying.
Advan'ce, *v.* to bring forward or higher; to raise; to promote; to improve; to propose; to forward; to pay beforehand: *s.* a moving forward or higher; progression, improvement; pay beforehand.
Advan'cement, *s.* progression; preferment.
Advan'tage, *s.* superiority; benefit; gain: *v.* to benefit; to promote.
Advanta'geous, *-jus*, *a.* beneficial, profitable.
Advanta'geously, *ad.* with advantage.
Advanta'geousness, *s.* usefulness, profit.
Ad'vent, *s.* a coming; the coming of our Saviour; a season of devotion, including the four weeks before Christmas.
Adventitious, *ad-ven-tish'us*, *a.* added; accidental; not inherent; not natural.
Adventitiously, *ad.* in an adventitious manner.
Advent'ual, *a.* relating to Advent.
Adven'ture, *s.* an incident; an enterprise involving hazard; property ventured in a voyage: *v.* to venture; to try the chances; to hazard; to dare.

, *s.* one who hazards a chance; one
 es his fortune.
a. inclined to adventures; enter-
 laring; bold.
ally, ad. boldly, hazardously.
ness, s. quality of being adventu-
 me, *a.* adventurous.
 me of the parts of speech.
z. that relates to adverbs.
ad. like an adverb.
s. an antagonist, enemy.
, a. implying opposition.
 turned against or opposed to;
 unfortunate; calamitous.
ad. with opposition; unfortunately.
s. opposition; misfortune.
s. adverse circumstances; misery;
 distress.
 o turn the mind to; to attend to.
 Advert'ency, *s.* attention to; con-
 ; heedfulness.
a. attentive; heedful.
v. to give information of; to make
 rough the press.
 ent, *s.* information; public notice
 he press.
s. one who advertises; a paper for
 ng.
 ounsel; instruction; consultation;
 on; notice.
a. to be advised; prudent.
 ess, *s.* fitness; propriety.
 o counsel; to inform.
a. informed; acting or performed
 beration.
ad. deliberately; prudently.
, ad-viz'-ed-ness, s. deliberation;
 one who advises; a counsellor.
 d-viz'-ori, *a.* giving advice, counsel-
s. the act of pleading: support.
s. a pleader; an intercessor: *v.* to
 support, to defend.
, s. a pleading for; a plea.
 d-vow-ee', *s.* he that has the right of
s. a right to present to a benefice.
 -I-tum, *s.* the inner or sacred place
 en temple; the chancel or altar end
 sh.
 edged tool used by coopers.
 l, *s.* a Roman magistrate, appointed
 t public buildings.
s. a shield; the shield of Minerva.
 -id, *s.* the heroic poem of Virgil.
 -li-an, *a.* belonging to the wind.
s. a period of time; infinite dura-
 nity.
s. the air.
 o combine with fixed air.
 the act of aerating.
 ri-al, *a.* belonging to the air; high.
 or ē'-rī. See Eyrie.
 er-i-fid, *p. a.* having air infused into
 ed with.
a. having the form or nature of air;
 o make aerified.
 a meteoric stone.

Aerology, ā-er-ol'-o-jī, *s.* the theory of the air.
 Aerom'eter, *s.* a machine for weighing the air.
 A'eronaut, *s.* one who sails through the air.
 Aeronau'tio, *a.* sailing through the air.
 Aeronau'tics, *s.* the art of aerial suspension.
 Aerophyte, a'er-o-fit, *s.* a plant which derives
 its sustenance almost entirely from the air;
 the air plant.
 Aeros'copy, *s.* the observation of the air.
 Aerostat'ics, *s.* the science of sustaining bodies
 suspended in the air.
 Aerosta'tion, *s.* the science of weighing the air;
 aerial navigation.
 Ēru'ginous, *a.* partaking of copper rust.
 Ēsthetic, Ēsthetical, *a.* pertaining to æsthetics.
 Ēsthet'ica, *s. pl.* the science which cultivates
 the taste for all that is beautiful in nature or
 art. It is derived from a Greek word which
 implies endued with *sensibility*, having quick
 perception.
 Ē'thiops-min'eral, *s.* quicksilver and sulphur
 ground together.
 Ētiology. See Etiology.
 Afar', *ad.* from a great distance, remotely.
 Affabil'ity, *s.* the quality of being affable.
 Affable, *a.* ready to converse; easy of access;
 courteous.
 Affableness, *s.* affability.
 Affably, *ad.* in an affable manner.
 Affair', *s.* transaction, business, concern.
 Affect', *v.* to produce an effect upon; to move
 the passions; to aim at or aspire to.
 Affecta'tion, *s.* false show; pretence.
 Affect'ed, *p. a.* moved; full of affectation;
 assumed; pretended.
 Affect'edly, *ad.* in an affected manner.
 Affect'edness, *s.* the quality of being affected.
 Affect'ing, *p.* moving the feelings.
 Affect'ingly, *ad.* in an affecting manner.
 Affec'tion, -shun, *s.* love, kindness; desire.
 Affec'tionate, *a.* loving, tender, fond.
 Affec'tionately, *ad.* lovingly; tenderly.
 Affec'tionateness, *s.* fondness; tenderness.
 Affectioned, af-fek'-shund, *a.* affected; mentally
 disposed.
 Affec'tive, *a.* capable of affecting.
 Affec'tively, *ad.* in an impressive manner.
 Affettuo'so, Ital. *a.* (in music) tenderly.
 Affiance, *s.* trust, confidence; a marriage con-
 tract: *v.* to betroth.
 Affi'anced, *p. a.* betrothed or pledged in mar-
 riage.
 Affiche, af-fēsh', Fr. *s.* a placard.
 Affida'vit, *s.* a written declaration on oath.
 Affil'iate, *v.* to adopt or receive into a family as
 a son; to receive into society as a member.
 Affilia'tion, *s.* the act of affiliating.
 Affin'ity, *s.* relation by marriage; chemical at-
 traction.
 Affirm, af-ferm', *v.* to declare confidently.
 Affirm'able, *a.* that may be affirmed.
 Affirma'tion, *s.* declaration, confirmation.
 Affirm'ative, *a.* that affirms; that can or may
 be affirmed; positive: *s.* that which contains
 an affirmation.
 Affirm'atively, *ad.* positively, absolutely.
 Affix', *v.* to unite, to subjoin.
 Affix, *s.* a particle united to the end of a word.
 Affla'tion, *s.* the act of breathing upon.
 Afflict', *v.* to grieve, trouble, torment.
 Afflict'edness, *s.* the state of affliction.

Afflict'er, *s.* one who afflicts.
Afflict'ingly, *ad.* in an afflicting manner.
Afflict'ion, *s.* sorrow, misery, calamity.
Afflict'ive, *a.* painful, tormenting.
Affluence, **Affluency**, *s.* abundance; opulence.
Affluent, *a.* abundant; plentiful; rich: *s.* a stream or river which flows into another river.
Affluently, *ad.* in an affluent manner.
Afflux, **Affluxion**, *af-fluk'-shun*, *s.* the act of flowing to; that which flows.
Afford', *v.* to yield, or produce; to grant; to be able to bear expenses.
Affray', *v.* to fright, to terrify: *s.* a quarrel, disturbance, tumult.
Affright, *af-frit'*, *v.* to frighten: *s.* fright, terror.
Affront, *af-frunt'*, *s.* open insult: *v.* to insult openly and avowedly; to offend.
Affront'ed, *p. a.* offended; insulted.
Affront'ive, *a.* causing affront; abusive.
Affy', *v.* to betroth; to put trust in.
Afield', *ad.* to or in the field.
Afire, *ad.* on fire, burning.
Afloat', *ad.* borne up by water; floating.
Afoot', *ad.* on foot; in action, in motion.
Afore, *prep.* before, sooner in time.
Aforehand, *ad.* previously prepared.
Aforementioned, *a.* mentioned before.
Aforenamed, *a.* before named.
Afore said, *-sed*, *a.* said before.
Aforethought, *a.* premeditated.
Aforetime, *ad.* in time past.
Afraid', *a.* struck with fear, terrified.
Afresh', *ad.* anew; over again.
Afric, **African**, *a.* pertaining to Africa.
Afront, *a-frunt'*, *ad.* in front.
Aft, *ad.* astern; behind; towards the stern of a vessel. See **Abaft**.
After, *prep.* following in place or time, behind; in pursuit of; according to; in imitation of: *ad.* in succeeding time; afterwards: *a.* succeeding, subsequent.
After all, *ad.* at last; upon the whole.
After-act, *s.* a subsequent act.
After-ages, *s.* succeeding ages.
After-clap, *s.* an event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.
After-course, *s.* a future course.
After-crop, *s.* the second crop.
After-hours, *s.* the hours after business hours.
After-life, *s.* the remainder of life.
Aftermath, *s.* a second crop of grass in the same season.
Afternoon, *s.* time from noon to evening.
Afterpains, *s.* pains after birth.
Afterpart, *s.* the latter part.
Afterpiece, *s.* a farce, or any smaller entertainment, after the play.
Afterstate, *s.* the future state.
Afterthought, *-thawt*, *s.* reflection after the act.
Aftertimes, *s.* succeeding times.
Afterwards, *ad.* in subsequent time.
Afterwise, *a.* wise too late.
Afterwit, *s.* wisdom that comes too late.
Afterwrath, *-rawth*, *s.* anger when the provocation seems past.
A'ga, *s.* a Turkish military officer of rank.
Again, *a-gen'*, *ad.* once more; in return.
Against, *ag-enst'*, *prep.* in opposition to; opposite.

Agamous, *ag'a-mus*, *a.* in botany, having no visible flower—literally, without marriage. Compare **Cryptogamic**.
Agape, *ag'-a-pē*, *Gr. s. pl.* love - feasts, feasts of charity, among the primitive Christians.
Ag'ate, *s.* a semi-pellucid precious stone.
Ag'atized, *a.* marked like an agate.
Age, *s.* any period of time; a hundred years; a succession or generation of men; maturity; decline of life.
Aged, *ā-jed*, *a.* advanced in years: *s.* persons.
Agency, *s.* action; operation; management of another's affairs.
Agen'da, *L. s. pl.* things to be done; a memorandum-book; a ritual or service book.
A'gent, *s.* a deputy: *a.* acting upon.
A'gentship, *s.* the office of an agent.
Agglom'erate, *v.* to gather up in a ball.
Agglomera'tion, *s.* a mass, a heap.
Agglu'tinate, *v.* to unite by cohesion.
Agglutina'tion, *s.* union, cohesion.
Aggrandise, *v.* to enlarge, to exalt.
Aggrandisement, *s.* the state of being exalted or preferred; great advancement.
Aggrandiser, *s.* he that aggrandises.
Aggravate, *v.* to make worse or greater; to provoke to anger.
Aggrava'tion, *s.* the act of aggravating.
Aggregāte, *a.* formed by the collection of parts: *s.* the sum or result of parts collected: *a.* collect together.
Aggregately, *ad.* collectively, taken in mass.
Aggrega'tion, *s.* the act of aggregating; a mass; union of like bodies.
Aggress', *v.* to assault or attack first.
Aggres'sion, *s.* the first act of injury.
Aggres'sive, *a.* making the first attack.
Aggres'siveness, *s.* the being aggressive.
Aggress'or, *s.* one who first assaults another.
Aggrie'vance, *s.* See **Grievance**.
Aggrieve, *ā-grēv'*, *v.* to injure, to harass.
Aggrie'ved, *p. a.* afflicted, injured.
Aghast, *ā-gast'*, *a.* frightened, horror-struck.
Agile, *aj'il*, *a.* quick of motion, nimble.
Agileness, *aj'-il-nes*, *s.* agility.
Agility, *s.* quickness of motion; nimbleness of activity.
Agio, *ā-jī-o*, *s.* the difference between the value of bank-notes and the current money.
Agist, *a-jist'*, *v.* to let cattle feed in pastured grounds at so much per week.
Agist'ment, *s.* feeding of cattle in a common pasture for a fixed price.
Agitate, *aj'-*, *v.* to put in motion; to stir; to disturb; to discuss.
Agita'tion, *s.* act of agitating; state of being agitated; perturbation of mind; discussion.
Agitātive, *aj'-*, *a.* producing agitation.
Agitator, *aj'-*, *s.* one that agitates; a demagogue.
Ag'let, **Aig'let** (from *aiguillette*, *Fr.*), *s.* a point at the end of a fringe; a tag or pendant.
Ag'nail, *s.* a disease of the nails.
Ag'nāte, *a.* related on the father's side or males; allied to.
Agno'men, *L. s.* an additional name given on account of some exploit: as, *Scipio Africanus*.
Ago', *ad.* in past time; as long ago.
Agog', *ad.* in a state of desire.
Agoin', *ad.* in action, moving.

ago, *ad.* ago; in time past.
 to writhe with pain; to feel agony.
p. a. giving extreme pain.
Agenistical, *a.* relating to prize- or athletic contests.
 pain that causes writhing; extreme pangs of death.
a. relating to fields or grounds or equal division of lands.
s. *agrarianism*, *s.* the doctrine of agrarians, or of those who demand equal division of land.
 to be in concord; to concur with; to grant; to suit with; to settle; to make a bargain.
a. pleasing to the mind or senses; agreeable to.
agreeable, *s.* quality of being agreeable.
ad. in an agreeable manner.
a. settled by consent.
s. act of agreeing; state of being in concord; conformity; a compact, a bargain.
agrestical, *a.* belonging to the fields; rustic.
agricultural, *a.* relating to agriculture.
agronomy, *s.* the art or science of cultivating the soil; tillage; husbandry.
agronomist, *s.* one skilled in agriculture.
ad. run ashore; stranded.
ague, *s.* an intermitting fever, with cold and heat.
 the paroxysm of an ague.
agueish, *a.* like an ague; shivering.
 denoting pity, surprise, joy, &c.
 a word of triumph and scorn.
aground, *ad.* farther on; onward.
 a word used to hail or call to per-
 distance (a sea term).
 succour, to help, to relieve: *s.* help, relief.
aguard, *ad-deh-cong*, *Fr. s.* a military
 attending on a general to convey
 orders.
agrette, *agrèt*, *E'gret*, *s.* a small white
 tuft of feathers; the down of some
 birds.
aguet. See Aglet.
 to be sick or in pain: *s.* a disease.
 disordered, sickly.
 pain, disease.
 direct towards a mark, to strive to
 attempt to reach: *s.* direction; end;
 aim; purpose; scope.
s. without aim.
 the fluid which we breathe; gentle
 tune or melody; the mien of a per-
 to expose to the air; to dry by air
 warmth.
air, *s.* See Balloon.
air, *s.* a vesicle filled with air.
air-bawn, *a.* born of the air; fanciful.
air-börn, *a.* borne in or by the air.
s. built in the air; imaginary.
 a small cavity in the stem or leaf of
 for admitting air; an air vessel or
 cell.
a. painted in air; visionary.
 a gun charged with air.
 gayly, merrily, briskly.
 openness to the air; gayety.

Airing, *s.* a short excursion to enjoy the air;
 exposure to air and warmth.
Air-pump, *s.* an air-extracting machine.
Air-shaft, *s.* a passage for air into a mine.
Air-tight, *a.* impervious to the air.
Airy, *a.* belonging to the air; gay, sprightly.
Aisle, *il*, *s.* the wing or side of a church.
Ait, *s.* a small island in a river.
Ajar, *ad.* half or partly opened.
Akimbo, *a.* bent, arched, crooked.
Akin, *a.* related to; resembling; alike.
Alabaster, *s.* a kind of soft white marble: *a.*
 made of or belonging to alabaster.
Alack, *int.* alas, an expression of sorrow.
Alackaday, *int.* a familiar word of sorrow.
Alacrity, *s.* cheerfulness, briskness, readiness;
 cheerful willingness.
A la mode, *Fr. ad.* according to the mode or
 fashion.
Alarm, *v.* literally, to call to arms: to give
 notice of danger; to terrify: *s.* to call to
 arms; notice of danger; sudden surprise
 with fear; terror.
Alarm-bell, *s.* the bell that is rung to give the
 alarm.
Alarm'ing, *p. a.* producing alarm; terrifying.
Alarm'ingly, *ad.* in an alarming manner.
Alarm'ist, *s.* an exciter of alarms.
Alarum, the same as *alarm*; as an *alarum*-bell.
Alas, *int.* denoting pity or grief.
Alate, *Alated*, *a.* wing-like.
Alb, *s.* a sacred vestment of white linen.
Albatross, *s.* a large sea-bird.
Albeit, *ad.* although, notwithstanding.
Albescent, *al-bes-ent*, *a.* becoming white;
 whitish.
Albigenses, *al-bi-jen'-sez*, *s.* an ancient sect of
 French Protestants, so called from *Albi*, a
 district in Languedoc.
Albino, *pl.* *Albinos*, *s.* a white descendant of
 black parents; a person whose skin and hair
 are remarkably white.
Albugineous, *al-bu-jin'-e-us*, *a.* like the white
 of an egg.
Albugo, *s.* a disease in the eye, in which the
 cornea contracts a whiteness.
Album, *s.* a blank book for the insertion of
 autographs, &c.
Albumen, *s.* the white of an egg.
Albuminous, *a.* containing albumen.
Alburnum, *s.* the soft white part of wood.
Alcaid, *Alcade*, *s.* a Spanish or Moorish justice
 or judge; a governor of a castle; a jailer.
Alchemic, *al-kem'-ik*, **Alchem'ical**, *a.* relating
 to alchemy.
Alchem'ically, *ad.* in an alchemical manner.
Al'chemist, *a.* a professor of alchemy.
Al'chemy, *s.* occult chemistry, or the pretended
 science of the transmutation of metals; a
 mixed metal so called.
Al'cohol, *s.* a pure rectified spirit; formerly,
 the substance of any body reduced to a fine
 impalpable powder.
Alcohol'ic, *a.* partaking of alcohol.
Alcoholisa'tion, *s.* act of rectifying spirits.
Al'coholise, *v.* to convert into alcohol.
Al'coran. See *Alkoran* and *Koran*.
Al'cove or *Alco've*, *s.* an arbour; a recess in a
 chamber, or place for a bed.
Alder, *awl'-der*, *s.* a tree resembling the hazel.
Alderman, *s.* a magistrate of a town corporate.

Alderman'ic, *a.* pertaining to an alderman.
Al'dine, *a.* applied to editions of the classics from the press of *Aldus* Manutius of Venice, in the sixteenth century.
Ale, *s.* a fermented malt liquor.
Alebrewer, *s.* one who brews ale.
Alee', *ad.* on the side opposite to that against which the wind blows (a sea term).
Alefed, *a.* fed with ale.
Alegar, al'-e-gar, *s.* vinegar made of *sour ale*.
Alehouse, *s.* a house where ale is retailed; a public-house.
Alem'bic, *s.* a vessel used in distilling.
Alert', *a.* watchful, vigilant, brisk. *On the alert*, on the look-out.
Alertness, *s.* sprightliness, briskness; promptitude.
Alexan'drian, *a.* pertaining to Alexandria.
Alexan'drine, *s.* a verse of twelve syllables (first used in a French poem called the *Alexandriad*): *a.* relating to the verse so called.
Al'gebra, *s.* a peculiar kind of arithmetic.
Algebra'ic, **Algebraical**, *a.* pertaining to the science of algebra.
Algebraically, *ad.* by means of algebra.
Algebra'ist, *s.* one versed in algebra.
Algerine, al-ge-rēn', *s.* a native of Algiers: *a.* belonging to Algiers.
Algous, al'-gus, *a.* pertaining to seaweed.
Alguazil, al-ga-zēl', *s.* a Spanish bailiff.
Alham'bra, *s.* a palace of the Moorish kings of Granada, affording beautiful specimens of Saracenic architecture.
Alias, *L. ad.* otherwise: *s.* in law, a writ.
Al'ibi, *L. s.* elsewhere; in another place.
Alien, al'-yen, *s.* a foreigner; a stranger: *a.* foreign, estranged, averse to.
Alienable, *a.* that may be transferred.
Alienate, *v.* to transfer to another; to withdraw the affections: *a.* estranged.
Aliena'tion, *s.* the act of transferring; change.
Alight, a-lit', *v.* to descend, to dismount.
Ali'ke, *ad.* with resemblance; equally.
Al'iment, *s.* nutriment, food, support.
Alimen'tal, *a.* nutritive, nourishing.
Alimen'tally, *ad.* so as to nourish.
Alimen'tary, *a.* belonging to food.
Alimentiveness, *s.* in phrenology, the organ of appetite for food or drink.
Al'imony, *s.* the allowance to a married woman when separated from her husband.
Al'iped, *a.* wing-footed, swift of foot.
Al'iquant, *a.* a portion of a number which will not divide it without a remainder; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10.
Al'iquot, *s.* a portion of a given number which will divide it without a remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.
Ali've, *a.* existing, active, sprightly.
Al'kali, *s.* a substance of a peculiar acrid taste, and capable of neutralising acids. Potash, soda, and ammonia are the principal alkalies. See **Kali**.
Al'kaline, *a.* having the quality of alkali.
Al'kalise, *v.* to render alkaline.
Al'kaloid, *s.* any vegetable principle having alkaline qualities.
Al'koran, *s.* the Koran. See **Koran**.
All, *a.* the whole of: *s.* the whole number or quantity; every one; every part: *ad.* wholly, entirely; completely; quite. *All*, in com-

position, is used adverbially, to extend meaning of, or give force to, a word: *all-beauteous, all-destroying, &c.* In words it becomes completely incorporated and drops an *l*; as in *almost, also, alone*.
Al'lah, *s.* the Arabic name of God.
Allay', *v.* to compose, to pacify, to assuage.
Allay, *s.* now written **Alley**, which see.
Allega'tion, *s.* the act of alleging; the alleged; a declaration; a plea.
Allege, al-lej', *v.* to affirm, to declare; to maintain; to plead as an excuse, or produce argument.
Allegeable, ā-lej'-a-bl, *a.* that may be alleged.
Allēgiance, -jans, *s.* the obligation or duty of a subject to a sovereign, government, state; loyalty.
Allēgorical, **Allegor'ic**, *a.* in the form of allegory; typical.
Allegor'ically, *ad.* in an allegorical manner.
Al'legorise, *v.* to turn into an allegory; to allegorise.
Al'legory, *s.* a story or figurative representation, in which the direct and literal meaning is not the real and principal one, but designed to *image forth* some important truth with greater vividness and force: *a.* symbolical writing or representation: *a.* fable; a type.
Allegret'to, *ad.* less quick than *allegro*.
Allēgro, *ad.* sprightly, quick (in music).
Allelu'jah, -yah, *s.* See **Hallelujah**.
Allēviate, *v.* to lighten or remove in pain; to mitigate; to relieve; to allay.
Alle'viating, *p. a.* making lighter; mitigating.
Allēvia'tion, *s.* the act of alleviating; a lessening or mitigation.
Al'ley, *s.* any narrow passage or walk.
All-fools'-day, *s.* the first of April.
All-fours, *s.* a low game at cards.
All-hal'lovs, *s.* the term near All Saints.
Alli'ance, *s.* relation by marriage or kinship: *a.* league with foreign powers.
Allied, al-lid', *p. a.* confederated; united; kindred or alliance.
Allies, al-liz', *s. pl.* states which have entered into a league for their mutual defence.
Alliga'tion, *s.* the act of tying together; the rules of arithmetic.
Al'ligator, *s.* the American crocodile.
Allitera'tion, *s.* a beginning of two or more words with the same letter.
Allit'erative, *a.* relating to alliteration.
Al'locate, *v.* to place; to settle; to allot.
Alloca'tion, *s.* the act of placing or adding.
Allocu'tion, *s.* the act of speaking to; a discourse; particularly of the Pope to his clergy.
Allodial, al-lō-dī-al, *a.* freehold, not feudal.
Allo'dium, *s.* land held in one's own right, not by feudal tenure.
Allonge, al-lunj', *Fr. s. a.* a pass or thrust: *a.* a rapier in fencing; a long rein when a horse is trotted in the hand.
Allopath'ic, *a.* pertaining to allopathy.
Allopathically, *ad.* in accordance with allopathy.
Allop'athist, *s.* one who adheres to allopathy.
Allop'athy, *s.* the usual medical practice, opposed to *homeopathy*.
Allot', *v.* to give by lot; to distribute; to grant.

s. the part allotted to any one.
o admit or acknowledge; to permit, grant; to make an abatement in

a. that may be permitted, lawful.

aaa, *s.* lawfulness.

ad. with claim of allowance.

s. indulgence, sanction, licence; a stipend.

base metal mixed in coinage; the is mixed with good: *v.* to reduce of a metal; to debase by mixture.

the act of alloying metals.

ay, *s.* a religious holiday, the first ber.

y, *s.* the second of November.

Jamaica pepper or pimenta.

o hint at; to refer to.

o entice, to decoy; to seduce.

a. that which allures or entices.

me that allures, entices, or tempts.

a. enticing; tendency to allure.

lu'-shun, *s.* act of alluding; a referring something supposed to be already hint.

lu'-siv, *a.* making allusion; hinting.

ad. in an allusive manner.

s. the quality of being allusive.

he plural of Alluvium; pertaining m.

carried away by water and de-

See Alluvium.

a. *s.* earth deposited by the washing or carried down by rivers.

unite by friendship or kindred: *s.* confederate, a relation.

Almucantar, *s.* a circle of the al to the horizon.

an annual calendar.

s. *awl-mi'*, *s.* omnipotence.

a. of unlimited power, omnipotent: *ine* Being; God.

ond, *s.* the fruit of the almond-

two round glands on the sides of of the tongue; the tonsils.

-mun-er, *s.* the officer of a prince in the distribution of alms or

the place where alms are given.

-mōst, *ad.* nearly, near, wellnigh.

s. a charitable donation; anything ne poor.

s. an act of charity.

s. a free dwelling for the poor.

a. a tree or species of wood used in or perfumes; a genus of plants.

the plural of Aloe; also, the medi- of a species of the plant, which is athartic.

et'-ik, *Alcētical*, *a.* relating to, or rom aloes.

pl. aloetic medicines.

a. high; overhead.

agle; solitary.

lengthwise; onward; forward:

ne side of; near to.

ad. by the side of a ship.

t a distance; away from.

Aloud', *ad.* loudly, with much noise.

Alpaca, al-pak'-a, *s.* a species of Peruvian sheep; cloth made of their wool.

Al'pha, *s.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; it is therefore used to signify the first or beginning.

Al'phabet, *s.* the letters of a language arranged in the customary order.

Alphabetical, Alphabetic, *a.* in the order of the alphabet.

Alphabetically, *ad.* in alphabetic order.

Alpine, al'-pin, *a.* relating to, or resembling the Alps; mountainous.

Al'pine, *s.* the mountain strawberry.

Already, awl-rēd-, *ad.* now, at this time; so soon.

Al'so, awl-, *ad.* likewise; in the same manner.

Alt, ālt, Al'to, *s.* the higher part of the gamut.

Altar, awl'-tar, *s.* a place raised for sacrificing on; the communion-table; figuratively, religion.

Altar-piece, *s.* a painting over the altar.

Alter, awl'ter, *v.* to make otherwise; to change; to become otherwise or different; to vary.

Alterable, awl'-ter-abl, *a.* that may be altered.

Alterant, *a.* producing or causing a change: *s.* an alterative medicine.

Alteration, *s.* the act of altering or changing; a change.

Alterative, *a.* having the quality of altering; a medicine that gradually (*alters* or) improves the constitution, but has no immediate operation.

Altercate, āl'-, *v.* to contend in words; to wrangle.

Altercation, *s.* an angry dispute; wrangling.

Alternate, āl'-ter-nāt, *a.* by turns, one after another; reciprocal: *v.* to perform alternately; to change reciprocally.

Alternately, *ad.* in alternate succession.

Alternation, *s.* the act of alternating; reciprocal succession; alternate performance.

Alter'native, *s.* the choice given of one of two things: *a.* offering a choice of two things.

Although, awl'-tho', *conj.* notwithstanding, however.

Altim'etry, *s.* the art of measuring heights.

Altitude, āl'-ti-tūd, *s.* height; elevation of a heavenly body above the horizon.

Altogeth'er, *ad.* completely, entirely.

Alto-relievo, āl'-to-re-lē'-vo, *It.* *s.* high relief in sculpture, the figure standing out nearly detached from the background.

Al'um, *s.* a mineral salt of an acid taste.

Alu'mina, Al'umīne, *s.* an earth composed of aluminum and oxygen; pure clay or argil.

Alu'minous, *a.* consisting of alum.

Alu'minum, *s.* the metallic base of alumina.

Alum'nus, *L.* a fosterchild, a pupil; a graduate of a college.

Al'umstone, *s.* a kind of mineral.

Al'vine, *a.* pertaining to the abdomen.

Always, Alway, awl'-, *ad.* at all times, continually; without variation.

Am, the first person of the verb to Be.

Am'adine, *s.* the soluble part of starch.

Amain', *ad.* with vehemence, fiercely.

Amāl'gam, *s.* a mixture of quicksilver with another metal; any mixture.

Amal'gamate, *v.* to unite in an amalgam.

Amalgama'tion, *s.* the act of amalgamating; an admixture or blending of different things.

er; mē, mē', her; fine, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīn, then.

An'chor, ang'-kur, *s.* an iron instrument for holding a vessel at rest in water; any firm support: *v.* to cast or drop the anchor.
An'chorable, *a.* fit for anchoring.
An'chorage, *s.* ground for anchoring in.
An'choress, -ko-, *s.* a female recluse.
An'choret, **An'chorite**, *s.* a hermit, a recluse, a monk.
Ancho'vy, or **An'chovy**, *s.* a small sea-fish used for sauce.
Anchylosed, ang'-ki-löst, *a.* stiffened, immovable: applied to a diseased state of the joints.
Ancient, än'-shent, *a.* old; belonging to former times; primitive.
Ancient, *s.* a corruption of *ensign*, is now obsolete.
Anciently, *ad.* in old times.
Ancients, *s. pl.* those who lived in old times.
An'cillary, *a.* subservient to; assisting.
And, *conj.* a particle implying *addition*, by which sentences and terms are joined.
Andante, an-dan'-tä, *It. ad.* slowly: a musical term.
And'iron, *s.* one of the irons fixed to the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns.
Androgynal, an-droj'-I-nal, **Androgynous**, *a.* having both sexes; hermaphroditical.
An'eodötal, *a.* having the form of an anecdote.
An'eodote, *s.* a biographical incident or fact; a short story.
Anecdotal, *a.* relating to or containing anecdotes.
An'e'le, *obs. v.* to give extreme unction.
Anem'onö, **Anemony**, *s.* the wind-flower.
Anemom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.
Anent, *prep.* about or concerning; over against (*Scotland*).
An'eroid, *a.* applied to a kind of portable barometer.
Aneurism, an'-ür-izm, *s.* a disease of, or wound in, an artery, by which it becomes dilated.
Aneuris'mal, *a.* pertaining to an aneurism.
Anew, *ad.* over again; repeatedly.
Angel, än'-jel, *s.* originally, a messenger; a celestial spirit, an inhabitant of heaven; an ancient English gold coin worth about 10s.: *a.* resembling angels, angelic.
Angel'ic, **Angel'ical**, belonging to or resembling angels; heavenly.
Angel'ica, *s.* the name of a plant.
Angel'ically, *ad.* in an angelic manner.
Anger, ang'ger, *s.* resentment, rage, displeasure: *v.* to provoke, to enrage.
Angerly. See **Angrily**.
Angina, an-jí'-na, *s.* inflammation of the throat.
Angiology, an-jí'-ol'-ö-jí, *s.* the science which treats of arteries and other vessels of the body.
Angle, ang'gl, *s.* a corner, a point where two lines meet.
Angle, *v.* to fish with a rod and hook; to try to catch or gain.
Angled, ang'-gld, *a.* having angles.
Angler, *s.* one who angles.
Angles, ang'glz, *s.* an ancient people of Germany who invaded England, and from whom it derives its name.
Anglican, ang'-glik-an, *a.* English: *s.* a member of the Church of England.
Anglicise, *v.* to convert into English.
Anglicism, *s.* an English idiom or phrase.
Ang'ling, *s.* the art of fishing with a rod.

Anglo-Nor'man, *s.* an *English* Norman: *a.* relating to the English Normans.
Anglo-Sax'on, *s.* an English Saxon: *a.* relating to the English Saxons.
Angred, ang'-gerd, *p. a.* provoked, made angry.
Angrily, ang'-gril-I, *ad.* in an angry manner.
Angry, ang'-grí, *a.* provoked, enraged.
Anguish, ang'gwish, *s.* acute or excessive pain of mind or body.
Ang'ular, *a.* having corners or angles.
Angular'ity, *s.* quality of being angular.
Angularly, *ad.* with angles or corners.
Ang'ulated, *a.* formed with angles.
Anhela'tion, *s.* the act of panting.
Anhy'drous, *a.* without water.
An'ile, *a.* doting, old womanish.
Anil'ity, *s.* female dotage.
An'ima, *s.* the breath, the principle of life.
Animadversion, an-im-ad-ver'shun, *s.* observation; reproof.
Animadvert, *v.* to turn the mind to; to censure; to remark or criticise.
An'imäl, *s.* anything that has life and sensation; commonly applied to irrational creatures: *a.* belonging to animals.
Animal'cular, **Animalculine**, *a.* pertaining to animalcules.
Animalcule, an-i-mäl'-kül, *s.* a very small or minute animal.
An'imäl-flower. See **Actinia**.
An'imälism, *s.* the state of mere animals; sensibility.
An'imate, *a.* living, possessing life: *v.* to quicken, to make alive.
An'imated, *a.* lively, brisk, vigorous.
Anima'tion, *s.* the act of animating; the state of being enlivened.
Animos'ity, *s.* passionate hatred; wrath; malevolence; malignity.
Animus, *L. s.* the mind; the spirit or intention.
Anise, an'is, *s.* a plant bearing aromatic seeds.
An'iseed, *s.* the seed of the anise.
Anisette, an-is-et', *s.* a French liquor flavoured with anise, &c.
Ank'er, *s.* a liquid measure, about 10 gallons.
Ankle, ank'kl, the joint between the foot and the leg.
Ank'let, *s.* an ornament for the ankle.
An'na, a Hindostan coin, worth about three-halfpence of our money.
An'nalist, *s.* a writer of annals.
An'nals, *s. pl.* records of events year by year; the books containing annals.
Annat'to, *s.* a reddish dye, used in colouring butter, cheese, &c.
Anneal, an-nél', *v.* to temper glass or metal by heat.
Annealing, *s.* the art of tempering glass; the rendering hard metal malleable.
An'nelid, *s.* one of the class Annelida.
Annel'ida, *L. s. pl.* animals which seem to have a ringed structure, as leeches, centipedes, and earth-worms.
Annex, *v.* to join or add to; to unite as a smaller thing to a greater.
Annexa'tion, *s.* act of annexing; addition; union.
Annex'ment, *s.* the thing annexed.
Anni'hilate, *v.* to annul, to destroy.
Anni'hila'tion, *s.* the act of destroying.
Anniver'sary, *s.* an annual or yearly festival or commemoration: *a.* annual.

v. to make annotations.
a. *s.* an explanatory note.
, s. a commentator.
, v. to give public notice of; to pro-
 o declare.
ment, s. act of announcing; a declara-
 notice.
to molest, to vex, to tease: *s.* moles-
 rouble.
a, s. act of annoying; that which
 state of being annoyed.
, p. a. giving annoyance.
, yearly; that comes yearly; lasting
 year: *s.* a book published yearly; a
 whose root dies yearly.
ad. yearly; every year.
, s. one who has an annuity.
s. a yearly allowance for life.
to make void; to abrogate.
a. having the form of a ring.
, a. in the form of rings.
, a. having rings or belts.
s. a little ring; a mark in heraldry;
 n architecture.
it, s. the act of annulling.
ite, v. to add to a number.
'tion, s. addition to a number.
te, v. to announce.
tion, s. the act of announcing; the
 nounced; a term in theology.
tion-day, s. the day celebrated by the
 n commemoration of the angel's salu-
 f the Blessed Virgin.
an'-o-din, a. mitigating pain, assuag-
 any medicine that assuages pain.
to rub with oil; to consecrate by

s. the Christ, or Saviour, emphati-
 led the *Lord's anointed*.
, s. anointment.
nt, s. the act of anointing; state of
 ointed.
ic, an-o-ma-lis'tik, Anomalis'tical, a.
r.
ia, a. irregular, out of rule.
s. irregularity; deviation from the
 rule or analogy.
quickly, soon, shortly.
na, a. without a name; not giving the

ually, ad. without a name.
a-nūth'er, a. some other; not the
 one more.
a. relating to or like a goose.
n'ser, v. to speak in return to a call
 tion; to reply to; to be accountable
 correspond to; to suit; to give an
 or solution to: *s.* a reply to a question;
 use; a solution; a confutation.
le, a. that may be answered; respon-
 ; suitable.
leness, s. quality of being answerable.
ly, ad. suitably.
emmet, a. pismire.
nt-as'id, Anti-acid, s. a medicine to
 acidity.
am, s. opposition of action.
st, s. an opponent, an adversary.
'tic, a. acting in opposition.
ant-al'-jik, a. endued with the power
 ating pain; anodyne.

Antarctic, a. opposite the arctic.
Ant'-bear, s. an animal that feeds on ants.
Ante, a. Latin prefix, meaning *before*.
Ant'-eater, s. an insect that feeds on ants.
Antece'dence, s. the act of going before.
Antece'dent, a. going before, preceding: *s.* that
 which goes before; the noun to which the
 relative is subjoined; in the plural (*Antece-*
dents), previous acts or conduct.
Antece'dently, ad. before in time; previously.
Anteces'sor, s. one who goes before.
An'techamber, s. the chamber adjoining, or
 leading to the principal apartments.
An'tedate, v. to date before the time.
Antediluv'ian, a. existing before the deluge:
s. one who lived before the flood.
An'telope, s. the gazelle, a genus of animals be-
 tween the goat and the deer.
Antemeridian, an-te-mer-id'-i-an, a. before noon.
Antemun'dane, a. being before the creation of
 the world.
Antennæ, an-ten'-nē, s. the horns or feelers of
 insects.
Antenuptial, an-te-nup'-shal, a. being before
 marriage.
Antepas'chal, -kal, a. being before Easter.
An'tepast, s. a foretaste; anticipation.
Antepenult', Antepenul'timāte, s. the last syllable
 but two in any word.
Antepilep'tic, a. good against epilepsy.
Ante'rior, a. previous, prior.
Anteriority, an-tē-ri-or'-i-tī, s. priority in
 time.
An'teroom, s. a room leading to another.
An'them, s. a holy song or divine hymn.
An'ther, s. in botany, the point or top of the
 stamen, containing the pollen.
Ant'-hill, s. a small hillock formed by ants.
Anthol'ogy, s. collection of flowers, or of choice
 poems.
Anthracite, an'-thra-sīt, s. a kind of mineral
 coal, which, as it contains little or no bitumen,
 burns without flame.
Anthracitic, an-thra-sīt'-ik, a. pertaining to or
 containing anthracite.
Anthropol'ogy, s. the natural history of the
 human race.
Anthropophagi, an-thro-pof'-a-jī, s. pl. man-
 eaters, cannibals.
Anti, a. Greek prefix, meaning *against*.
Anti-acid. See Antacid.
Antibilious, an-tī-bil'yus, applied to medicines
 which counteract bilious complaints.
An'tic, a. old-fashioned; odd; droll: *s.* a trick;
 buffoonery; a buffoon.
An'tichrist, s. an opposer of Christianity.
Antichrist'ian, a. opposing Christianity.
Anticipate, an-tis'-i-pāt, v. to take up before-
 hand; to go before so as to preclude others;
 to enjoy in expectation.
Anticipater, -tis'-, s. one who anticipates.
Anticipa'tion, s. act of anticipating; that which
 is anticipated; foretaste.
Anticipatory, -tis'-, a. that anticipates.
Anticli'max, s. a sentence in which the last part
 is lower than the first.
Anticosmetic, an-tī-koz-met'-ik, a. destructive
 of beauty: *s.* any preparation which injures
 beauty.
An'tidōtal, An'tidōtary, a. having the quality of
 an antidote.

far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fla; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thin, then.

- An'tidote**, *s.* that which counteracts poison or other evil.
- Antiministe'rial**, *a.* opposed to ministers.
- Antiministe'rialist**, *s.* one who is in opposition to the existing ministry.
- Antimonarchical**, an-ti-mon-ark'-i-kal, *a.* against monarchy.
- Antimo'nial**, *a.* made of antimony.
- An'timony**, *s.* a whitish brittle metal or metallic substance, used in medicine and the arts.
- Antino'mian**, *a.* against the law which requires good works: *s.* one of a religious sect who hold that faith alone is necessary to salvation.
- Antino'mianism**, *s.* the tenets of the Antino'mians.
- Antipathet'ic**, *a.* having an antipathy or contrariety.
- Antip'athy**, *s.* a natural aversion or dislike.
- Antiphlogistic**, -jis'-, *a.* against inflammation.
- Antiphon**, an'-ti-fōn, **Antiph'ony**, *s.* the chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals.
- Antiph'rasia**, *s.* the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.
- Antiphras'tic**, **Antiphrastical**, *a.* relating to or containing an antiphrasis.
- Antip'odal**, *a.* pertaining to the antipodes.
- Antipodes**, an-tip'-o-dēz, *s. pl.* the inhabitants of the opposite part of the globe. From the Greek *anti*, opposite, and *pōd'es*, the feet.
- Antiprelat'ical**, *a.* adverse to prelacy.
- Antiqua'rian**, *a.* pertaining to antiquity.
- Antiqua'rian**, **An'tiquary**, *s.* one versed in antiquities; a collector of antiquities.
- Antiqua'rianism**, *s.* love of antiquities.
- An'tiquated**, *a.* obsolete; old-fashioned.
- An'tiquatedness**, *s.* the state of being antiquated or obsolete.
- Antique**, an-tēk', *a.* ancient; old-fashioned; odd: *s.* a piece of antiquity, a relic.
- Antiqueness**, -tēk'-, *s.* the quality or appearance of being antique.
- Antiquity**, an-tick'-wi-ti, *s.* old times; great age; the people of old times: *pl.* remains of ancient times.
- Antisabbata'rian**, *s.* one who opposes the doctrine of the Sabbath.
- Antiscii**, an-tish'i-i, *s. pl.* people who live under the same meridian, but on different sides of the equator, because their *shadows* project *opposite* ways.
- Antiscorbū'tic**, *a.* good for counteracting scurvy.
- Antiscorbū'tics**, *s. pl.* medicines against the scurvy.
- Antiscrip'tural**, *a.* contrary to Scripture.
- Antisep'tic**, *s.* a substance that prevents or checks putrefaction.
- Antispasmod'ic**, *a.* good against spasms.
- Antispasmod'ics**, *s. pl.* medicines to relieve spasms.
- Antistrophe**, an-tis'-tro-fē, *s.* a stanza alternating with the strophe.
- Antith'esis**, *s.* opposition of words or sentences; contrast. **Antith'esēs**, *pl.*
- Antithet'ic**, **Antithetical**, *a.* relating to antithesis; placed in contrast.
- Antitrinita'rian**, *s.* one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity.
- Antitrinita'rianism**, *s.* a denial of the doctrine of the Trinity.
- An'titype**, *s.* that which is represented or shadowed out by the type.
- Antityp'ical**, *a.* relating to an antitype.
- Ant'ler**, *s.* a branch of a stag's horn.
- Antlered**, ant'-lerd, *a.* furnished with antlers.
- Antœci**, an-tē'-si, *s. pl.* those inhabitants of the globe who live under the same longitude and latitude, but in different hemispheres.
- Antonoma'sia**, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, as "a Cicero" for a great orator.
- Antre**, an'-ter, *obs. s.* a cave; a den; a cavern.
- An'vil**, *s.* an iron block on which smiths hammer their work.
- Anxi'ety**, *s.* perplexity; solicitude about any future event; uneasiness.
- Anxious**, angk'-shus, *a.* solicitous; much concerned.
- Anx'iously**, *ad.* in an anxious manner.
- Anx'iousness**, *s.* the state of being anxious.
- Any**, en'-ni, *a.* every, whosoever, whatever.
- An'wise**, *ad.* in any manner.
- A'orist**, *s.* a tense in Greek grammar.
- Aorta**, ā-or'-ta, *s.* the great blood-vessel of the heart, from which all the arteries of the body derive their origin.
- Apa'ce**, *ad.* quickly, speedily, with haste.
- Apart**, *ad.* separately, privately.
- Apart'ment**, *s.* a part of a house, a room.
- Apathet'ic**, *a.* having no feeling.
- Ap'athy**, *s.* a want of sensibility.
- Ape**, *s.* a kind of monkey, a mimic: *v.* to imitate ludicrously, to mimic.
- Apeak**, *ad.* formed with a peak or point.
- Ap'ennine**, *a.* relating to the Apennines.
- Ap'ennines**, *s.* a chain of high mountains running through Italy.
- Apep'sy**, *s.* a loss of natural digestion.
- Ape'rient**, *a.* having the quality of opening: *s.* any opening or laxative medicine.
- Aper'itive**, *a.* aperient, tendency to open.
- Ap'erture**, *s.* an open place, a gap.
- Apetalous**, a-pet'-a-lus, *a.* without flower-leaves.
- Ap'ex**, *s.* the tip or angular point; the top or summit: *pl.* Apexes [ap'ices, L.]
- Aphaeresis**, a-fer'-e-sis, *s.* a figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
- Aphelion**, a-fēl'-yun, *s.* that part of a planet's orbit which is the most remote from the sun.
- Aphis**, ā'-fis, *s.* a kind of minute insect: *pl.* A'phidēs.
- Aphorism**, af'-or-izm, *s.* a maxim or a precept in a few words.
- Aphoris'tic**, **Aphoristical**, *a.* relating to or resembling aphorisms.
- Aph'rodite**, *s.* a follower of Venus; a beautiful genus of annelidans; a silicate of magnesia.
- Aphyllous**, a-fil'-us, *a.* without leaves, as the rush.
- Apiary**, *s.* a place where bees are kept.
- Api'ce**, -pēs, *ad.* to each one's share.
- A'pis**, *s.* in zoology, the bee; in mythology, the sacred ox of the Egyptians.
- A'pish**, *a.* like an ape; foppish, silly.
- A'pishness**, *s.* mimicry; foppery.
- Apocalypse**, a-pok'-a-lips, *s.* a revelation, a vision.
- Apocalyp'tic**, **Apocalyptical**, *a.* appertaining to revelation, or the book so called.
- Apocope**, a-pok'-o-pē, *s.* a cutting off the last letter or syllable of a word.
- Apocrypha**, a-pok'-ri-fa, *s. pl.* things hidden or concealed; certain books appended to the Bible, which are not regarded as canonical by the Protestant Church.

hal, *a.* doubtful; not canonical.
ap'ed, *a.* an animal without feet.
ap'o-jē, *a.* that point in the heavens
 dah the sun or any planet is at its
 at distance from the earth.
a, *a.* the destroyer; Satan.
Ma, *Apolegetical*, -jet-, *a.* relating to or
 ming an apology.
sa, *v.* to make an apology.
st, *a.* one who makes an apology.
a, *ap'o-ing*, *a.* a fable.
o, *a.* an expression of regret for some
 priety or wrong-doing, originally, *a.*
 or justification.
Ma, *Apolegetical*, *a.* relating to or dis-
 to apology.
q, *a.* a disorder of the brain producing
 a loss of sense and motion.
q, *a.* departure from the principles
 one has professed; desertion.
a, *a.* one who renounces his religion or
 his party. *a.* false; traitorous.
isa, *a.* to abandon one's religion or prin-
 ce, *a.* an abscess, an imposthume.
a-pur'al, *a.* one of the twelve sent forth
 rist to preach the Gospel.
ship, *a.* the office of an apostle.
is, *Apolegetical*, *a.* pertaining to or taught
 apostles.
isally, *ad.* in the manner of the apostles.
ph, *a-pur-tro-fe*, *a.* in grammar, a mark
 denoting the omission of a letter or
 ; as *e'er* for *ever*, and *can't* for *cannot*.
istic, *it* is a sudden turning from the
 is present to address the absent or dead.
phic, -tro-fik, *a.* relating to an apoc-
 a.
phise, -tro-fis, *v.* to address by an apoc-
 a.
my, *a.* a person who compounds and
 medicines.
sa, *ap'o-them*, *a.* a sententious saying;
 able maxim.
antical, *ap-o-theg*, *a.* like an apothegm.
'mative, *v.* to utter apothegms.
sis, *a.* a deification.
ap-paw', *v.* to make pale with fear; to
 r; to daunt.
q, *p.* a terrifying.
ga, *a.* lands set apart by princes for
 younger children.
isa, *a.* the tools, instruments, or equip-
 necessary to carry on any art, trade,
 science.
l, *a.* dress, clothing, vestments: *v.* to
 to deck, to cover.
st, *a.* visible, evident, clearly percep-
 plain, certain; seeming, not real.
stly, *ad.* evidently, visibly; in appear-
 only.
isa, *ap-pe-riah'un*, *a.* an appearance; an
 vision only, a spectra.
er, *a.* the summoner or messenger of an
 judicial court.
e, *v.* to remove a cause from a lower to a
 or court; to call upon as a witness or to
 between: *a.* a removal of a cause from
 to a superior court; an application
 sine; a reference to another to decide
 on.

Appeal'able, *a.* subject to an appeal.
Appear, *v.* to become visible.
Appear'ance, *a.* act of appearing; show; sum-
 blance, not real; probability.
Appear'ing, *a.* the act of appearing.
Appeas'able, *a.* reconcilable.
Appease, *ap-pas'*, *v.* to pacify, to reconcile.
Appell'ant, *a.* one who appeals: *a.* appealing.
Appell'ate, *a.* relating to appeals.
Appella'tion, *a.* the name by which a person or
 thing is called; title; address.
Appell'ative, *a.* a common as distinguished from
 a proper noun. *a.* common, general.
Appell'atory, *a.* containing an appeal.
Appell'or, *a.* the plaintiff in appeal.
Append', *v.* to hang or join to, to add to.
Append'age, *a.* something appended.
Append'ant, *a.* hanging to, annexed: *a.* a part
 annexed, an adventitious part.
Appen'dix, *a.* something appended; a suppli-
 ment or addition.
Appertain', *v.* to belong or relate to.
Appertain'ment, *a.* that which belongs to.
Appr'tinence. See **Appurtenance**.
Appr'tinent, *a.* belonging or relating to.
Appetence, **Appetency**, *a.* strong desire; em-
 sional appetite, tendency to seek or select.
Appetent, *a.* very desirous.
Appetibility, *a.* quality of being desirable.
Appetible, *a.* desirable.
Appetite, *a.* hunger, desire, longing.
Appetitive, *a.* that which desires.
Applaud, *ap-plawd'*, *v.* to commend by clapping
 the hands, to praise highly, to extol.
Applause, *ap-plaws*, *a.* approbation loudly ex-
 pressed, great praise.
Applaudive, *ap-plaw'siv*, *a.* giving applause.
Ap'ple, *a.* the fruit of the apple-tree; the pupil
 of the eye.
Apple-pie, *a.* a pie made of apples and paste.
Appli'able, *a.* that may be applied.
Appli'ance, *a.* act of applying; that which is
 applied, instrument or means.
Appl'icability, **Appl'icableness**, *a.* the quality of
 being applicable.
Appl'icable, *a.* that may be applied; suit-
 able.
Appl'icant, *a.* one who applies for anything: *a.*
 relating to or containing an application.
Appl'ication, *a.* act of applying; the thing ap-
 plied, solicitation; fixed attention; study;
 diligence, industry.
Appl'icative, **Appl'icatory**, *a.* that applies.
Applot', *v.* to fix the proportion of a rate or tax;
 to assess.
Applot'ment, *a.* the sum applotted.
Applot'ter, *a.* one who applots.
Apply, *v.* to put to; to fix the mind to, to
 have recourse to; to make application.
Appel'at, *v.* to determine, to settle; to equip.
Appoint'ed, *p.* *a.* settled, agreed on; equipped.
Appointee, *a.* a person appointed.
Appoint'er, *a.* one who appoints.
Appoint'ment, *a.* the act of appointing; an en-
 gagement; a stipulation; an office.
Appertien, *ap-pur-shun*, *v.* to divide into just
 parts.
Appur'tienment, *a.* a dividing into parts.
Ap'posite, *a.* suitable, fit, well adapted to.
Ap'positely, *ad.* suitably, fitly, timely.
Ap'positeness, *a.* fitness; suitability.

a. fur; mē, mēt, ber; fms, fir; nōts, nōt; mīte, nūt, hull; tīpe, vītable; thia, than.

Apposition, -zish'un, *s.* the act of adding to; something put in addition.
Appraise, ap-prāz, *v.* to set a price on goods.
Appraisalment, *s.* the act of valuing.
Appraiser, *s.* one who values or appraises.
Apprecatory, *a.* praying for any good.
Appreciable, ap-prē'shl-a-bl, *a.* capable of being appreciated.
Appre'ciate, *v.* to set a price on; to estimate justly; to value highly.
Appreciation, ap-prē'shl-ā'shun, *s.* the act of appreciating; a just valuation or estimate.
Apprehend', *v.* to lay hold on; to arrest; to take in or conceive in the mind; to fear.
Apprehend'er, *s.* one who apprehends.
Apprehen'sible, *a.* which may be apprehended.
Apprehen'sion, *s.* the act of apprehending; the faculty of conceiving ideas; fear.
Apprehen'sive, *a.* quick to apprehend; fearful of; suspicious.
Apprehen'sively, *ad.* in an apprehensive manner.
Apprehen'siveness, the quality of being apprehensive; fearfulness.
Appren'tice, -tis, *s.* one bound to a trade: *v.* to bind to, or put under a master.
Appren'ticeship, *s.* the state or term of being an apprentice.
Apprise, ap-priz, *v.* to inform; to give notice to.
Approach, ap-prōch', *v.* to draw or come near to; to approximate: *s.* the act of drawing near to; access or way of approach.
Approach'able, *a.* that may be approached; accessible.
Approba'tion, *s.* the act of approving; approval; commendation.
Ap'probative, Ap'probatory, *a.* approving; containing approbation.
Appro'priable, *a.* that may be appropriated.
Appro'priate, *v.* to take as one's own; to set apart for a particular purpose; to alienate a benefice: *a.* belonging to peculiarly; suitable; *proper*.
Appro'priately, *ad.* in an appropriate manner.
Appro'priateness, *s.* quality of being appropriate.
Appropria'tion, *s.* the act of appropriating; the thing appropriated.
Appro'priator, *s.* one who appropriates.
Approvable, -proov', *a.* worthy of approbation.
Approv'al, *s.* act of approving; approbation.
Approve, *v.* to show to be right; to justify, to commend.
Approv'er, *s.* one who approves; in law, one who, to save himself, offers to prove the guilt of his accomplices.
Approx'imāte, *a.* near to: *v.* to approach or come near to.
Approxima'tion, *s.* an approach; a coming near.
Appul'se, *s.* a striking against; a touching or very near approach.
Appul'sion, *s.* the act of striking against.
Appul'sive, *a.* striking against.
Appur'tenance, *s.* that which appertains or belongs to something else.
Appur'tenant, *a.* pertaining or belonging to.
Ap'ricot, *s.* a wall-fruit of the plum kind.
A'pril, *s.* the fourth month of the year.
Apron, ā-prun, *s.* an outside garment worn as a cover in front; a cover or protection.
Aproned, ā-prund, *a.* wearing an apron.

Apropos, ap-ro-po', *Fr. ad.* by the way; seasonably; to the purpose.
Apse. See **Apsis**.
Ap'sis, *s.* **Apsides**, ap'-si-dēz, *pl.* two points of the orbit of a planet at the greatest and least distance from the sun; a concave wall or niche.
Apt, *a.* fit, quick, qualified, inclined.
Ap'tera, *s. pl.* insects without wings.
Ap'teral, *a.* destitute of wings.
Ap'titude, *s.* fitness for some particular end or use; suitability; tendency; disposition.
Apt'ly, *ad.* fitly; properly; readily; acutely.
Apt'ness, *s.* fitness; suitability; disposition to anything; quickness of apprehension; tendency.
Aqua, ā'kwa, *L. s.* water.
Aq'ua-for'tis, *s.* nitric acid.
Aqua-marine, -rēn', *s.* a kind of emerald of sea-green colour, the beryl.
Aq'ua-re'gia, *s.* nitro-muriatic acid.
Aqua'rium, *s.* a pond or tank for rearing aquatic plants and animals.
Aqua'rius, *s.* the water-bearer; the eleventh sign in the zodiac.
Aquat'ic, *a.* living in water; watery.
Aquatin'ta, *s.* a method of etching in copper by means of aqua-fortis.
Aq'ua vi'tæ, *s.* brandy.
Aq'ueduct, *s.* an artificial channel of water.
A'queous, ā-kwī-us, *a.* watery.
A'queousness, *s.* quality of being aqueous.
A'quiform, *a.* having the form of water.
Aquiline, ā'kwī-lin, *a.* resembling an eagle or its beak; hooked.
Ar'ab, **Ar'abian**, *s.* a native of Arabia.
Arabesque, ar'a-besk, *a.* in the manner of Arabian architecture and sculpture; fantastic ornament of foliage.
Ar'abian, *a.* pertaining to Arabia.
Arabic, *s.* the language of the Arabians: *a.* relating to Arabia.
Ar'able, *a.* fit for tillage or ploughing.
Arachnoid, -ak', *a.* like a spider's web.
Arachnology, ar-ak-nol'ō-gī, *s.* the natural history of spiders, and kindred insects.
Ar'biter. See **Arbitrator**.
Ar'bitrable, *a.* arbitrary; determinable.
Arbit'rament, *s.* will; decision; choice.
Ar'bitrarily, *ad.* in an arbitrary manner.
Arbitrariness, *s.* quality of being arbitrary.
Ar'bitrary, *a.* depending on the will; absolute; despotic.
Arbitrate, *v.* to hear and determine as an arbitrator; to decide.
Arbitra'tion, *s.* act of arbitrating; decision of an arbitrator.
Arbitrator, *s.* a person mutually chosen by contending parties to decide between them.
Arbitress, a female arbitrator.
Arbo'reous, *a.* belonging to trees.
Arborescence, ar-bor-es'-ens, *s.* the resemblance of a tree.
Arborescent, *a.* growing like a tree.
Arboret, *s.* a small tree or shrub.
Arbour, *s.* a seat shaded with trees, a bower; a spindle or axis.
Ar'būtus, *s.* the strawberry-tree.
Arc, *s.* a segment of a circle, an arch.
Arca'de, *s.* an arched way.

, *a.* pertaining to Arcadia, a mountain and pastoral district in Greece; pastoral.

, *L.* *s.* a secret: *Arcana*, *pl.*

chief; mirthful, waggish, lively.

part of a circle, now written *arc*; any curved or arched: *v.* to make an arch.

argy, ark-e-ol'-o-jī, *s.* learning in or degree of ancient things.

ark-ā'ik, *a.* ancient, obsolete.

, ark-ā-izm, *s.* an ancient or obsolete

l, ark-ān'-jel, *s.* an angel of the highest

op, *s.* a chief bishop; a bishop who has jurisdiction over other bishops.

opric, *s.* the state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

on, *s.* a bishop's deputy.

onry, Archdeaconship, *s.* the office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

l, *a.* belonging to an archduke.

ess, arch-duck'-es, *s.* the wife of an archduke.

y, Archdukedom, *s.* the territory of an archduke.

, *s.* a grand duke.

richt, *p. a.* formed like an arch.

my, *s.* a chief enemy.

. one who shoots with a bow.

. *s.* the use of the bow and arrow.

court, *s.* a court of appeal in the archdiocese of Canterbury, so called from being formerly held in Bow Church, or St. Mary's Church, which was formerly built on arches.

al, *a.* belonging to an archetype.

, ark'-, *s.* the original type or model from which anything is made.

n, *s.* the chief of felons.

l', *s.* the chief of fiends.

esy, *s.* the greatest heresy.

stid, *s.* chief heretic.

'ocrite, *s.* a great hypocrite.

'opacy, Archiepiscopate, arklē-, *s.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

'opal, *a.* belonging to an archbishop.

kil, Orchil, *s.* a violet-red paste, used in dyeing; a kind of lichen.

'drite, *s.* an abbot, or chief of an abbey, in the Greek Church.

go, ark-, *s.* any sea which abounds in small islands; the original Archipelago between Asia Minor and Greece.

ark'-, *s.* a professor of building.

ive, *a.* belonging to architecture.

m'io, *a.* having skill to build.

ural, *a.* relating to architecture.

re, ark'-, *s.* the science or art of building; workmanship.

e, ark'-i-trāv, *s.* (the chief beam), that part of the entablature which lies immediately on the column.

. *a.* relating to archives.

ark'ivz, *s. pl.* ancient records; a repository for records.

. *a.* built like an arch.

d. jocosely, wittily.

. *s.* shrewdness; sly humour.

r'-kon, *s.* a governor of Athens.

ip, *s.* the office of an archon.

Arch'way, *s.* a way or passage under an arch.

Arch'wise, *ad.* in the form of an arch.

Arctic, *a.* northern, towards the north.

Arctic circle, that circle at which the northern frigid zone commences.

Arcturus, *s.* a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Boötes.

Ar'uate, *a.* bent like an arch.

Arcua'tion, *s.* a bending; an incurvation.

Ar'dency, *s.* ardour; warmth; eagerness; zeal.

Ar'dent, *a.* hot, fiery; vehement; zealous.

Ar'dently, *ad.* with warmth; zealously; affectionately.

Ar'dour, Ardor, *s.* heat; warmth, fervour; zeal.

Ar'duous, *a.* originally, very high, as a hill; difficult, laborious; hard.

Ar'duousness, *s.* state of being arduous, difficulty.

Are, ar, the present tense of the verb Be.

Area, ā-re-a, *s.* the superficial contents of any figure; any open surface enclosed by boundaries.

Arefaction, ar-e-fak'-shun, *s.* the state of growing dry.

Ar'efy, *v.* to dry, to exhale moisture.

Arē'na, *s.* a space covered with sand for the combats of gladiators; any place of public contest.

Areopagus, ar-e-op'-a-gus, *s.* the Hill of Mars; the highest court at Athens.

Argent, ar'-jent, *a.* silvery, white, shining like silver.

Ar'gentine, *a.* having the appearance of silver.

Argil, ar'-jil, *s.* potter's clay.

Argilla'ceous, -shus, Argil'lous, *a.* consisting of clay.

Argonauts, *s.* the companions of Jason in the ship "Argo" on the voyage to Colchis, in search of the Golden Fleece.

Argosy, *s.* a large merchant ship.

Argue, ar'-gū, *v.* to reason, to dispute, to debate.

Arguer, ar'-gū-er, *s.* a reasoner, a disputer.

Arguing, *s.* reasoning, argumentation.

Argument, *s.* a reason alleged; a proof; a syllogism; the subject of any discourse or writing; a disputation.

Argumenta'tion, *s.* the act or process of reasoning.

Argumen'tative, *a.* containing arguments; reasoning.

A'ria, It. *s.* an air, song, or tune.

A'rian, *s.* one of the sect of Arius: *a.* belonging to Arianism.

A'rianism, *s.* the doctrine of Arius.

Ar'id, *a.* dry, parched up with heat.

Arid'ity, Ar'idness, *s.* dryness.

Aries, ā-rī-ēz, *s.* the ram; the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Ariet'ta, It. *s.* a short air or song.

Aright, a-rīt', *ad.* rightly; without fault.

Ario'so, *a.* light and airy; gayly.

Ari'se, *v.* to rise up, to mount up.

Aristoc'racy, *s.* a government by nobles of the higher classes; the nobility or higher classes.

Aristocrat, *s.* one of the aristocracy; a supporter or favourer of the aristocracy.

Aristocrat'ic, Aristocrat'ical, *a.* relating to or partaking of aristocracy.

Aristote'lian, *a.* founded on the opinion of Aristotle: *s.* a follower of Aristotle.

, far; mē, mēt, her; sine, sin; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable, thin, then.

Arith'metic, *s.* the science of numbers; the art of computation.
Arithmet'ical, *a.* according to arithmetic.
Arithmet'ically, *ad.* by means of arithmetic.
Arithmetician, -tish'un, *s.* one skilled in arithmetic.
Ark, *s.* a chest, a coffer; the vessel in which Noah was preserved from the Deluge.
Arm, *s.* the limb from the hand to the shoulder; anything formed like an arm; the bough of a tree; an inlet of the sea; a branch of military force, as artillery; power, as the secular arm: *v.* to furnish with or take up arms. See **Arms**.
Armā'da, *s.* a large fleet of ships of war.
Armadi'llo, *s.* a South American quadruped covered with hard bony scales.
Armament, ar'-ma-ment, *s.* a force equipped for war, naval or military.
Ar'mature, *s.* armour, weapons of defence.
Arm'chair, *s.* an elbow-chair.
Arm'ful, *s.* as much as the arms can hold.
Armiger, ar'-mi-ger, *s.* an armour-bearer; an esquire; a gentleman.
Ar'millary, *a.* resembling a bracelet.
Armin'ian, *s.* a follower of Arminius: *a.* relating to the sect of Arminius, who denied predestination and the kindred doctrines.
Armip'otent, *a.* mighty in war.
Armistice, ar'-mis-tis, *s.* a temporary cessation from arms; a truce.
Arm'let, *s.* a small arm, as of the sea; a bracelet.
Armō'rial, *a.* belonging to the arms or escutcheons of a family.
Ar'moury, **Ar'mory**, *s.* a place in which arms are deposited for use; ensigns armorial.
Ar'mour, *s.* defensive arms for the body.
Ar'mour-bearer, *s.* one who carries the armour of another.
Ar'mourer, *s.* one who makes or sells arms.
Arm'pit, *s.* the hollow under the shoulder.
Arms, *s.* warlike weapons; war in general; the ensigns armorial of a family.
Ar'my, *s.* a large body of armed men under military command; a great number.
Arō'ma, *s.* the odorous quality of plants.
Aromatic, *a.* spicy, fragrant.
Aromatics, *s.* spices or fragrant drugs.
Arose, a-rōz', the past tense of **Arise**.
Around', *prep.* about, encompassing.
Arouse, a-rowz', *v.* to awake suddenly; to rouse; to excite; to animate.
Arow, a-rō', *ad.* in a row or line.
Aroynt'! *interj.* begone! away!
Arquebuse, ar'-ki-booz or ar'-kwi-bus, *s.* a handgun formerly used.
Ar'rack, *s.* a spirituous liquor distilled in India from the cocoanut-tree or rice. See **Rack**.
Arraign, ar-rān', *v.* to indite, to charge, to accuse.
Arraignment, *s.* the act of accusing.
Arrange, ar-rānj', *v.* to set in order, to adjust.
Arrangement, *s.* the act of putting in order; order, final settlement.
Ar'rant, *a.* very bad, notorious.
Ar'rantly, *ad.* notoriously, in an ill sense.
Ar'ras, *s.* rich tapestry or hangings.
Array, *s.* order of battle; dress: *v.* to put in order, to deck, to dress.
Arrear, ar-rēr', **Arrearage**, *s.* that part of an account which remains unpaid.

Arrest', *v.* to seize on; to obstruct: *s.* legal caption or seizure of the person.
Arri'val, *s.* the act of coming to a place.
Arri've, *v.* to come to a place; to happen.
Ar'rogance, *s.* great pride, presumption.
Ar'rogant, *a.* haughty, presumptuous.
Ar'rogate, *v.* to claim haughtily; to assume.
Arroga'tion, *s.* a presumptuous claim.
Arrondissement, ar-rong-dās-mong, *Fr. s.* a circuit; a territorial district.
Ar'row, *s.* a weapon shot from a bow.
Ar'rowroot, *s.* a nutritious starch obtained from the root of a tropical plant.
Ar'rowy, *a.* consisting of or like arrows.
Ar'senal, *s.* a magazine for military stores.
Ar'senic, *s.* a poisonous mineral.
Ar'son, *s.* the crime of houseburning.
Art, *s.* the power of doing something not taught by nature; practical skill as opposed to theory; practical skill as directed by theory or science; a trade; skill; dexterity; artfulness; cunning. The ancients divided the arts into *Liberal* and *Mechanical*. The liberal arts were seven, viz., grammar, logic, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy. The mechanical or *servile* arts were practised by slaves. The moderns divide the arts into the *Fine* arts, as poetry, music, painting, sculpture, architecture, &c., and the *Useful* arts.
Arte'rial, *a.* belonging to an artery.
Ar'tery, *s.* a tube which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
Artesian, ar-tē'-zhan, *s.* applied to a kind of well first made in *Artois* in France. The process is to perforate with a small bore till water is reached, which will then, from internal pressure, flow up spontaneously like a fountain.
Art'ful, *a.* full of art; performed with art; cunning.
Art'fully, *ad.* in an artful manner.
Art'fulness, *s.* quality of being artful.
Artichoke, ar'-ti-chōk, *s.* an esculent plant.
Art'icle, *s.* a part of speech; a condition of a covenant; a particular or item; a stipulation: *v.* to draw up or bind by articles.
Artic'ular, *a.* of or belonging to joints.
Artic'ulate, *v.* to utter words distinctly: *a.* distinct, jointed, divided.
Artic'ulately, *ad.* distinctly, clearly.
Articula'tion, *s.* a joint or knot; the act of forming words.
Art'ifice, *s.* trick, fraud; art or trade.
Artif'icer, *s.* an artist or manufacturer.
Artificial, ar-ti-fish'al, *a.* made by art; not natural; fictitious.
Artificially, *ad.* by art; not naturally.
Artificialness, **Artificial'ity**, *s.* the quality of being artificial.
Artill'ery, *s.* weapons of war, chiefly cannon, mortars, and other appendages; the soldiers who manage them; an arm of military service.
Artisan, ar'-ti-zan, *s.* a mechanic, a handicraftsman.
Art'ist, *s.* a person who professes and practises one of the fine arts.
Artiste, ar-tēst', *Fr. s.* one peculiarly dexterous or tasteful in any art which he practises; as a cook, a hairdresser, &c. See under **Art**.

âte, îat, îar; mē, mēt, hēr; fine, fin, nôte, nôt; mûte, nût, bull; tÿpe, syllable; thin, then.

Artistical, *a.* relating to the fine arts ; in the manner of an artist.
Artistically, *ad.* in an artistic manner.
Artless, *a.* without art ; simple ; honest.
Artlessly, *ad.* without art ; naturally.
Artlessness, *s.* want of art ; sincerity.
Marbles, *s.* a collection of ancient statues presented to the University of Oxford by Earl of Arundel in 1624. They contain chronological records of Grecian history, particularly of Athens, from 1582 to 353 B.C. authenticity has been questioned.
Arundinaceous, *-shus*, *Arundinaceous*, *a.* reedy ; reeds.
Art, *s.* a diviner by inspecting the entrails of the victims ; a soothsayer.
Artisan, *a.* relating to the race otherwise Indo-European.
Art, *s.* the Roman pound ; also a coin : *conj.* in the same manner, because.
Art, *as-a-fet-i-da*, *s.* a kind of gum of a r offensive smell, used in medicine.
Asbestos, *a.* of the nature of asbestos.
Asbestos, *s.* a kind of fossil which may be split into threads and filaments, and which cannot be consumed by fire.
Ascend, *v.* to mount, to rise, to move upwards, to advance in excellence.
Ascendible, *a.* that may be ascended.
Ascendant, *a.* superior ; predominant : *s.* height ; position.
Ascendancy, *s.* superior or controlling influence ; predominance.
Ascension, *s.* the act of ascending or rising.
Ascension-Day, *s.* a festival ten days before Pentecost, in commemoration of our Lord's ascension into heaven.
Ascend, *s.* the act of ascending ; the rising of a person to an eminence.
Ascertain, *v.* to gain certain knowledge of ; to make sure of.
Ascertainable, *a.* that may be ascertained.
Ascertainment, *s.* a making or gaining certainty.
Ascetic, *s.* a hermit, a devout person : employed in devout exercises ; austere.
Asceticism, *as-set-i-sizm*, *s.* the state of an ascetic.
Asians, *s. pl.* the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who, at certain times of the year, have a shadow at noon (the sun being overhead).
Ascribe, *-tish-us*. See *Adscititious*.
Ascribed, *a.* that may be ascribed.
Ascribe, *v.* to attribute to, to impute to.
Ascription, *s.* the act of ascribing.
Aspen, *s.* a tree and its wood.
Ashamed, *a.* abashed, confounded.
Ashed, *a.* between brown and gray.
Ash, *a.* made of ash-wood.
Ash, *s.* the dust of anything burnt, as of wood ; the remains of a dead body.
Ash, *s.* a repository for ashes.
Ash, or **Ashler**, *s.* applied to masonry of squared stones.
Ash, *ad.* on shore, on the land.
Ash Wednesday, *s.* the first day of Lent.
Ash, *a.* ash-coloured ; like ashes.
Ash-yan, *a.* pertaining to Asia.
Ash-I-atic, *a.* belonging to Asia : *s.* a native of Asia.
Ash, *ad.* to one side, apart.

Asinine, *as-i-nin*, *a.* belonging to an ass.
Ask, *v.* to beg, to request, to demand ; to question, to inquire ; to require, to claim, as a price.
Askant, *Askan'oo*, *Askant'*, *ad.* obliquely ; sideways ; towards one corner of the eye.
Ask, *Ask'er*, *s.* one who asks ; a water-newt.
Askew, *ad.* sideways ; with contempt.
Aslant, *ad.* obliquely, on one side.
Asleep, *ad.* sleeping, at rest.
Aslope, *ad.* with a slope ; obliquely.
Asp, *s.* a small venomous serpent.
Asparagus, *s.* an esculent plant.
Aspect, *s.* look, air, appearance, view.
Aspen, *s.* a kind of poplar-tree, the leaves of which always tremble.
Asperity, *s.* roughness ; harshness of manner and language.
Asperse, *v.* to slander, to vilify (to *sprinkle*).
Asperser, *s.* one who asperses or vilifies.
Aspersal, *s.* a sprinkling ; calumny.
Asphalt, *Asphaltum*, *s.* a black bituminous substance, used as a cement (first found on the Lake *Asphaltis*).
Asphaltic, *a.* pertaining to asphalt ; bituminous.
Asphodel, *s.* a genus of plants ; the day-lily.
Asphyxia, or **Asphyxy**, *s.* a suspension of respiration from drowning or suffocation.
Aspirant, *a.* aspiring : *s.* one who aspires to ; an ambitious candidate.
Aspirate, *v.* to pronounce with a full emission of breath : *s.* a letter which is aspirated ; the mark which denotes it.
Aspiration, *s.* act of aspiring ; an ardent wish ; the act of pronouncing with full breath.
Aspire, *v.* to desire eagerly ; to pant after ; to aim at what is lofty and difficult ; to rise ; to tower.
Aspiring, *p. a.* attempting to rise ; ambitious.
Asquint, *ad.* squintingly.
Ass, *s.* a beast of burden ; a stupid fellow.
Assail, *v.* to leap or rush upon ; to attack suddenly ; to attack by argument.
Assailable, *a.* that may be assailed.
Assailant, *s.* one who assails or attacks : *a.* attacking with violence.
Assassin, *s.* one who kills or attempts to kill by treachery or secret assault.
Assassinate, *v.* to murder by secret assault.
Assassination, *s.* the act of assassinating.
Assault, *s.* violent attack ; storm of a fort ; a blow or attempt to strike : *v.* to attack with violence or hostility ; to strike or lay hands upon.
Assay, *s.* trial, examination ; trial of a metal : *v.* to make trial of ; to try ; to ascertain the purity or alloy of metals.
Assayer, *s.* one who assays metals.
Assemblage, *s.* a collection of persons.
Assemble, *v.* to meet or call together.
Assembly, *s.* a company assembled or met ; a meeting ; an assemblage ; a convocation.
Assent, *v.* to agree to as true or admissible : *s.* the act of agreeing to ; concurrence ; consent.
Assentingly, *ad.* by agreement.
Assentive, *a.* giving assent, complying.
Assert, *v.* to affirm ; to maintain ; to claim.
Assertion, *s.* a positive affirmation.
Assertive, *a.* positive ; dogmatical.
Assess, *v.* to value for the purpose of fixing a rate or tax ; to rate.

- Assess'able**, *a.* that may be assessed.
Assess'ment, *s.* the act of assessing; a valuation for the purpose of taxation; a tax.
Asses'sor, *s.* one who assesses.
As'sets, *s. pl.* goods to discharge a debt.
Assev'erate, *v.* to affirm solemnly.
Assevera'tion, *s.* a solemn affirmation.
Assidu'ity, *s.* constant or close application; great diligence.
Assid'uous, *a.* constant in application; very diligent; unwearied.
Assid'uously, *ad.* diligently; with close attention.
Assid'uousness, *s.* assiduity.
Assign, *as-sin*, *v.* to mark out; to transfer or make over to another; to appoint as a deputy: *s.* an assignee.
Assign'able, *a.* that may be assigned.
Assignment, *as-sig-na'shun*, *s.* act of assigning; an appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments.
Assignats, *as-in-yah'*, *Fr. s.* a French paper money during the Revolution.
Assignee, *as-si-nē'*, *s.* one to whom any right or property is assigned.
Assigner, *as-si'-ner*, *s.* one who assigns.
Assignment, *s.* act of assigning; thing assigned, a transfer.
Assignor, *as-sin-or'*, *s.* one who makes the assignment (*Law*).
Assim'ilāte, *v.* to make similar; to convert into a like substance or nature; to become assimilated.
Assimilā'tion, *s.* the act of assimilating; state of being assimilated.
Assim'ilātive, *a.* tending to assimilate.
Assist', *v.* to help, to succour, to aid.
Assist'ance, *s.* help, aid, relief, support.
Assist'ant, *s.* a helper: *a.* helping.
Assize, *s.* a sitting of magistrates or civic functionaries to fix the weight and price of bread: *v.* to fix the weight or price of bread, &c.
Assi'zes, *pl.* the sitting of judges twice a year, in each county, to hear and determine causes by jury.
Associate, *as-sō'-shī-āt*, *v.* to unite with as a friend; to keep company with: *s.* a companion; a confederate: *a.* joined with; acting with.
Associa'tion, *s.* act of associating; union; confederacy; partnership; connection, as of ideas.
As'sonance, *s.* a sort of rhyme in which the vowels correspond in sound, but not the consonants; as *blame* and *sale*, *blooming* and *fury*.
As'sonant, *a.* having the same sound.
Assort', *v.* to range or distribute into sorts or classes; to arrange.
Assort'ment, *s.* a number of things assorted; a quantity of property selected.
Assuage, *as-swāj'*, *v.* to mitigate, to soothe; to alleviate; to use.
Assuagement, *s.* act of assuaging; mitigation.
Assua'sive, *a.* mitigating; soothing.
Assūme, *v.* to take to or upon one's self; to claim; to arrogate.
Assu'ming, *a.* arrogant, haughty.
Assump'sit, *s.* a promise (a law term).
Assumption, *as-sum'-shun*, *s.* the taking anything to one's self; that which is assumed; a postulate; a term applied by Roman Catholics to the translation of the Blessed Virgin to heaven.
- Assump'tive**, *a.* that is, or may be assumed.
Assurance, *ash-shoor'-ans*, *s.* act of assuring; state of being assured; certainty; confidence; boldness; want of modesty; security or indemnity against loss; a positive declaration.
Assūre, *ash-shoor'*, *v.* to make sure or safe; to assert positively.
Assu'ed, *p. a.* convinced, certain; insured.
Assuredly, *ash-shoor'-ed-ly*, *ad.* certainly; without doubt.
Assuredness, *s.* certainty.
As'ter, *s.* a genus of plants; the star-fish.
As'terisk, *s.* a mark like a star (*), serving as a reference to a note.
Astern', *ad.* a sea term.
As'teroids, *s.* a name applied to the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: called also planetoids.
Asthma, *ast'ma*, *s.* a difficulty of breathing; a disease of the lungs.
Asthmatic, *ast-mat'ik*, **Asthmatical**, *a.* relating to or afflicted with asthma.
Astir, *a-ster'*, *a.* stirring, active.
Aston'ish, *v.* to amaze; to impress with wonder or terror; to surprise.
Aston'ishing, *p. a.* amazing; very wonderful.
Aston'ishment, *s.* amazement; wonder: surprise.
Astound', *v.* to strike with astonishment.
Astrad'dle, *ad.* with one's legs astride.
As'tral, *a.* relating to the stars, bright.
Astray', *ad.* out of the right way, wrong.
Astric'tion, *s.* the act of binding; a contraction.
Astride, *ad.* with the legs wide apart.
Astrin'ge, *v.* to draw together; to bind.
Astrin'gency, *s.* the power of binding or contracting.
Astrin'gent, *-jent*, *a.* binding; contracting: *a.* a medicine that binds or braces.
As'trolabe, *s.* an instrument used formerly as a quadrant.
Astrol'oger, *-jer*, *s.* one skilled in astrology.
Astrologic, *as-tro-loj'-ik*, **Astrological**, *a.* pertaining to astrology.
Astrologically, *-loj'-*, *ad.* by astrology.
Astrol'ogy, *s.* the pretended science of foretelling events by the stars, planets, &c.
Astron'omer, *s.* one versed in astronomy.
Astronom'ic, **Astronomical**, *a.* belonging to astronomy.
Astron'omy, *s.* the science that teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies.
Astu'te, *a.* cunning; shrewd, penetrating.
Astu'teness, *s.* craft, cunning, subtlety.
Asun'der, *ad.* separately, in two parts.
Asylum, *s.* a sanctuary; a place of refuge; a charitable institution, as an *asylum* for orphans.
As'ymptote, *s.* the straight line to which a curve continually approaches without ever meeting it.
Asyn'deton, *s.* a figure in grammar which omits the conjunction; as, "I came, I saw, I conquered."
At, *prep.* near to, in, by, on, with.
At'aghan. See *Yataghan*.
At'avism, *s.* the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an ancestor in a subsequent generation, after an interval of one or more generations.

p. t. of Eat.

t'-lā-ā, Fr. *s.* a workshop ; a studio of
st or painter.

ā-the-izm, *s.* the disbelief of a God.

a. a disbeliever in God's existence.

ī, *Atheistical*, *a.* impious.

m, *ath-en-ē-um*, *s.* a club or place of
resort.

neus, *a.* not transmitting heat.

a. dry, thirsty, in want of drink.

s. *pl.* public or prize wrestlers of
and Rome.

ath'-lēt, *s.* a wrestler. See *Athletæ*.

a. strong, lusty, bony, vigorous.

ā-thwawrt', *ad.* across, through.

ī in a raised posture.

a, *a.* resembling Atlas ; huge.

at-lan'-tēz, *s.* *pl.* male figures instead
mns to support an entablature. See
ea.

a. relating to the Atlantic Ocean, or
is.

ea, *s.* *pl.* the *Pleiades* or seven stars.

a mountain in Africa ; a collection of
a large folio ; a large kind of drawing
a rich sort of silk.

iere, *s.* the air that encompasses the
on all sides.

erie, *Atmospherical*, *a.* relating to the
phere.

a coral island in the shape of a ring,
ng a lagoon in the middle.

an indivisible particle ; anything ex-
y small.

Atomical, *a.* relating to atoms.

ī, *s.* the doctrine of atoms.

s. one who holds the atomical philo-
or doctrine of atoms.

s. a corruption of *anatomy*, a very
person ; a skeleton.

ī to reconcile ; to expiate by a sacrifice.

mt, *s.* reconciliation ; expiation.

rian, *Atrabilarious*, *a.* melancholy.

riousness, *s.* the state of melancholy
from bile.

ry, *a.* melancholic.

us, *-bī'yus*, *a.* full of bile ; melancholic.

'tal, *Atramentous*, *a.* inky, black.

ī, *a-trō'-shus*, *a.* very wicked ; flagi-
beinous.

aly, *ad.* in an atrocious manner.

ness, *s.* enormous wickedness.

a-trōs'i-tī, *s.* enormous wickedness.

at'-ro-flī, *s.* a disease in which what is
for food ceases to nourish.

v. to seize or lay hold on ; to win or
ver ; to fix to one's interest.

ale, *a.* that may be attached or legally

at-tah-shā', Fr. *s.* one of the suite of an
ador, &c.

ent, *s.* act of attaching ; state of being
ed ; union of affection ; adherence ;

r ; a writ for taking a person or goods.

s. an assault on an enemy : *v.* to as-
r impugn in any manner.

v. to arrive at by efforts ; to gain ; to

le, *a.* that may be attained.

leness, *a.* the being attainable.

r, *s.* the act of attainting.

Attain'ment, *s.* the act of attaining ; that which
is attained ; an acquisition.

Attaint', *v.* to *taint* ; to adjudge guilty of a
crime, as treason.

Attaint'ment, *s.* the being attainted.

At'tar of Ro'ses, *s.* a highly fragrant concrete of
oil, obtained in India from the petals of
roses. It is also called *Ottar*, and sometimes
Otto of Roses.

Attem'per, *v.* to reduce or qualify by mixture ;
to dilute ; to soften ; to fit to ; to temper.

Attempt, *at-tent'*, *v.* to try, to endeavour : *s.*
an effort ; an endeavour, a trial or experi-
ment ; an attack or enterprise.

Attend', *v.* to wait for, or give attendance to ;
to regard with attention : to accompany.

Attend'ance, *s.* the act of waiting on another.

Attend'ant, *s.* one who attends on another : *a.*
accompanying as subordinate.

Atten'tion, *s.* the act of attending ; close appli-
cation of the mind to anything ; act of
civility.

Attent'ive, *a.* heedful, regardful, intent.

Attent'ively, *ad.* heedfully.

Attent'iveness, *s.* state of being attentive.

Atten'uant, *a.* making thin : *s.* a diluent.

Atten'uate, *v.* to make thin or slender ; to
lessen.

Atten'uate, *Atten'uated*, *a.* made thin.

Attenua'tion, *s.* a making thin or slender.

Attest', *v.* to bear witness to ; to call to witness.

Attesta'tion, *s.* act of attesting ; testimony.

Attest'ed, *p. a.* certified officially.

At'tic, *a.* pertaining to Attica in Greece, or to
its chief city Athens ; and hence classical
and elegant.

At'tic, *s.* the garret or upper story.

Atticism, *at'-tī-sizm*, *s.* an Attic idiom or ex-
pression.

Att'ire, *s.* clothes, dress, ornaments : *v.* to dress,
to deck, to array.

At'titude, *s.* position of the body ; posture ; the
gesture and position of a figure.

Attitu'dinal, *a.* relating to attitude or posture.

Attitu'dinise, *v.* to assume affected attitudes.

Attorney, *at-tur'nī*, *s.* a person licensed and
sworn by a court of law to act for persons
concerned in prosecuting or defending actions
at law ; a proxy or substitute. *Power of*
Attorney, a letter or document by which a
person authorises another to act in his stead.
Solicitor is another name for attorney. *At-*
torney-General, a legal functionary appointed
to manage business for the Queen, who is,
consequently, the prosecutor for the crown.
The *Solicitor-General* ranks next to the attor-
ney-general, and, properly, is the Queen's
legal representative.

Attract', *v.* to draw to ; to bring together ; to
unite ; to entice or allure.

Attract'able, *a.* that may be attracted.

Attractabil'ity, *s.* quality of being attractable.

Attract'ion, *s.* act of attracting ; that which at-
tracts ; allurements ; the attractive principle
or tendency in matter ; as the *attraction* of
gravity or *gravitation*, and the *attraction* of
cohesion.

Attractive, *a.* having the quality or power of
attracting ; alluring.

Attract'ively, *ad.* with the power of attracting.

Attract'iveness, *s.* quality of being attractive.

it, *far* ; *mē*, *mēt*, *her* ; *fine*, *fln* ; *nōte*, *nōt* ; *mūte*, *nūt*, *bull* ; *tȳpe*, *sȳllable* ; *thīn*, *thēn*.

Attras'tor, *s.* he or that which attracts.

Attrib'utable, *a.* that may be attributed or ascribed.

At'tribute, *s.* a thing that may be attributed; an inherent quality or property.

Attrib'ute, *v.* to ascribe to; to impute to.

Attribu'tion, *s.* act of attributing; quality attributed.

Attrition, at-trish'un, the act of wearing things by rubbing; sorrow for sin from the fear of punishment.

Attu'ne, *v.* to tune, to make musical.

Auburn, aw'-, *a.* brown, of a fine tan colour.

Au courant, o-koo'rang, *Fr.* up to the present time; well acquainted with what is going on.

Auction, awk'shun, *s.* a public sale of goods to the highest bidder.

Auc'tionary, *a.* belonging to an auction.

Auctioneer, *s.* one who sells by auction.

Audacious, aw-dā'shus, *a.* daring, bold; impudent.

Auda'ciously, *ad.* boldly; impudently.

Auda'ciousness, *s.* audacity, impudence.

Audacity, aw-das'itī, *s.* boldness; impudence.

Audible, awd'ibl, *a.* that may be heard.

Aud'ibleness, *s.* the quality of being audible.

Aud'ibly, *ad.* so as to be heard.

Audience, aw'-di-ens, *s.* a hearing; admittance to a hearing; an interview; an auditory or an assembly of hearers.

Audit, awd'it, *s.* the settling of accounts by examining documents and *hearing* parties concerned; a final account: *v.* to settle accounts by an audit.

Aud'itor, *s.* a hearer; a person authorised to audit accounts.

Aud'itorship, *s.* the office of an auditor.

Aud'itory, *s.* an assembly of hearers; a place where lectures are delivered: *a.* pertaining to the organ of hearing.

Au fait, o-fā', *Fr.* skilful, expert.

Augean, aw-jē'an, *a.* belonging to Augeus or his stable, and hence, full of dirt or filth.

Auger, awg'er, *s.* an instrument for boring holes.

Aught, awt, *s.* anything.

Augment, awg-, *v.* to make larger; to increase.

Aug'ment, *s.* an increase; a grammatical prefix.

Augment'able, *a.* capable of augmentation.

Augmenta'tion, *s.* the act of augmenting; increase.

Augment'ative, *a.* having the quality or power of augmenting.

Augur, awg'ur, *s.* a soothsayer or diviner by omens, as a flight of birds: *v.* to predict, or guess by signs.

Aug'ury, *s.* prognostication by signs; an omen.

August, *a.* majestic, grand, magnificent.

August, *s.* the eighth month of the year.

Augus'tan, *a.* pertaining to Augustus.

Augus'tins, *s.* monks of the order of St.

Augustin, formerly called *Austin* Friars.

Augus'tness, *s.* nobleness of look, dignity.

Auk, awk, *s.* a northern bird.

Aularian, aw-la'ri-an, *a.* relating to a hall.

Au'lic, *a.* belonging to a royal hall or court, as of the German empire.

Auln, awn, *s.* a French measure; an ell.

Aunt, ant, *s.* a father's or mother's sister.

Aura, L. aw'ra, *s.* a gentle breeze or current of air; a vapour; an exhalation.

Au'rated, *a.* resembling or containing gold.

Aure'lia, *s.* a chrysalis.

Aure'ola, Au'reole, -re-ōl, *s.* a circle of rays representing glory, round the head of saints, &c., in paintings.

Au'ricle, *s.* the external ear; two appendages of the heart which cover the ventricles and resemble ears.

Auric'ula, *s.* a beautiful specimen of primrose.

Auriferous, aw-rif'er-us, *a.* bearing or producing gold.

Auric'ular, *a.* spoken in the ear; private.

Au'rist, *s.* a curer of disorders in the ear.

Auro'ra, *s.* poetically, the dawn of day.

Auro'ra Bore'a'lia, *s.* a luminous meteor, frequently visible in the northern hemisphere, commonly called the *Northern lights*.

Auscul'tation, *s.* the act of listening; especially to the action of the lungs or heart through a stethoscope.

Aus'pice, *s.* an omen drawn from birds.

Aus'pices, *s. pl.* patronage, protection.

Auspicious, aws-pish'us, *a.* having omens of success; propitious; fortunate; happy.

Auspiciously, *ad.* in an auspicious manner.

Auspiciousness, *s.* the being auspicious.

Auste're, *a.* severe, rigid, harsh, stern.

Auste'rely, *ad.* rigidly, severely.

Auster'ity, *s.* severity; harsh discipline.

Aus'tral, *a.* southern, relating to the south.

Australa'sian, *a.* belonging to Australa'sia, or the countries south of Asia; as Australia, New Zealand, &c.

Aus'trian, *a.* pertaining to the Austrian empire: *s.* a native of Austria.

Authen'tic, *a.* genuine; real; true.

Authen'tically, *ad.* in an authentic manner.

Authen'ticate, *v.* to prove authentic; to prove by authority.

Authentica'tion, *s.* the act of authenticating; a confirmation; a legal satisfaction.

Authenticity, aw-then-tis'i-tī, *s.* the being authentic; genuineness.

Auth'or, *s.* one who makes or produces any thing; a writer or maker of a book.

Authoress, *s.* a female author or writer.

Author'itative, *a.* having authority, positive; dictatorial.

Author'itatively, *ad.* in an authoritative manner.

Author'ity, *s.* legal or rightful power; influence; rule; support; testimony; credibility; a precedent.

Authorisa'tion, *s.* act of authorising.

Au'thorise, *v.* to give authority for.

Au'thorship, *s.* state of being an author.

Au'to-biog'raphy, *s.* the life or history of a person written by himself.

Autochthon, aw-tok'-thon, *s.* one of the aboriginal inhabitants of a country.

Autoc'racy, *s.* absolute government by one person; despotism.

Au'tocrat, *s.* a despotic prince.

Autocratic, Autocratical, *a.* relating to autocracy; absolute.

Au'tograph, *s.* original handwriting.

Autograph'ic, Autographical, *a.* pertaining to one's own writing.

Autom'aton, *s.* a self-moving machine.

Auton'omy, *s.* self or independent government.

Au'topsy, *s.* ocular observation.

aw-tum, *s.* the third season of the fall.
 al, *a.* belonging to autumn.
 aia, *s. pl.* foreign troops in the service at war.
 ay, awgz'il'-ya-ri, *a.* assistant: *s.* a
 to profit, to be of advantage.
 le, *a.* profitable, advantageous.
 she, -lanah, *s.* a vast mass of snow slid-
 own a mountain; a snow-slip.
 ward, -gard, *s.* the van of an army.
 av'-a-ris, *s.* insatiable desire of money
 ; cupiditv; covetousness.
 us, -rish'us, *a.* greedy of gain; covetous.
 usness, *s.* greediness of gain; covetous-
 int. hold! enough (a sea term).
 s. in Hindoo mythology, an incarnation
 amorphosis of a deity; period or change.
 ā-vawnt', int. begone! hence!
 a-venj', *v.* to take satisfaction for an
 ; to punish.
 r, *s.* one who avenges; a punisher.
 -en-ū, *s.* an entrance to a place; an
 r walk of trees leading to a house.
 to affirm as true: to assert with confi-
 , *s.* a medium quantity or quotient,
 ed by dividing the sum total of the
 ities given by their number: *v.* to fix
 a or fair proportion: *a.* being of a mean
 rtion or quality.
 at, *s.* a positive affirmation.
 'cate, *v.* to tear up by the roots.
 a. turned from; disinclined to; op-
 to.
 y, *ad.* unwillingly.
 aas, *s.* unwillingness; dislike.
 a, *s.* hatred; antipathy; repugnance.
 to turn aside or away; to keep off.
 a. a place to keep birds in.
 , *s.* greediness; intense desire.
 am, *s.* the act of calling off or away;
 usiness that one is engaged in.
 v. to shun; to escape from.
 le, *a.* that may be avoided.
 ee, *s.* the act of avoiding.
 aa, *a.* inevitable; unavoidable.
 pois, av-er-dū-pois', *s. a.* a weight for
 ry commodities, in which a pound con-
 16 oz.
 a-vowch', *v.* to vouch; to affirm; to
 ain.
 r, *s.* one who avouches.
 ment, *s.* act of avouching; declaration.
 . to declare openly; to own; to acknow-
 ; to justify.
 le, *a.* that may be avowed.
 ly, *ad.* in an avowable manner.
 , *s.* a positive or open declaration.
 y, a-vow'-ed-li, *ad.* in an avowed man-
 , *s.* one who avows or justifies.
 a, *s.* a plucking off or away.
 v. to wait for; to be in store for.
 v. to rouse from sleep; to rouse from
 s of inaction or torpidity; to put into
 or new life; to wake or cease to
 , *v.* to awake; to waken.

Awakening, *p. a.* rousing from sleep or torpor:
s. act of wakening; revival.
 Award, a-wawrd', *v.* to adjudge; to determine;
 to sentence; to make an award: *s.* a sentence;
 a determination; a decision by arbitration.
 Aware, *a.* foreseeing; apprised before.
 Away', *ad.* out of the way; at a distance; ab-
 sent: int. begone!
 Awe, *s.* reverential fear; dread: *v.* to strike
 with awe.
 Aweath'er, a-weth'er, *ad.* on the weather side;
 towards the wind (a sea term).
 Awe-struck, *a.* impressed with awe.
 Aw'ful, *a.* causing awe; dreadful.
 Aw'fully, *ad.* in an awful manner.
 Aw'fulness, *s.* quality of striking with awe;
 solemnity.
 Awhile, *ad.* for some space of time.
 Awk'ward, *a.* clumsy; uncouth; perverse.
 Awk'wardly, *ad.* in an awkward manner.
 Awk'wardness, *s.* clumsiness.
 Awl, *s.* a sharp instrument to make holes.
 Awless, *a.* void of awe or reverence.
 Awn, *s.* the beard of corn or grass.
 Awn'ing, *s.* a covering from the sun.
 Awo'ke, the *p. t.* of Awake.
 Awry, ā-ri', *ad.* obliquely, askint, unevenly.
 Axe, *s.* a tool for hewing and chopping.
 Ax'illary, *a.* belonging to the armpit.
 Axiom, ax'-yum, *s.* a self-evident truth.
 Ax'iomat'ic, *a.* relating to, or of the nature of,
 an axiom.
 Ax'is, *s.* Axes, *pl.* a line passing directly through
 the centre of anything that revolves on it.
 Ax'le, Axle-tree, *s.* the piece of timber or iron
 on which the wheel revolves.
 Ay, ā'-I, *ad.* yes; certainly; even so.
 Aye, ā, *ad.* always; for ever.
 Azalea, az-ā'-le-a, *s.* a class of shrubs having
 beautiful flowers; an American honeysuckle.
 Az'imuth, *s.* the arch of the horizon between
 the meridian of the place, and a vertical circle
 passing through the object.
 Azō'te, *s.* the same as nitrogen gas.
 Azot'ic, *a.* of or relating to azote.
 Az'tee, *s.* one of the early races in Mexico.
 Azure, ā'-zhur, *a.* of a bright blue colour; sky-
 coloured: *s.* the sky.

B

Baa, ba, *v.* to bleat or cry like a sheep: *s.* the
 bleating or natural cry of a sheep.
 Bā'al, *s.* the great Syrian deity or idol.
 Bab'ble, Babbling, *s.* idle talk.
 Bab'ble, *v.* to talk idly, to tell secrets.
 Bab'blement, *s.* unmeaning words; prate.
 Bab'bler, *s.* an idle talker; a tell-tale.
 Babe, *s.* a baby; an infant.
 Ba'bel, *s.* disorder; confusion. A place in
 Shinar, where the original language of man-
 kind was confounded.
 Baboon', *s.* a large kind of monkey, an ape.
 Ba'by, *s.* a babe, an infant child.
 Ba'byhood, *s.* infancy; childhood.
 Ba'by-house, *s.* a toy; a place for dolls.
 Ba'byish, Ba'bish, *a.* childish.
 Bābylo'nian, Babylon'ic, *a.* pertaining to Baby-
 lon; mixed, confused, disorderly.
 Baccalaureate, bak-ka-law'-re-āt, *s.* a bachelor's
 degree.

Baccate, bak'-kāt, **Baccated**, *a.* having berries.
Bacchanal, bak'-an-al, *s.* a devotee to Bacchus, the god of wine; a drunkard: *a.* drunken, revelling.
Bacchana'lia, L. *s. pl.* feasts or revels in honour of Bacchus.
Bac'chanals, *s.* drunken revels.
Bacchant', Fr. *s.* a bacchanal; a reveller.
Bacchante, bak-kant', Fr. *s.* a female bacchanal or priestess of Bacchus.
Bacciferous, bak-sif'-er-us, *a.* producing berries.
Bachelor, bach'-, *s.* an unmarried man; one who takes his first degree at the university; a knight of the lowest order.
Bach'elorship, *s.* the state of a bachelor.
Back, *s.* the hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in animals; the hinder part of a thing, opposed to the front: *v.* to put back; to go back; to second or support: *ad.* behind, backward; to the place from which one came; again: a second time.
Back'bite, *v.* to speak ill of absent persons.
Back'biter, *s.* one who slanders secretly.
Back'biting, *s.* secret detraction.
Back'bone, *s.* the bone of the back.
Back'door, *s.* a door at the back of a building; a private entrance.
Back-gam'mon, *s.* a kind of game.
Back'ground, *s.* ground in the rear, the back or least prominent part of a picture; shade or obscurity.
Back'handed, *a.* with the hand turned back; as a *backhanded* blow; unfair; indirect.
Back'-house, *s.* a building behind a house.
Back'-piece, *s.* a piece of armour for the back.
Back'-room, *s.* a room behind another.
Back'shish or **Back'sheesh**, *s.* in the East, a present of money.
Back'side, *s.* the hinder part of any thing.
Backslid'e, *v.* to fall off; to apostatise.
Backslid'er, *s.* an apostate.
Backslid'ing, *s.* apostasy, transgression.
Back'stairs, *s.* the private stairs in a house; private or indirect influence.
Back'stays, *s.* ropes which support the topmasts of a ship.
Back'sword, -sōrd, *s.* a sword with one sharp edge; a stick with a basket handle.
Back'ward, *ad.* with the back forward; towards the back or the past; from a better to a worse state: *a.* not forward; sluggish, unwillingly; dull.
Back'wardly, *ad.* unwillingly, sluggishly.
Back'wards, *ad.* with the back forwards.
Back'wardness, *s.* unwillingness; tardiness.
Back'woodsman, *s.* an inhabitant of a newly-settled country, particularly in the western parts of the United States.
Ba'con, *s.* hog's flesh salted and dried.
Bācoo'nian, *a.* relating to Lord Bacon or his philosophy.
Bad, *a.* ill, wicked, hurtful, sick.
Bade, bad, the *p. t.* of Bid.
Badge, *s.* mark or token of distinction.
Bad'ger, *s.* an animal which burrows in the ground, and is eagerly pursued by hunters: *v.* to worry; to tease.
Badinage, bad'in-azh, Fr. *s.* light or playful discourse; raillery.
Bad'ly, *ad.* in a bad manner.
Bad'ness, *s.* want of good qualities.

Baf'fle, *v.* to elude; to confound.
Baf'fler, *s.* one that baffles or eludes.
Bag, *s.* a sack, or pouch; a purse.
Bagatelle, bag-a-tel', *s.* a thing of no import, a trifle.
Bag'gage, *s.* the luggage of an army; goods to be carried away; a worthless woman.
Bagnio, ban'yo, *s.* a bathing-house; a brothel.
Bag'pipe, *s.* a musical instrument.
Bag'piper, *s.* one that plays on a bagpipe.
Bail, *s.* surety given for another's appearance: *v.* to give bail, to admit to bail.
Bail'able, *a.* that may be bailed.
Bailie, ba'li, *s.* a civic magistrate in Scotland; an alderman.
Bail'iff, *s.* an officer who puts in force an arrest; a land steward.
Bail'ment, *s.* a delivery of goods on trust.
Bail'iwick, *s.* the jurisdiction of a bailiff.
Bail'piece, *s.* a slip of parchment or paper containing a recognisance of bail.
Bair'am, *s.* a Mohammedan festival in commemoration of Abraham's faith and obedience.
Bait, *s.* a bite of food to allure fish; an allure-ment; refreshment taken on a journey, especially by horses: *v.* to place food on any-thing as a lure; to take refreshment on a journey; to set dogs on.
Baize, *s.* a coarse kind of open cloth.
Bajocco, ba-yok'o, It. *s.* a copper coin in the Roman States, worth about three farthings.
Bake, *v.* to dry or harden by heat or fire; to cook in an oven.
Bakehouse, *s.* a place for baking bread.
Bake-meats, *s.* meats dressed in an oven.
Ba'ken, the old form of the *p. p.* of Bake.
Ba'ker, *s.* one whose trade is to bake.
Ba'kery, *s.* a bakehouse; the trade or business of a baker.
Ba'king, *s.* the act of baking; the quantity baked at once; the employment of a baker.
Bal'ance, a pair of scales for weighing; the difference between, or that which is required to make two parts of an account, or two ac-counts equal; an equipoise, as the "*balance* of power:" *v.* to poise; to make equal; to settle; to be on a poise; to hesitate between.
Bal'ancing, *p. a.* poising: *s.* act of poising; equilibrium.
Bal'ance-sheet, *s.* a paper exhibiting a sum-mary and balance of accounts.
Bal'cony, *s.* a small gallery of wood or stone on the outside of a house.
Bald, bawld, *a.* without hair; bare; unadorned.
Baiderdash, bawld'-, *s.* anything jumbled to-gether without judgment; a jargon of words.
Baldly, bawld'li, *ad.* nakedly; inelegantly.
Bald'ness, *s.* state of being bald; want of hair or ornament; inelegance.
Bald'pate, *s.* a bald head.
Bald'pated, *a.* bald headed.
Baldric, bawld'rik, *s.* a girdle, a belt.
Bale, *s.* a package or large bundle of goods: *v.* to put into bales.
Bale, *s.* an obsolete word for sorrow or misery.
Bāleful, *a.* full of sorrow or misery; calamitous.
Bālefully, *ad.* calamitously.
Balk, bawk, *v.* to disappoint; to frustrate: *s.* a ridge between furrows; a large beam or rafter.
Ball, bawl, *s.* anything round; a globe; an entertainment of dancing.

b. a song on a historical or popular
; or of simple melody.
nger, *s.* one who sings ballads in the
s. a weight placed in the bottom of a
o prevent its oversetting: *v.* to keep
ng steady by ballast.
al'-lā, *Fr. s.* a dance exhibiting a story;
rical dance.
s. an engine used by the ancients for
ng stones, darts, &c.
, a. relating to missile engines; ap-
o a sort of pendulum for measuring
ce or velocity of cannon-balls, &c.
s. a large ball; a globe made of silk,
rich, being inflated with gas, rises into
; a spherical glass receiver; an orna-
n architecture.
t. a little ball; a ball, bean, or ticket
n giving a secret vote; the act of so
: *v.* to vote in this way.
xx, *s.* a box for receiving ballots.
g, *s.* the act of voting by ballot.
um, *s.* the juice of the *balsam-tree*; a
stand healing ointment; anything that
s or mitigates pain or sorrow.
xam'-l, *a.* having the qualities of balm;
at; sweet; soothing.
bawl'sam, *s.* a sort of soothing oint-
a half-fluid resin. See *Balm*.
c, *Balsamical,* *a.* having the qualities
am; soothing; mitigating.
c, *s.* a healing, softening medicine.
; *s.* a small pillar or column.
ed, *a.* having balusters.
'de, *s.* a row of small pillars.
, s. an Indian cane or large reed.
le, *v.* to trick, to cheat, to deceive.
t public notice; a curse; an interdict:
urse; to execrate. See *Banns*.
, s. a kind of plantain-tree; the fruit of
nana-tree.
t. *s.* a bank or bench.
a bandage or tie; a company: *v.* to
ogether, to unite in a troop.
s, *s.* a fillet; a roller for a wound.
a, *Bandan'na,* *s.* a species of silk or cot-
ndkerchief.
k, *s.* a thin slight box.
s. *Bandit'ti* or *Bandits,* *pl.* an outlaw;
er.
, s. a large dog; a mastiff.
xx, *ban-do-lēr'z,* *s. pl.* small wooden
each containing a charge of powder.
rly appended to the band of a mus-
.
See *Bannerol*.
s. a bent club for striking a ball at play:
oes to and fro, or from one to another,
andy words: *a.* bended, curved.
gged, *a.* having *bandy* or crooked legs.
poison; ruin: *v.* to poison.
, a. poisonous; destructive.
ness, *s.* perniciousness.
rt, *s.* the deadly nightshade.
a blow, a thump: *v.* to beat.
ban'yan, *Ban'yan,* *s.* one of a sect in
who believe in transmigration, and
n from animal food; a man's morning
such as is worn by a *Banian*; the In-
g-tree.

Banian-days (a naval expression), those days
when the men have no flesh meat.
Ban'ish, *v.* to exile, to drive away.
Ban'isher, *s.* he who exiles another.
Ban'ishment, *s.* transportation, exile.
Ban'ister, *s.* a corruption of *Baluster*.
Ban'jo, *s.* a negro stringed instrument.
Bank, *s.* the side of a river; a little hill; a
shoal in the sea; a repository for money.
Bank-bill, Bank-note, *s.* a promissory note for
money to be paid by a banking company.
Bank'er, *s.* one who keeps a bank.
Bank'ing, *s.* a trading in money.
Bank'rupt, *s.* one who, being unable to pay
creditors, surrenders his effects: *a.* insolvent,
unable to pay debts.
Bank'ruptcy, *s.* the state of a bankrupt.
Bank'-stock, *s.* stock or money in a bank.
Ban'ner, *s.* a military standard or flag.
Ban'nered, *a.* furnished with banners.
Ean'neret, *s.* a knight created in the field of
battle; a little banner.
Ban'neröl, or Band'röl, *s.* a little flag or streamer.
Ban'nock, *s.* a loaf or cake of oatmeal (*Scotch*).
Banns, *s. pl.* from *Ban*, a public notice or pro-
clamation in a church of an intended mar-
riage.
Banquet, bang'quet, *s.* a sumptuous feast: *v.* to
feast sumptuously.
Banqueting, *s.* the act of feasting: *a.* used for
banquets.
Banquette, ban-ket', *Fr. s.* a small bank at the
foot of a parapet.
Ban'shee, *s.* an Irish fairy or spirit.
Ban'tam, *s.* a small fowl with feathered legs,
probably first brought from *Bantam*, a king-
dom in Java.
Ban'ter, *v.* to rally: *s.* slight ridicule.
Bant'ling, *s.* a young child, an infant.
Banyan. See *Banian*.
Ba'obab, *s.* a gigantic African tree.
Bapti'se, *v.* to administer the sacrament of bap-
tism; to christen.
Bapti'ser, *s.* one who baptises, or christens.
See *Anabaptist*.
Baptism, *s.* the first sacrament of the Christian
Church; sprinkling or immersion.
Baptismal, -tiz'-, *a.* relating to baptism.
Baptist, *s.* one who baptises, as John the *Bap-
tist*; also, an Anabaptist.
Baptis'tery, *s.* a place for baptising at.
Baptis'tical, *a.* relating to baptism.
Bar, *v.* to secure or fasten anything with a bar;
to hinder or obstruct.
Bar, *s.* a long piece of wood or iron; the place
assigned for lawyers to plead; the place at
which criminals stand during trial; a hinder-
ance; an enclosed space in a tavern; a term
in music; a bank of sand, &c., near the en-
trance of a river or harbour.
Barb, *s.* a Barbary horse.
Barb, *s.* a beard; a sort of pubescence in plants;
the points which stand backward in an arrow
or fishing-hook; horse armour: *v.* to furnish
with barbs, as an arrow.
Bar'bacan, Barbican, *s.* a fortification before the
walls of a town; a watch-tower; an opening
in a wall for guns.
Barba'rian, *s.* a rude uncivilised person, a savage:
a. uncivilised, rude.
Barbar'ic, *a.* uncivilised, foreign.

Bar'barise, *v.* to render barbarous.
Bar'barism, *s.* ignorance of arts; incivility; inhumanity; a rude or uncivilised word or phrase; a solecism.
Bar'barity, *s.* inhumanity, cruelty.
Bar'barous, *a.* rude, uncivilised; inhuman, cruel; unacquainted with arts.
Bar'barously, *ad.* ignorantly; cruelly.
Bar'barousness, state of being barbarous.
Barbecue, *bar'-be-ku*, *s.* a hog dressed whole with spices: *v.* to dress whole on a gridiron.
Barbed, *barbd*, *p. a.* bearded or jagged with hooks; furnished with armour.
Bar'bel, *s.* an appendage like a *barb* on the mouths of certain fishes; a kind of fish with barbels.
Bar'ber, *s.* one whose trade is to shave.
Bar'berry, *s.* a prickly shrub and its berry.
Barbes or **Barbles**, *s.* a disease of horses and cattle, when they have a morbid excrescence under the tongue.
Bar'bet, *s.* a long-haired dog; a bird; a worm.
Bar'bican. See **Barbacan**.
Barcarolle, *bar'-ka-röl*, *s.* a Venetian boat-song.
Bard, *s.* a minstrel; a poet.
Bard'ic, *a.* relating to the bards or poets.
Bare, *a.* naked; uncovered; unadorned; plain; simple; mere; poor; lean: *v.* to make bare or naked; to strip.
Ba'reboned, *a.* having the bones bare.
Ba'refaced, *a.* shameless; impudent.
Ba'refacedly, *ad.* shamelessly; impudently.
Ba'refacedness, *bär'-fäst-nes*, *s.* effrontery; assurance.
Ba'refoot, **Barefooted**, *a.* without shoes.
Barege, *bär'-azh'*, *s.* thin stuff.
Ba'reheaded, *a.* with the head uncovered.
Barelegged, *bär'-legd*, *a.* having the legs bare.
Ba'rely, *ad.* nakedly; scarcely; merely.
Bareness, *s.* nakedness; scarceness; poverty.
Ba'rgain, *-gin*, *s.* a contract or agreement; a thing bought or sold; a cheap purchase: *v.* to make a contract; to stipulate.
Ba'rgaining, *s.* the act of making a bargain.
Barge, *barj*, *s.* a large boat for pleasure or trade.
Bargeman, *s.* the manager of a barge.
Bargemaster, *s.* the owner of a barge.
Bar'il'la, *s.* a plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, and the alkali obtained from it.
Baritone. See **Barytone**.
Ba'rium, *s.* the metallic base of barytes.
Bark, *s.* the rind of a tree; a small ship: *v.* to make a noise like a dog; to clamour at; to strip trees of their bark.
Bark'y, *a.* consisting of or like bark.
Bar'ley, *s.* a kind of grain or bread-corn of which malt is commonly made.
Bar'ley-brake, *s.* a kind of rural play.
Bar'ley-corn, *s.* a grain of barley; in measurement the third part of an inch.
Bar'ley-sugar, *s.* sugar boiled in a decoction of barley.
Bar'ley-water, *s.* a drink made of barley.
Barm, *s.* a fermenting liquor used as leaven; yeast.
Bar'maid, *s.* a female waiter at an inn.
Barm'y, *a.* containing barm.
Barn, *s.* a storehouse for corn, &c.
Bar'nacle, *s.* a shell-fish which adheres to wood, &c., in the water; a bird like a goose, fabulously said to grow on trees; an iron instru-

ment to hold a horse by the nose during an operation of farriery.
Barom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the weight of the atmosphere; a weather-glass.
Baromet'ric, **Baromet'rical**, *a.* relating to a barometer.
Bar'on, *s.* a rank in nobility next to a viscount; a judge of the Court of Exchequer; two sirloins of beef not cut asunder.
Bar'onage, *s.* the dignity or state of a baron.
Bar'oneas, *s.* a baron's wife.
Bar'onet, *s.* the lowest title that is hereditary, next in rank to a baron.
Bar'onetage, *s.* the collective body of baronets.
Bar'onetcy, *s.* the rank or title of a baron.
Baro'nial, *a.* relating to a baron or barony.
Bar'ony, *s.* a territorial possession, giving title to a baron.
Barouche, *bar-oosh'*, *Fr. s.* an open coach.
Barque, the French form of **Bark**, *s.* a small ship.
Bar'racan, *s.* a strong kind of camel.
Bar'rack, *s.* a building to quarter soldiers in.
Bar'rack-master, *s.* the officer who has the superintendence of soldiers' barracks.
Bar'racon, *s.* a slave warehouse or fort for slaves on the west coast of Africa.
Bar'rätör, *s.* one guilty of barratry.
Bar'ratry, *s.* in law, a fraudulent practice; an offence of a master of a ship or of the mariners, by which the owners or insurers are defrauded.
Bar'rel, *s.* a round wooden vessel; the hollow tube of a gun: *v.* to put into a barrel.
Bar'relled, *p. a.* put into a barrel; furnished with a barrel.
Bar'ren, *a.* unfruitful; sterile; dull.
Barrenness, *s.* sterility; want of invention.
Barriä'de, *v.* to stop up; to fortify.
Bar'rier, *s.* a barricade; a boundary.
Bar'rister, *s.* a pleader at the bar.
Bar'row, *s.* a small hand or wheel carriage; a mound under which bodies were anciently interred.
Bar'ter, *v.* to give one commodity in exchange for another: *s.* a traffic by exchanging.
Bar'terer, *s.* he that exchanges goods.
Bar'tery, *s.* exchange of commodities.
Bar'tizan, *s.* a small overhanging turret projecting from the top of a tower or from the parapet of a building.
Bary'ta, **Barytes**, *bär'-tät*, *s.* a very ponderous earth; sulphate of baryta.
Ba'rytone, *a.* applied to a deep grave sound: *s.* a deep-toned voice; a term in grammar and music.
Basal, *bä'-sal*, *a.* relating to the base or bottom.
Basalt, *ba-sawlt'*, *s.* a grayish, black mineral or stone; trap-rock; a porcelain imitating the mineral.
Basaltic, *ba-sawlt'-ik*, *a.* relating to, or formed of basalt.
Basanite, *baz'-an-it*, *s.* a black jasper, a kind of slate.
Bascinet, *bas'-i-net*, *s.* a light helmet.
Base, *s.* the bottom or foundation of anything; the pedestal of a statue: *a.* vile, mean, low; metal below the standard; in music, deep, grave: *v.* to place on a basis; to found or establish.
Ba'se-born, *a.* of illegitimate parentage.
Bäseless, *a.* without foundation.

2. in a base manner; meanly.
 ded, *a.* mean-spirited.
 dedness, *s.* meanness of spirit.
 , *s.* the lowest story; the ground-floor.
 , *s.* vileness; meanness.
 See Bascinet.
 , *s.* a Turkish *Pacha* or viceroy.
 , *a.* timid, modest, shamefaced.
 , *ad.* timorously, very modestly.
 , *s.* modesty; rustic shyness.
 -il, *s.* the skin of a sheep tanned; a
 plant or herb; a term in carpentry.
 as-il-lo, Basilical, *a.* belonging to the
 vein or to basilica.
 bas-, *s.* a great or *kingly* hall; a mag-
 istrate's church; the chief or middle vein of
 a stone.
 , *s.* an ointment of a sovereign virtue.
 bas'-i-lisk, *s.* a crested serpent fabled
 to have the power of killing by its look; a
 now applied to a genus of lizards; a sort
 of constellation; a star in Leo.
 -an, *s.* a small vessel for holding water;
 a dock; that portion of a country
 is drained by a river and its tributa-
 ry depression or hollow.
 -sis, the base or foundation of any-
 thing; the foot, the pedestal.
 to lie in the heat of the sun.
 , *s.* a vessel made of twigs, &c.
 See Bascinet.
 ask, *a.* relating to *Biscay*.
 mat used to kneel on in churches.
 , *a.* in music, low, deep, grave.
 , a game at cards; a term in geology.
 See Bascinet.
 , *s.* a musical wind instrument.
 st, *s.* a performer on the bassoon.
 of, bas-re-lief, *s.* a term applied to
 sculpture; not much raised. See Alto-relievo.
 , bas'-vi-ol, *s.* a musical instrument.
 , *s.* a child born out of wedlock: *a.* ille-
 gitimate; spurious; not genuine.
 , *v.* to declare or determine a child
 legitimate.
 sm, *s.* the state of being a bastard.
 , *s.* illegitimacy of birth.
 to sew slightly.
 to beat; to drip butter on meat whilst
 cooking.
 bas-tail, Fr. *s.* the fortification of a
 castle; the castle itself; a state prison.
 , Bastina'do, *s.* act of beating with
 a stick; a Turkish punishment, beating an
 offender on the soles of his feet: *v.* to give
 a flogging.
 bast'-yun, *s.* a huge mass of earth
 dug out from a rampart; a bulwark.
 , *a.* provided with bastions.
 club to strike a ball with; a winged
 insect somewhat resembling a mouse: *v.* to
 strike like a bat at cricket.
 , *s.* the sweet or Carolina potato.
 , the quantity of bread baked at one
 time.
 an abbreviation of Abate.
 , place to bathe in; bathing.
 to wash in a bath; to soften.
 , one who bathes.
 , *s.* immersion in water.
 , *s.* a baggage-horse.

Ba'thea, *s.* anticlimax or sinking in poetry.
 Ba'ting, *prep.* abating, except.
 Bat'let, *s.* a small bat or flat club.
 Bat'on, Batoon', *s.* a short staff; a marshal's
 truncheon; in heraldry, a mark denoting
 illegitimate descent.
 Bat'ta, *s.* an allowance made to officers serving
 in the East Indies, in addition to their pay.
 Battalia, bat-tal'-ya, *s.* the main body of an
 army arranged in order of battle.
 Battal'ion, -yun, *s.* a body of foot soldiers, from
 500 to 800 men; a division of an army.
 Bat'tel, *v.* to batten or grow fat; to stand in-
 debted in the college books at Oxford for
 board: *s.* an account for board. In Cam-
 bridge use is used in the same sense. Hence
 the terms *Batteller* or *Battler*; and *Sizar* or
Sizer.
 Batten, bat'n, *s.* a broad thin scantling of wood;
v. to form with battens.
 Batten, bat'n, *v.* to grow fat. See Battel.
 Bat'ter, a mixture of flour, eggs, milk, &c.: *v.*
 to beat, to beat down; to wear with beating,
 to wear out with service.
 Bat'tering-ram, *s.* a military engine, formerly
 used to batter down walls.
 Bat'tery, *s.* raised work on which cannons are
 mounted; in law, a violent assault.
 Bat'tle, *s.* a fight: *v.* to contend in fight.
 Bat'tle-axe, *s.* weapon like an axe.
 Bat'tle-door, Bat'tle-dore, *s.* a flat instrument
 used to strike shuttlecocks with.
 Bat'tlement, *s.* a wall or parapet on the top of a
 building with openings or embrasures.
 Battue, Fr. bat'oo, *s.* a beating up for game;
 the game beaten up.
 Baubee', baw-, *s.* (in Scotland) a halfpenny.
 Bau'ble, *s.* a trifle, a trinket, a plaything.
 Bawble. See Bauble.
 Bawd, *s.* a procurer or procuress of women for
 lewd purposes.
 Bawd'ry, *s.* obscenity or lewdness.
 Bawd'y, *a.* unchaste, foul, lewd.
 Bawl, *v.* to call or cry out, to speak loud.
 Bawl'er, *s.* one who makes an outcry.
 Bawling, *s.* the act of loudly calling.
 Bawn, *s.* (in Ireland) an enclosure for cattle or
 for defence.
 Bay, *s.* a geographical term; a species of the
 laurel-tree; a stand made by one surrounded
 by enemies: *a.* brown approaching to chest-
 nut-colour: *v.* to bark as a dog, to bark at.
 Bay'ard, *s.* a bay horse.
 Bay'onet, *s.* a dagger fixed to a musket: *v.* to
 stab with a bayonet.
 Bays, *s. pl.* an honorary crown or garland.
 Bays, Bay-leaf. See Bay-tree.
 Bay'-salt, *s.* a salt made from sea-water in *bays*,
 &c., exposed to the sun.
 Bay'-tree, *s.* a species of laurel, of the leaves of
 which *bays* were made.
 Bay-win'dow, *s.* a projecting window of a semi-
 circular or polygonal form.
 Bazaar', Bazar, *s.* an Eastern market.
 Bdellium, del'yum, *s.* an aromatic gum.
 Be, *v.* to exist, to have existence.
 Beach, bëch, *s.* the sea-shore, the strand.
 Beached, bëcht, *a.* having a beach; driven on
 the beach.
 Beacon, be'kn, *s.* something on an eminence,
 where signs are made to direct seamen.

Bead, *s.* a little ball strung with others, with which necklaces and rosaries are made; a moulding ornamented with embossments like beads.

Beadle, *bē'dl*, *s.* an inferior officer in a parish, university, or court. See **Bedel**.

Bea'dleship, *s.* the office of a beadle.

Beagle, *bē'gl*, *s.* a small kind of hunting dog.

Beak, *bēk*, *s.* the bill of a bird; any point like a beak.

Beaked, *bēkt*, *a.* having a beak.

Beak'er, *s.* a cup with a spout formed like the beak of a bird.

Beam, *s.* the main piece of timber which supports a building; the balance of a pair of scales; the pole of a chariot; a ray of light: *v.* to emit rays or beams.

Beam'less, *s.* without rays of light.

Beamy, *a.* shining; radiant.

Bean, *s.* a well-known kind of pulse.

Bear, *bār*, *v.* to carry a load; to support; to endure or suffer; to bring forth, as young.

Bear, *bār*, *s.* a rough, savage animal; a rude, unpolished man; two constellations, called the Greater and the Lesser Bear.—In stock-jobbing, those who strive to pull down or depress the funds are called *Bears*; while those who strive to raise them are called *Bulls*.

Bearable, *a.* that may be borne.

Bear'-baiting, *s.* baiting bears with dogs.

Beard, *bērd*, *s.* hair which grows on the chin and lips; the barb of an arrow or hook: *v.* to take by the beard; to oppose to the face; to defy.

Bearded, *bērd'-ed*, *a.* having a beard; barbed.

Beard'less, *a.* having no beard; youthful.

Bearer, *bār'-er*, *s.* a person employed as the carrier of anything; a supporter.

Bear'-garden, *s.* any place of tumult.

Bear'ing, *s.* the position of one place from another by the points of the compass; gesture or behaviour.

Bear'ish, *a.* having the qualities of a bear.

Bearlike, *a.* resembling a bear; rude.

Bear's'-foot, *s.* a species of hellebore.

Beast, *bēst*, *s.* an irrational animal, usually applied to the larger quadrupeds; a brute; a beastly or brutal man.

Beast'liness, *s.* brutality; filthiness.

Beastly, *a.* like a beast; brutal; nasty; filthy.

Beat, *bēt*, *v.* to strike with repeated blows; to punish with stripes; to pound; to bruise; to conquer or overcome; to thrice or give pulsation; to make progress against the wind by a zigzag course, as a ship: *s.* a recurring stroke or its sound, as of a drum; a pulsation; a customary round, as of a policeman.

Beat'en, *p. a.* punished with blows; pounded; bruised; outdone; conquered.

Beat'er, *s.* one who or that which beats.

Beatific, *bē-a-tif'ic*, **Beatifical**, *a.* imparting heavenly bliss.

Beatifica'tion, *s.* the act of beatifying.

Beat'ified, *p. a.* made happy; blessed.

Beatify, *bē-at'-i-fi*, *v.* to make happy or blessed; to pronounce or declare to be admitted to heaven.

Beating, *s.* the act of striking; correction by blows; progress against the wind, as a ship.

Beat'itude, *s.* blessedness; heavenly happiness; glory.

Beau, *bō*, *s.* a man of dress; a fop, a coxcomb; an admirer: *pl.* **Beaux**, *bōz*.

Beauish, *bō'-ish*, *a.* dressed showily; foppish.

Beau-monde, *-mōngd*, *s.* the fashionable world.

Beauteous, *bu'tē-us*, or *būt'-yus*, *a.* beautiful; elegant in form.

Beauteousness, *s.* quality of being beautiful; beauty.

Beautifier, *s.* that which beautifies.

Beautiful, *a.* having the quality that constitutes beauty; fair; pretty; elegant.

Beautifully, *ad.* in a beautiful manner.

Beautifulness, *s.* elegance of form; beauty.

Beau'tify, *v.* to make beautiful; adorn.

Beauty, *bu'-ti*, *s.* that assemblage of graces which pleases, especially the eye; a grace or excellence; a beautiful person.

Beauty-spot, *s.* a small black patch, placed on the face to heighten beauty.

Beaver, *be'-*, *s.* an amphibious animal, valuable for its fur; a hat made of its fur; the part of the helmet which covers the face.

Becafico, *bek-a-fē'-co*, *s.* the fig-eater, a small bird like the nightingale.

Becalm, *-cam'*, *v.* to keep in a calm; to quiet.

Beca'me, *p. t.* of **Become**.

Be'cause, *conj.* for; for this reason.

Be'chan'ce, *v.* to befall; to happen.

Be'charm', *v.* to captivate; to charm.

Beck, *v.* to call by a motion of the head; to beckon: *s.* a sign with the head; a nod.

Beckon, *bek'n*, *v.* to make a sign to another by nodding, or by a motion of the hand.

Become, *-kum'*, *v.* to be fit, to be suitable to the person; to enter into some state.

Becom'ingly, *ad.* in a becoming manner.

Becom'ingness, *s.* propriety, suitableness.

Becripple, *be-krip'l*, *v.* to make lame.

Bed, *s.* a place to sleep on; a couch; a bank of earth raised in a garden for flowers; the place on which anything rests, as of a river; a layer or stratum: *v.* to put or place in a bed.

Bedab'ble, *v.* to besprinkle, to wet.

Bedaub', *v.* to daub, to besmear.

Bedaz'zle, *v.* to dazzle, to dim by lustre.

Bed'chamber, *s.* a room to sleep in.

Bedclothes, *bed'-klōz*, *s.* the coverings of a bed.

Bed'ded, *p. a.* laid on a bed; embedded.

Bedding, *s.* the materials for a bed.

Bedeck', *v.* to deck, to adorn, to dress up.

Be'del, *s.* a university beadle.

Bedev'il, *v.* to play the devil with; to throw into utter confusion [*Low*].

Bedew', *v.* to moisten gently as with dew.

Bed'fellow, *s.* one lying in the same bed.

Bed'-hangings, *s. pl.* bed-curtains.

Bedi'ght, *-dit*, *v.* to adorn; to dress.

Bedim', *v.* to make dim.

Bediz'en, *v.* to dress out gaily.

Bed'lam, *s.* a madhouse; a noisy place; an asylum for lunatics.

Bed'lamite, *s.* a madman, a noisy person.

Bed'maker, *s.* one who makes beds.

Bedouins, *bed'-oo-ins*, *s.* nomadic or wandering Arabs.

Bed'post, *s.* the post of a bedstead.

Bedrag'gle, *v.* to trail in the dirt.

Bedrench', *v.* to drench; to soak.

Bed'rid, **Bedridden**, *a.* confined to bed by sickness or old age.

s. a bedchamber.
v. to sprinkle with drops.
s. the side of the bed.
bed'-sted, *s.* a frame for supporting a

Bedticking, *s.* a case of cloth to hold
 the sheets of a bed.

s. the hour of rest.
bee, *s.* insect that makes honey and wax.
s. forest tree.

a. consisting of the wood of beech.

st, *s.* the nuts of the beech.

s. oil expressed from beech-nuts.

s. a bird that feeds on bees.

s. flesh of the ox, bull, or cow.

s. one who eats beef; also one whose
 duty was to attend at the *buffet*; a yeoman
 guard.

beef'-stak, *s.* a slice of beef for broiling.

s. a box or case for holding bees.

s. of *Be*.

liquor made of malt and hops.

s. See *Biestings*.

an insect; a heavy wooden mallet.

be'-wed, *a.* having heavy brows.

s. jutting out.

s. an esculent plant.

pl. of *Beef*; oxen.

be', *v.* to happen, to come to pass.

s. fit; to suit; to become.

s. a suitable; becoming.

v. to flatter, to cajole.

s. to make a fool of.

ep. farther onward; in front of; in
 the way of; superior to: *ad.* sooner than;

y.

be', *ad.* before in time or place; in a
 anticipation.

s. *ad.* formerly, of old time.

s. to make foul; to daub; to soil.

be'-rend', *v.* to favour, to be kind to.

be'-frinj', *v.* to decorate with fringes.

s. to decorate with furs.

s. to ask alms; to entreat; to request.

s. of *Begin*.

s. to generate, to produce.

s. one who lives by begging: *v.* to re-
 ggar; to impoverish.

s. very poor; stingy; mean.

s. state of a beggar; extreme want;
 destitution.

s. and *p. p.* of *Beg*.

s. the act of begging or soliciting.

s. gilded over.

s. to enter upon, to commence.

s. one that begins, a novice.

s. the first original or cause; the
 source; the rudiments or first ground.

be'-erd', *v.* to ornament; to bind with a
 cord; to surround or encompass.

be'-naw', *v.* to eat away, to corrode.

be', *int.* get away! go hence!

be', *p. t.* of *Beget*.

be', *p. p.* of *Beget*.

s. to blacken or soil with grime.

s. to envy the possession of.

be', *v.* to cheat, to impose on; to

deceive pleasingly.

s. one who beguiles.

s. Hindoo or Indian princess.

s. of *Begin*.

Behalf, *be-haf'*, *s.* sake, interest, advantage. |

Beha've, *v.* to demean, to conduct one's self.

Behaviour, *be-hāv'-yur*, *s.* conduct; course of life.

Behead, *-hed'*, *v.* to kill by cutting off the head;
 to decapitate.

Beheld', *p. t.* and *p. p.* of *Behold*.

Bē'hemoth, *s.* an animal described in *Job*, sup-
 posed to be the hippopotamus.

Behest', *s.* a command, an order, a mandate.

Behind', *prep.* at the back of, following another,
 remaining after another: *ad.* backwards; in
 the rear.

Behind'hand, *ad.* late in time; in arrears.

Behöld', *v.* to look steadfastly upon; to observe,
 to view: *int.* see! lo!

Behold'en, *a.* obliged; bound in gratitude.

Behold'er, *s.* a spectator.

Behoof', *s.* profit, advantage, benefit.

Behoovable, *-hoov'-*, *a.* fit, profitable, useful.

Behoo've, *Beho've*, *v.* to be fit or meet for; to
 benefit; to become.

Be'ing, *p.* existing: *s.* existence; anything that
 exists.

Bela'bour, *v.* to beat soundly, to thump.

Beläced, *p. a.* covered with lace.

Bela'ted, *a.* benighted, late out.

Belay', *v.* to block up, to besiege; with seamen,
 to make fast a rope.

Beloh, *belsh*, *v.* to eject wind from the stomach.

Bel'dam, *Bel'dame*, *s.* an old woman, a hag.

Beleaguer, *be-lē'-ger*, *v.* to besiege, to beset, to
 block up.

Bel'fry, *s.* the part of a steeple where bells hang.

Be'lial, *s.* the evil one; a wicked man.

Belie, *be-li'*, *v.* to slander, to calumniate.

Belief, *be-lēf'*, *s.* persuasion, opinion; creed;
 a form containing the articles of faith.

Believ'able, *a.* that may be believed.

Believe, *be-lēv'*, *v.* to have faith or belief in; to
 think to be true; to trust in; to credit.

Believ'er, *s.* one that believes; a Christian.

Believ'ingly, *ad.* in a believing manner.

Belike, *ad.* probably, perhaps, likely.

Bell, *s.* a hollow sounding vessel.

Bel'la-don'na, *It. s.* the deadly nightshade,
 literally, a *fair lady*.

Belle, *bel*, *s.* a gay, dressy young lady.

Belles-lettres, *bel-let'tr*, *Fr. s. pl.* elegant or
 polite literature.

Bell'-flower, *s.* a plant with bell-shaped flowers,
 the *campanula*.

Bell'-founder, *s.* one who casts bells.

Bell'-hanger, *s.* one who hangs or puts up bells
 in a house.

Bellicose, *bel'-li-cōs*, *a.* inclined for war.

Belligerent, *bel-lij'-*, *a.* carrying on war; dis-
 posed to war: *s.* a state engaged in war.

Bell'-man, *s.* one who rings a hand-bell as a
 notice in the streets; a public crier.

Bell'-metal, *s.* a composition of copper, tin, and
 usually a portion of brass and zinc.

Bellow, *v.* to roar like a bull; to roar.

Bellowing, *s.* roaring; a loud outcry.

Bel'low, *s.* an instrument to blow the fire.

Bel'low-maker, *s.* a maker of bellows.

Bell'-rope, *s.* a rope for ringing a bell.

Bell'-wether, *s.* a sheep which leads the flock
 with a bell on his neck.

Belly, *s.* that portion of the body which con-
 tains the bowels and intestines; the abdo-
 men: *v.* to bulge or swell out.

- Belly-band**, a band that goes round the belly; the girth of a saddle.
- Belong**, v. to appertain, to be the property of, to have relation to.
- Beloved**, adj. be-luv'-ed, p. p. be-luv'd, v. greatly loved, valued much.
- Below**, -lo', ad. lower in place; inferior.
- Belt**, a girdle, a sash: v. to encircle.
- Bel'ma**, a May-day, a Celtic term.
- Belvedere**, a pavilion on the top of a house, or in a garden commanding a fine view.
- Bem'ra**, v. to daub with mire, to soil.
- Bemoan**, v. to lament, to bewail.
- Bemock**, v. to deride; to laugh at.
- Bemused**, be-mus'd, a. overcome with musing.
- Bench**, a long seat; a judge's seat; the judicial body.
- Bench'er**, a. a senior or governing member in the tuns of court.
- Bend**, a. a curve, a crook, a flexure: v. to crook, to bow, to subdue.
- Beneath**, be-neth', prep. under; lower in place, rank, or excellence; unworthy of: ad. in a lower place, below, as opposed to above or heaven.
- Ben'dict**, a. a married man (Shakspeare).
- Benedictine**, a monk of the order of St. Benedict: a. belonging to that order.
- Benediction**, a. a blessing, an acknowledgment for blessings received.
- Benedictory**, a. conferring benediction.
- Benefaction**, a. a benefit, a charitable gift.
- Benefactor**, benefactress, a. a man or woman who confers a benefit; a patron.
- Benefice**, ben-e-fice, a. a church living.
- Beneficed**, a. having a living.
- Beneficence**, a. active goodness; kindness; liberality.
- Beneficent**, a. doing good, bountiful.
- Beneficently**, ad. in a beneficent manner.
- Beneficial**, -sh'al, a. advantageous; productive of good.
- Beneficially**, ad. advantageously.
- Beneficialness**, a. usefulness; profit.
- Beneficiary**, -sh-i-er-i, a. one who holds a benefice; a person benefited or assisted.
- Ben'efit**, a. kindness, advantage, use: v. to do good, to derive good from.
- Benevolence**, a. good-will, disposition to do good, kindness.
- Benevolent**, a. wishing or disposed to do good.
- Benevolently**, ad. in a benevolent manner.
- Bengalee**, ben-gaw'l'e, a. the Bengal language.
- Bengalee**, ben-gal'-ee, a. a native or natives of Bengal.
- Bengal-light**, gaw'l', a. a firework of a very vivid blue colour, used for night-signals in ships—called *blue-lights*.
- Be-night**, be-nit', v. to involve in darkness.
- Be-nighted**, p. a. overtaken by the night, involved in darkness or ignorance.
- Benign**, be-nin', a. full of benignity; kind; gracious, wholesome.
- Benig'nant**, a. kind, gracious; good.
- Benig'nity**, a. kindness, graciousness.
- Benig'nly**, ad. in a benign manner.
- Benison**, ben'-i-shun, a. a benediction or blessing.
- Ben'jamin**. See *Benjamin*.
- Bemuse**. See *Bemuse*.
- Bent**, a. a flexure, a curve; turn of mind; inclination.
- Bent or Ben'ded**, p. t. and p. p. of *Bend*.
- Bent'-grass**, a. a kind of coarse grass.
- Berama**, be-rum', v. to make torpid, to stupify.
- Berberis**, ber-eb'-eris, a. a medicinal kind of rose, vulgarly called *gum-berberis*.
- Berapist**, v. to cover with paint.
- Berap'ise**, v. to praise extravagantly.
- Bereaveth**, be-raveth', v. to give or leave by will; to hand down to posterity.
- Bereave**, be-rav', a. a gift by will; a legacy.
- Bere, bir**, a. a species of barley.
- Bereave**, be-rav', v. to deprive of; to make destitute.
- Bereavement**, a. state of being bereaved; deprivation.
- Beruff**, p. t. of *Bereave*.
- Berget**, a. a kind of pear; an essence or perfume; a sort of scented stuff.
- Berhyme**, be-rim', v. to celebrate in rhyme.
- Berlin**, a. a kind of chariot first made in Berlin; a kind of dyed wool.
- Berry**, a. any small fruit containing seeds.
- Berth**, a. a room or sleeping-place on board a ship; a ship's station when at anchor; a situation or place of profit.—To give the *berth* or any object a wide berth is to keep at a proper distance from it.
- Beryl**, a. a precious stone. See *Aquamarine*.
- Berserble**, v. to scribble over.
- Beseech**, v. to beg, to entreat, to implore.
- Beseech'ingly**, ad. imploringly.
- Besoon**, v. to become, to beth.
- Besom'ing**, a. becoming, proper.
- Besom'ly**, a. fit; becoming; suitable.
- Besot**, v. to waylay, to surprise, to harass.
- Besotting**, a. habitually attacking.
- Beshrew**, v. to wish a curse upon.
- Beside**, prep. at the side of; near to; in addition to.
- Besides**, ad. moreover; distinct from.
- Besige**, be-ess', v. to lay siege to; to hem in.
- Besieger**, a. one who besieges.
- Besmeer**, v. to smear or daub over.
- Besmut**, v. to blacken with mud, or soot.
- Besuff**, v. to foul with mud.
- Besom**, be-som, a. a broom made of twigs.
- Besot**, v. to make sottish; to stupify with liquor.
- Besot'ed**, p. a. stupified.
- Besot'edness**, a. gross stupidity, infatuation.
- Besought**, be-sawt', p. t. and p. p. of *Beseech*.
- Bespangle**, v. to decorate with spangles.
- Bespatter**, v. to splash with dirt; to smear with calumny.
- Bespeak**, v. to speak for beforehand.
- Bespeak**, p. t. and p. p. of *Bespeak*.
- Bespread**, v. to spread over; to cover.
- Besprinkle**, be-spring'ki, v. to sprinkle over.
- Best**, a. most good; most excellent: ad. in the highest degree. a. highest perfection; greatest effort.
- Bested**, be-sted', v. to profit.
- Bestial**, a. like a beast, brutish.
- Bestibility**, a. the quality of a beast.
- Bestir**, -er', v. to move quickly, to hasten.
- Bestow**, v. to give, to confer upon.
- Bestow'al**, a. act of bestowing; a gift.
- Bestower**, a. one who bestows, a giver.
- Bestowment**. See *Bestowal*.
- Bestrew**, be-stree, v. to strew about.

v. to get astride of.
. to adorn with studs.
wager: v. to lay a wager.
. to take one's self to; to have recourse

p. p. of Betake.
tl, s. an Indian shrub of the pepper
 which is chewed in the East for its in-
 ging qualities.

v. to recollect, to reflect.
-thawt', p. t. and p. p. of Bethink.
. to happen to, to befall.
Betime, ad. in good time, early, sea-

v. to signify, to foreshow.
hak', p. t. of Betake.

. to deliver up treacherously; to
a secret; to discover.

. a act of betraying; treachery.
. a a traitor; one that betrays.

v. to contract in order to marriage, to

l, p. a. affianced or engaged to marry.
ent, s. the act of betrothing; a mutual
 of marriage.

. (the comparative of Good) superior:
e comparative of Well) more excel-
. a a superior: v. to meliorate or im-

. s. the act of improving.

. pl. our superiors in station, &c.

. the act of making a wager.

. one that lays wagers.

Betwixt', prep. in the intermediate
 in the middle of; from one to an-
 belonging to two.

. a kind of square rule used by joiners
sons; an obtuse or acute angle: a.

. v. to cut to a bevel angle.

p. t. and p. p. of Bevel.

. s. drink, liquor to be drunk.

. flock of birds; a company.

. to bemoan, to lament.

. s. an audible expression of sorrow,
 tion.

. to be cautious, to be wary of.

v. to perplex; to puzzle; to lead

ment, s. state of being bewildered.

. to injure by witchcraft; to fascinate

. as if by witchcraft.

y, Bewitch'ment, s. fascination.

g, a. fascinating; charming.

gly, ad. in a bewitching manner.

-rap', v. to wrap up; to enclose.

-rā', v. to discover, to betray.

. a Turkish governor.

rep. farther onward than, remote

the farther side of, above.

nat part of a ring in which the dia-
 stone is fixed.

-zōr, s. a stone-like substance found
 omach of goats.

t, s. the Indian antelope.

. s. a needy or low fellow.

. Latin prefix signifying two; as in
 sect, &c.

clination, bent; partiality: v. to in-
 a side; to prejudice.

oth hung on a child's breast while
 &c.

Bibaceous, bib-a'-shus, a. addicted to drinking;
 imbibing; thirsty.

Bib'ber, s. a tippler, a toper, a sot.

Bi'ble, s. *The Book*, by way of eminence; the
 volume which contains the sacred Scriptures.

Bib'lical, a. relating to the Bible; Scriptural.

Bibliog'rapher, s. one skilled in book history.

Bibliograph'ic, Bibliograph'ical, a. relating to
 the history of books.

Bibliog'raphy, s. a history or account of books,
 as to their authors, editors, &c.

Biblioma'nia, s. eagerness to possess curious
 books; book-madness.

Biblioma'niac, s. one smitten with a rage for
 possessing rare or scarce books.

Bibliopho'bia, s. a dread of books.

Bib'liopole, Bibliop'olist, s. a bookseller.

Bibliopol'ic, a. pertaining to bookselling.

Bibliothe'ca, Bib'liothēke, -thēk, s. a library.

Bibliothe'cal, a. belonging to a library.

Bib'ulous, a. absorbing; thirsty.

Bicar'bonate, s. carbonic acid doubly strong.

Bice, s. a pale blue paint or pigment.

Biceph'alous, a. having two heads.

Biceps, L. a. having two heads.

Bicip'ital, Bicipitous, a. having two heads.

Bi'ck'er, v. to quarrel, to wrangle.

Bick'ering, s. a quarrel; wrangling.

Bicor'nous, Bi'corn, a. having two horns.

Bicycle, bi'-sikl, s. a two-wheeled velocipede.

Bid, v. to order or command; to invite; to offer
 as a price: *s.* an offer of a price.

Bid'den, or Bid, p. p. of Bid.

Bid'der, s. one that bids.

Bid'ding, s. a command; an offer of a price or terms.

Bide, v. to dwell; to continue; to abide; to
 suffer or endure.

Biden'tal, a. having two teeth.

Bidet, bid'-et or bid'-ā, Fr. s. a small horse or
 nag; an article of bedroom furniture.

Biennial, bi-en'-yal, a. continuing for two years;
 once in two years.

Bien'nially, ad. every two years.

Bier, bër, s. a frame used for carrying the dead
 to the grave.

Biestings, bēst'-, s. the first milk after calving.

Bi'fold, a. twofold; double.

Bi'form, a. having a double form.

Bifront'ed, a. having two fronts.

Bifur'cate, Bifur'cated, a. having two prongs like
 a fork.

Bifurca'tion, s. division into two branches.

Big, a. large, great, swollen, fraught.

Big'amist, s. a person guilty of bigamy.

Big'amy, s. the crime of having two wives or
 two husbands at once.

Big'gin, s. a kind of cap for a child.

Bight, bīt, a small bay; a coil of a rope.

Big'ness, s. bulk; size; dimensions.

Big'ot, s. a zealot, one] blindly devoted to a
 party or creed.

Big'oted, a. irrationally zealous.

Big'o'try, s. blind zeal; superstition.

Bijou, be'zhoo, Fr. s. a jewel, a trinket; an
 elegant ornament.

Bijouterie, be-zhoo'-try, s. jewellery, trinkets.

Bilat'eral, a. having two sides.

Bil'berry, s. a shrub and its berry.

Bil'bo, s. a sword, a rapier.

Bil'boes, s. pl. stocks or shackles for the feet,
 for punishing offenders at sea.

- Bile**, *s.* an animal fluid secreted in the liver, of a yellow or greenish colour, and nauseous taste; ill-humour; choler.
- Bile-duct**, *s.* a vessel or canal for the bile.
- Bilge**, *bilj*, *s.* the *bulge* or broadest part of a ship's bottom; the protuberant part of a cask: *v.* to spring a leak, to let in water.
- Bilge-pump**, *s.* a pump to draw off bilge-water.
- Bilge-water**, *s.* water which enters a ship by a leak, and lies on her bilge.
- Biliary**, *bil'yar-i*, *a.* belonging to the bile.
- Bilingual**, *bi-ling'-gwál*, **Bilinguar**, *-gwár*, *a.* in two languages.
- Biling'uous**, *-gwus*, *a.* having or speaking two tongues or languages.
- Bilious**, *bil'yus*, *a.* full of bile; choleric.
- Bilk**, *v.* to cheat, to overreach, to defraud.
- Bill**, *s.* an account of money or goods in writing; a printed advertisement; a law submitted in writing to Parliament, which, when passed, is called an act; a note of exchange which authorises the bearer to demand a sum of money at a certain time and place, in consideration of value received; an axe, as in *billhook*.
- Bill**, *v.* to caress with the bill, as doves.
- Bill'et**, *s.* a small letter; a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge; a small log of wood: *v.* to quarter soldiers.
- Billet-doux**, *bil-le-doo'*, *Fr. s.* a love-letter.
- Billiards**, *-yáds*, *s.* a game with balls and sticks.
- Billingsgate**, *s.* foul language, such as is used in Billingsgate, a famous fish-market in London.
- Bill'ion**, *bil'yun*, *s.* a million of millions.
- Bill'ow**, *s.* a large rolling wave of the sea: *v.* to rise and roll like huge waves.
- Billowy**, *a.* swelling like large waves.
- Bimanous**, *bi-má'-nus*, *a.* having two hands.
- Bin**, *s.* a repository for wine, corn, &c.
- Bin'ary**, *a.* composed of two; double.
- Bind**, *v.* to tie, to fasten, to connect; to put under constraint or obligation; to make costive; to cover, as a book; to put a border round.
- Bind'er**, *s.* one who binds books; anything that binds.
- Bind'ing**, *p. a.* making fast or close; obligatory: *s.* a bandage; the cover of a book.
- Bind'-weed**, *s.* the convolvulus.
- Bin'acle**, *s.* a wooden box in the steerage of a ship, where the compass is kept.
- Bin'ocle**, *s.* a kind of telescope fitted for both eyes.
- Binoc'ular**, *a.* having or using two eyes at once; suitable for both eyes.
- Bino'mial**, *s.* an algebraic term.
- Biog'rapher**, *s.* a writer of lives.
- Biograph'ical**, *a.* relating to biography.
- Biog'raphy**, *a.* history or writing of lives.
- Biological**, *-loj'-*, *a.* pertaining to biology.
- Biol'ogy**, *s.* the science of life.
- Biparous**, *bip'-a-rus*, *a.* bringing forth two at a birth.
- Bip'artite**, *a.* having two corresponding parts.
- Bipartition**, *-tish'un*, *s.* a division into two parts.
- Biped**, *bi'-ped*, *s.* a two-footed animal.
- Bip'edal**, *a.* having two feet.
- Bipen'nate**, *a.* having two wings.
- Bipet'alous**, *a.* having two petals.
- Biquad'râte**, *s.* the fourth power, in mathematics, arising from multiplying a square by itself.
- Biquadratic**, *a.* relating to the fourth power.
- Birch**, *berch*, *s.* a well-known tree of several species; a rod for correcting schoolboys.
- Birch'en**, *a.* made of birch.
- Bird**, *berd*, *s.* a name applied to all fowls.
- Bird'-bolt**, *s.* an arrow for shooting birds.
- Bird'-cage**, *s.* a cage for keeping birds in.
- Bird'-call**, *-kawl*, *s.* a whistle to allure birds.
- Bird'-catcher**, *s.* one who catches birds.
- Bird'-lime**, *s.* a glutinous substance used to entangle the feet of small birds.
- Bird's'-eye**, *a.* applied to a view of an object or place, seen from above, as by the eye of a bird flying over it; also, a kind of maple having spots like the eye of a bird.
- Bird's-nest**, *s.* the nest which a bird makes for hatching and rearing its young.
- Bi'rème**, *s.* a galley or vessel with two banks of oars.
- Birth**, *berth*, *s.* the act of coming into life; lineage, extraction; rank inherited by descent.
- Birth'day**, *s.* the anniversary of the day of one's birth.
- Birth'dom**, *s.* privilege of birth.
- Birth'place**, *s.* the place where any one is born.
- Birth'right**, *s.* the rights and privileges to which a person is born.
- Bis**, *ad.* twice or double. See *Bi*.
- Biscuit**, *bis'kit*, *s.* a kind of hard flat bread; a cake variously made; unglazed porcelain.
- Bisect**, *v.* to divide into two equal parts.
- Bisec'tion**, *s.* division into two equal parts.
- Bish'op**, *s.* (literally, an *overseer*) a dignitary of the church, presiding over the clergy within a district called a diocese; a liquor composed of oranges, wine, sugar, &c.
- Bish'opric**, *s.* the diocese of a bishop.
- Biak**, *s.* soup made by boiling various meats.
- Bismuth**, *biz'-muth*, *s.* a hard white brittle mineral.
- Bison**, *bi'-son*, *s.* a kind of wild ox.
- Bissex'tile**, *s.* leap-year; every fourth year.
- Bistre**, *bis'-ter*, **Bis'ter**, *s.* a paint of deep brown colour made of soot.
- Bit**, *s.* a small piece of anything; a morsel; the iron mouth-piece of a bridle; *pl.* timbers to which a cable is fastened when a ship rides at anchor.
- Bit**, *p. t. and p. p.* of Bite.
- Bitch**, *s.* the female of the dog kind.
- Bite**, *s.* seizure by the teeth; a sharper: *v.* to seize or wound with the teeth; to cut; to cheat, to trick.
- Bi'ter**, *s.* one that bites: a trickster.
- Bi'ting**, *a.* sharp, severe, sarcastic.
- Bi'tingly**, *ad.* in a sarcastic manner.
- Bittacle**. See *Binnacle*.
- Bit'ten or Bit**, *p. t. and p. p.* of Bite.
- Bit'ter**, *a.* biting to the taste; acrid, sharp, sarcastic: *s.* anything bitter, as a medicine.
- Bit'terish**, *a.* somewhat bitter.
- Bit'terly**, *ad.* in a bitter manner.
- Bit'tern**, *s.* a bird of the heron kind; a bitter liquor which drains off in making salt.
- Bit'terness**, *s.* a bitter taste; extreme hatred; sharpness of grief.
- Bit'ters**, *s. pl.* a spirituous liquor containing an infusion of bitter herbs or roots.

art, *s.* the yellow gentian; a very bit-
nt.
t, *s.* a kind of pitch; naphtha.
ous, *a.* containing bitumen.
, a. having two valves or shells: *s.* that
 has two shells, as an oyster.
lar, *a.* having two valves.
biv'-oo-ak, *Fr. s.* an armed force on
 all night: *v.* to be under arms all
 in expectation of an engagement.
biz-ar', *Fr. a.* odd, fantastic.
to tell a secret, to tattle, to tell tales:
ll-tale; a tattler.
, s. one who blabs; a tell-tale.
. of the colour of night; dark; wicked:
egro; a dark colour; mourning: v. to
 m.
noor, *s.* a negro.
rt, *s.* magic, necromancy.
ll, *v.* to vote against, by putting black
 into the ballot-box.
rry, *s.* the fruit of the bramble.
rd, *s.* the name of a bird.
ard, *s.* a board coloured black, used in
 s for diagrams or illustrations.
attle, *s.* a general name for bovine cattle
 colour.
ck, *s.* the heath-cock.
t, *v.* to make black; to defame.
ard, -gard, *s.* a low dirty fellow; a
 drel: *a.* low, scurrilous, vile: *v.* to
 scurrilously.
ardism, *s.* the language or behaviour of
 kguard.
le, *s.* a place of confinement.
g, *s.* paste or liquid for blacking shoes.
h, *a.* somewhat black.
ak, *s.* a leathern cup; a vessel for hold-
 ink; an ore of zinc.
ad, *s.* a mineral used for pencils.
g, *s.* a swindler, a low cheater.
etter, *s.* the old English or modern
 c letter or type.
, ad. darkly; malignantly.
ail, *s.* a certain rate paid for protection
 bers or men allied to robbers.
lon'day, *s.* originally Easter Monday, 34
 rd III., which was very dark and fatally
 nent; so much so that men died on
 back.
ess, *s.* state of being black; darkness;
 malice.
od, *s.* an usher who carries the black-
 ; assemblies of the Order of the Garter,
 a Parliament.
nith, *s.* a smith who works in iron.
orn, *s.* the sloe-tree.
**, s. a thin membranous bag containing
 liquid in the body, as urine, or bile;
 ing resembling it, as a blister.
y, *a.* containing or like bladders.
. the sharp or cutting part of a knife or
on; the flat bone of the shoulder; the
rt of an oar; a leaf of grass or corn; a
risk fellow.
a pustule; a boil; an ulcer.
le, *a.* deserving blame; faulty.
leness, *s.* faultiness; culpability.
ly, *ad.* so as to deserve blame.
. imputation of a fault; censure.
. to find fault with; to censure.**

Bla'meful, *a.* deserving blame; culpable.
Bla'meless, *a.* without blame; innocent.
Bla'melessly, *ad.* without blame; innocently.
Bla'melessness, *s.* innocence.
Bla'meworthy, *a.* culpable, blamable.
Blanch, blansh, *s.* to whiten; to whiten by peel-
 ing, as to blanch almonds; to evade; to shift.
Blanc-mange, bla-mawngzh', *Fr. s.* a confectioned
 white jelly.
Bland, *a.* soft, mild, gentle, kind.
Blandil'quence, *s.* flattering speech.
Bland'ish, *v.* to soothe; to soften; to flatter.
Bland'isher, *s.* an insinuating flatterer.
Bland'ishment, *s.* soft speeches; flattery.
Bland'ness, *s.* mildness of manner.
Blank, *a.* white; void of written or printed
 letters; pale or empty; disappointed look-
 ing: *s.* a void space; an unwritten paper; a
 lot by which nothing is gained; the spot
 which the shot is to hit.
Blank'-cartridge, *s.* a cartridge without a ball.
Blank'et, *s.* a woollen covering for a bed.
Blank'eting, *s.* cloth made for blankets.
Blank'ly, *ad.* in a blank or confused manner.
Blank'-verse, *s.* a verse without rhyme.
Blar'ney, *s.* cajoling, flattery (*Ireland*).
Blaspheme, blas-fēm', *s.* to speak impiously of
 God or of sacred things.
Blasphe'mer, *s.* one who blasphemes.
Blasphe'ming, *s.* the act of blasphemy.
Blas'phemous, *a.* containing blasphemy.
Blas'phemy, *s.* impious or irreverent language
 regarding the Divine Being, or sacred things.
Blast, *s.* a gust or puff of wind; the sound
 made by a musical instrument; a blight:
v. to blight or wither; to blow up.
Blast'ing, *s.* a blast or sudden explosion.
Bla'tant, *a.* bellowing as a beast; noisy.
Blaze, *s.* a flame, the light of a flame: *v.* to
 flame; to publish, to blazon.
Bla'zing, *a.* emitting flame or light.
Blazon, blā'-zn, Blazonry, *s.* the art of heraldry.
Blazon, *v.* to explain figures on ensigns armo-
 rial; to deck, to embellish; to make public;
 to celebrate.
Bla'zoner, *s.* one who blazons.
Bleach, blēch, *v.* to whiten, to grow white.
Bleach'er, *s.* one who bleaches cloth.
Bleach'ing, *s.* the art or process of whitening
 cloth, &c.
Bleak, blēk, *a.* cold; exposed; dreary.
Bleak'ness, *s.* coldness; exposure to the wind.
Blear, blēr, *a.* watery, dim, obscure, weak.
Blear'-eyed, *a.* having sore eyes; inflamed.
Bleat, *v.* to cry like a sheep.
Bleat'ing, *s.* the cry of lambs or sheep.
Bled, *p. t. and p. p.* of Bleed.
Bleed, *v.* to lose blood; to let blood.
Bleed'ing, *s.* a letting of blood with the lancet:
p. a. emitting blood.
Blem'ish, *s.* a spot or stain: *v.* to defame.
Blem'ishless, *a.* without blemish or spot.
Blench, blensh, *v.* to shrink or start back.
Blend, *a.* to mix, to mingle; to confound in one
 mass.
Blende, blend, *s.* an ore of zinc, blackjack.
Blend'ing, *s.* the act of blending or mixing.
Blent, *a.* blended.
Bless, *v.* to invoke blessings on; to make happy
 in the highest degree.
Blessed, blest, *p. t. and p. p.* of Bless,

it, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fin, nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thin, then.

er, *s.* the signal flag for sailing.
eking, *s.* a female pedant.
a steep bank, a high, bold shore: *a.*
urly; blustering.
ss, *s.* the quality of being bluff.
a. somewhat blue.
ess, *s.* a small degree of blue colour.
r, *s.* a mistake, a gross oversight: *v.* to
 be grossly; to flounder.
rbuss, *s.* a short wide gun, to discharge
 bullets at a time.
rer, *s.* one who commits blunders.
rhead, *s.* a stupid blundering fellow.
ring, *p.* *a.* committing blunders.
s. worn or thick on the edge or point;
 sharp; rough; rude; abrupt: *v.* to dull
 edge or point; to make less keen or
 s.
ss, *s.* state of being blunt; abruptness;
 ss.
witted; *a.* dull, stupid.
a. spot, a stain: *v.* to blot.
v. to blab out, to speak heedlessly.
v. to redden with shame or confusion:
 red colour suddenly diffused over the
 sudden appearance or glance.
al, *a.* full of blushes; apt to blush.
ng, *s.* the act of blushing: *a.* manifest-
 lishes or confusion.
ss, *a.* without a blush; impudent.
r, *v.* to roar as a storm; to make a loud
 ; to bully; to swagger: *s.* roar of
 ss; a loud noise; turbulence.
rer, *s.* a noisy, blustering fellow.
ring, *p.* *a.* roaring; swaggering; noisy:
 ss; tumult.
ss, *a.* noisy, tumultuous.
a. a word to frighten children.
Bo's-constrictor, *s.* a large species of ser-
 ; a long fur tippet, like a boa in shape.
or, *s.* the male of swine.
s. a broad, thin piece of timber; a table;
 ; a council or commission; the deck or
 of a ship: *v.* to cover with boards; to
 r a ship; to attack; to supply with

er, *s.* one who pays to lodge and have his
 s in another's family.
ing-pike, *s.* a weapon used by sailors in
 ding a ship.
ing-school, *s.* a school where the scholars
 d with the teacher.
-wa'ges, *s.* an allowance for victuals.
s. a vaunting speech; a brag; a cause of
 ting: *v.* to brag; to vaunt.
er, *s.* one who boasts, a braggart.
al, *a.* full of boasts; ostentatious.
ng, *s.* act of making boasts: *a.* making
 ts.
ngly, *ad.* in a boasting manner.
ss, *a.* without ostentation.
s. a small vessel used on rivers, &c.
ook, *s.* a hook fixed to a long pole, and
 to push or pull a boat.
g, *s.* sailing or rowing in a boat.
an, *s.* a manager of a boat.
ain, *bo'sn*, *s.* an inferior officer in a ship
 has charge of the boats and rigging, and
 e duty is to summon the crew.
any little pendant ornament that is
i and hangs so as to play loosely; a

round ball at the end of a string; a blow; a
 short wig: *v.* to play backward and forward;
 to dangle; to dodge; to cheat; to cut short.
Bob'bin, *s.* a small wooden pin on which thread
 or lace is wound; a round tape.
Bob'binwork, *s.* a work woven with bobbins.
Bob'stays, *s.* short ropes which confine the bow-
 sprit to the stern.
Bob'tail, *s.* a short tail; the rabble.
Bob'tailed, *a.* having the tail cut short.
Bob-wig, *s.* a bobtail or short wig.
Böde, *v.* to forebode, to portend.
Bodement, *s.* an omen, a foreboding.
Bodice, *bod'is*, *s.* a sort of stays for women.
Bod'ied, *a.* having a body.
Bod'iless, *a.* without a body; spiritual.
Bod'ily, *a.* relating to the body; corporeal;
 real: *ad.* in a bodily form; corporeally.
Bo'ding, *s.* an omen; a foreshowing.
Bod'kin, *s.* a large kind of needle to draw thread
 through a loop.
Bod'y, *s.* matter as opposed to spirit; a person;
 collective mass; the bulk or main part; a
 corporation: *v.* to embody.
Bod'y-clothes, -klöz, *s.* clothing for horses.
Bod'y-guard, *s.* the king's personal guard.
Bod'y-pol'itie, *s.* the state or community.
Boeotian, bö-o'-shī-an, *a.* pertaining to Boetia;
 dull, stupid.
Bog, *s.* a peat-moss, a marsh, a fen, a morass, a
 swamp: *v.* to plunge, as in mud or mire.
Bogey, *Bogy*, bö'-gl. Same as Bogle.
Bog'gle, *v.* to doubt, waver, or hesitate; to
 make difficulties over anything.
Bog'gy, *a.* marshy; swampy; peaty.
Bogie, bö'-gl. Same as Bogle.
Bog'-land, *s.* a boggy country.
Bö'gle, *Bog'gle*, *s.* a bugbear; a goblin.
Bog'-trotter, *s.* one that lives among bogs; for-
 merly a robber.
Bohea, bö-hē', *s.* a species of coarse black tea.
Boil, *v.* to heat to a boiling state; to cook by
 boiling in water: *s.* a sore angry tumour ter-
 minating in a pustule.
Boiled, *boild*, *a.* cooked by boiling.
Boil'er, *s.* one that boils; a vessel for boiling.
Boil'ing, *s.* the act of boiling: *a.* at boiling heat.
Boiling-point, *s.* the heat at which a liquid
 boils.
Bois'terous, *a.* noisy; turbulent.
Boisterousness, *s.* turbulence, violence.
Böld, *a.* daring; confident; unruly; impudent;
 steep or abrupt, as a coast.
Bold-faced, *a.* forward; impudent.
Boldly, *ad.* in a bold manner; bravely.
Boldness, *s.* courage, confidence; impudence;
 steepness or prominence.
Bole, *s.* a measure of six bushels; a stem of a
 tree or plant; a friable clayey earth of which
 one kind, *American bole*, is used as a drug.
Bolero, bol-ä'-rö, *s.* a popular Spanish dance.
Bol'e'tus, *L.* *s.* a genus of mushrooms.
Boll, böll, *s.* the pod or capsule of a plant: *v.*
 to form into a seed-vessel.
Bolster, böl'ster, *s.* a long under pillow; a pad
 or support: *v.* to support with a bolster or
 pad; to hold or prop up.
Bolstering, *s.* a prop; a support.
Bölt, *s.* the bar of a door; an arrow: *v.* to
 fasten with a bolt; to sift; to spring out
 suddenly; to swallow hastily.

fät, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fin; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thin, then.

Bölt'er, *s.* a sieve to separate meal from bran.
Bolting, *s.* the act of bolting, sifting, or springing.
Bölt-rope, *s.* the rope sewed to the edges of sails.
Böltspnit. See **Bowsprit**.
Bo'lus, *s.* a very large pill; a pill.
Bomb, **Bombshell**, **bum**, *s.* a hollow iron globe or shell containing combustibles, &c., to be discharged from a mortar.
Bombard, **bum-bard'**, *v.* to attack with bombs.
Bombardier, **bum-bar-dér'**, *s.* a soldier employed in firing bombs.
Bombard'ment, *s.* an attack with bombs.
Bombasin, **zên'**, **Bombasine**, **-zên'**, *s.* a thin stuff made of silk and worsted.
Bombast, **bum'-bast**, *s.* big words; an inflated style.
Bombas'tic, *a.* high sounding; ranting.
Bomb-ketch, **Bomb-vessel**, **bum-**, *s.* a vessel from which bombs are fired.
Bomb'-proof, **bum-**, *a.* proof against bombs.
Bom'byx, *s.* the silkworm or caterpillar.
Bonas'us, *L. s.* a kind of wild ox, a bison.
Bonbon, **bong'bong**, *Fr. s.* sugar confectionery.
Bond, *s.* anything that binds; a written obligation: *pl.* captivity: *a.* in a servile state; enslaved, captive: *v.* to give bond for, as for duties, &c.
Bond'age, *s.* captivity, slavery.
Bond'maid, *s.* a female slave.
Bond'man, *s.* a male slave or serf.
Bond'servant, *s.* a slave.
Bonds'man, *s.* one bound for another.
Böne, *s.* a firm hard substance which forms the frame-work of the body: *v.* to take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery.
Böneless, *a.* having no bones; tender.
Böne-setter, *s.* one who professes the art of setting broken bones.
Bone-setting, *s.* the practice of setting bones.
Bo'ne-spavin, *s.* a bony excrescence on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.
Bon'fire, *s.* a fire made for joy or triumph.
Bon-mot, **bong'-mo**, *Fr. s.* a good or witty saying.
Bonne-bouche, **bon-boosh'**, *Fr. s.* a delicious morsel.
Bon'net, *s.* a covering for the head, a cap; a part of a fortification; an addition to a sail.
Bon'nily, *ad.* prettily; gayly.
Bon'ny, *a.* handsome, pretty.
Bo'nus, *s.* a benefit or advantage; a premium in addition to interest for a loan; an extra dividend to shareholders or to holders of insurance policies.
Bo'ny, *a.* full of bones; strong, stout.
Bonzé, **bon'-ze**, *s.* a priest of Japan and China.
Boo'by, *s.* a dull stupid fellow; a large bird allied to the pelican.
Book, *s.* **buk**, a volume in which we read or write; a literary work; a division of a work: *v.* to enter or register in a book.
Book'binder, *s.* one who binds books.
Book'binding, *s.* the art of binding books.
Book'case, *s.* a case for holding books.
Book'ish, *a.* much given to books or reading.
Book'ishness, *s.* fondness of books or reading.
Book'keeper, *s.* one who keeps accounts.
Book'keeping, *s.* the act of keeping accounts.
Book'less, *a.* not given to books; unlearned.
Book'-learned, *a.* versed in books.
Book'-learning, *s.* learning derived merely from books.

Book'-making, *s.* the art or practice of making or compiling books.
Book'-muslin, *s.* a very fine muslin fabric.
Book'-oath, *s.* an oath made on the Bible.
Book'seller, *s.* a vender of books.
Book'selling, *s.* the business of a bookseller.
Book'stall, *s.* a stand for selling books.
Book'stand, *s.* a case for holding books.
Book'worm, *s.* a mite that eats holes in books; a close student.
Boom, *s.* a beam or long pole; a strong bar laid across the mouth of a harbour: *v.* to make a booming noise like the bittern; to make a rushing noise.
Boom'erang, *s.* a peculiar kind of missile.
Boon, *s.* an advantage; a gift; a favour: *a.* gay, merry, jovial.
Boor, *s.* a clown, a lout, a rude man.
Boor'ish, *a.* rustic, clownish, rude.
Boor'ishly, *ad.* in a clownish manner.
Boor'ishness, *s.* clownishness; rusticity.
Booze, **Bouse**, both *pron.* **booz**, *v.* to drink to excess; to guzzle.
Boo'sy, **Bousy**, *a.* nearly drunk.
Boot, *s.* covering for the foot and leg; part of a coach: *v.* to put on boots.
Boot, *s.* something in addition; advantage, profit: *v.* to profit or avail.
Boot'ed, *a.* wearing boots.
Booth, *s.* a hut built of light materials; a tent; a stall at a fair.
Boot'-hose, *s.* stockings to wear with boots.
Boot'-jack, *s.* a utensil for pulling off boots.
Boot'less, *a.* useless, unavailing, vain.
Boot'lessly, *ad.* without use or profit.
Boots, *s.* the servant at an inn who pulls off and cleans the boots of travellers.
Boot'-tree, *s.* pieces of wood, with a wedge or screw, for stretching boots.
Boo'ty, *s.* plunder, pillage, spoil.
Böpeep', *s.* peeping from behind something, crying **bo!** and drawing back, as children in play.
Boracio, **bö-ras'-ik**, *a.* relating to borax.
Bö'rax, *s.* a kind of salt.
Bor'der, *s.* an edging; a fringe; a boundary: *v.* to adorn with a border; to be contiguous to.
Bor'derer, *s.* an inhabitant near the borders or confines of a country.
Böre, *v.* to make a hole with a gimlet or auger; to wear by iteration; to pester: *s.* a hole made by boring; the calibre of a gun; anything tedious or wearisome.
Böre, *s.* a tide swelling above another tide; a sudden influx of the tide into a river or strait.
Bore, **Bare**, *p. t.* of **Bear**.
Boreal, **bö'-re-al**, *a.* northern; towards the north.
Boreas, **bö'-re-as**, *s.* the north wind.
Bo'rer, *s.* a gimlet; one who bores.
Born, **bawrn**, *p. p.* of **Bear** (to bring forth).
Borne, **börn**, *p. p.* of **Bear** (to carry).
Borough, **bur'ro**, *s.* a corporate town which is not a city; a town that sends a member to Parliament: *a.* having the rank and privileges of a borough.
Borough-English, *s.* a custom in some old *English* boroughs by which the youngest son succeeds to the father's property.
Borough-master, *s.* the mayor or bailiff of a borough.

manger, *s.* one who traffics in boroughs.
v. to take a loan; take on credit.
r. *s.* one who borrows.
bos'-kāj, *Fr. s.* a wood; woodlands.
stuff, trash, nonsense (*slang*).
s. bushy, woody.
bossum, *s.* the breast; the heart; the tenderness or love; an enclosure: *v.* lose in the bosom; to conceal.
stud, a knob; raised work.
s. containing bosses; studded.
Botanical, *a.* relating to botany; concerning plants and herbs.
v. to collect and arrange plants.
s. one skilled in botany.
s. the science of plants; that part of history that relates to the vegetable kingdom.
s. a swelling or eruption on the skin; a blotch; a part in any work ill-dressed: *v.* to patch clumsily; to put together awkwardly; to spoil.
s. one who botches.
y. *s.* patchwork, clumsy work.
a. marked with botches; clumsy.
both, *a.* the two; the one and the other: *s.* well.
both'-er, *v.* to perplex, to confuse, to cause perplexity, annoyance.
s. a booth, a shed. See **Booth**.
small worms in horses.
s. a vessel to contain liquids; a quantity of straw bundled up: *v.* to put into a bundle.
companion, *s.* a boon companion.
s. the lowest part of anything: *v.* to build upon.
bottom, *a.* without any bottom; unfathomable; immeasurably deep.
y. *s.* money borrowed on a ship.
bood'-war, *Fr. s.* a small private apartment or cabinet.
bow, *s.* an arm of a tree, a branch.
bawt, *p. t.* of **Buy**.
boo'-zhē, *Fr. s.* a wax taper; a surgical instrument.
bool'yē, *Fr. s.* meat stewed with vegetables.
bool'yong, *Fr. s.* broth, soup.
bōld'er. See **Bowler**.
bulwark, *Fr. s.* a rampart; a projection around a city.
v. to leap, to spring; to boast.
s. a sudden crack or noise; a boast.
s. a boaster, a bully; a lie.
big, *a.* stout, strong; large.
s. a limit, an end: *v.* to limit; to leap back; to fly back: *a.* tied; obligated; restricted or confined to; destined for, as a goal.
s. t. and p. p. of **Bind**.
ry, *s.* that which bounds; a limit.
marshal, *s.* a sheriff's officer.
s. *a.* binding upon or obligatory.
boundless, *a.* unlimited, unconfined.
boundness, *s.* the being boundless.
boundless, *s.* boun'tē-us or bount'yūs, *a.* liberal, generous.
liberal, *a.* liberal, generous, kind.
liberality, *s.* generosity in giving.

Boun'ty, *s.* goodness; generosity, munificence; a premium given to promote or encourage any object.
Bouquet, boo'kā, *Fr. s.* a nosegay.
Bourgeois, boorzh-waw', *Fr. s.* a citizen.
Bourgeois, bur-jois', *s.* a kind of type.
Bourgeon, bur'jun, *v.* to bud, to sprout.
Bourn, bōrn, *s.* a bound, a limit; a brook.
Bourse, boors, *Fr. s.* the Exchange.
Bouse, booz, **Bousy**. See **Boose** and **Boosy**.
Bout, *s.* a turn, a trial, an attempt.
Bouts-rimes, boo'rē-mā', *s.* end rhymes or words given to be filled up and made into verses.
Bo'vine, *a.* of the ox kind, as bulls and cows.
Bow, bō, *s.* a bend or curve; anything that is bended; an instrument to shoot arrows; a knot made with a ribbon; that part of a ship which bends or rounds to the prow; a name for various instruments.
Bow, bow, *v.* to bend; to bend the body as a mark of respect; to yield: *s.* a bending of the body in a salutation; a part of a ship.
Bowels, *s. pl.* the intestines; tenderness.
Bow'er, *s.* an arbour; an anchor.
Bow'ery, *a.* shady, retired, cool.
Bowie-knife, bo'ē, *s.* a long knife used by hunters; a dagger.
Bowl, bōl, *s.* a vessel to hold liquids rather wider than deep; a basin; the hollow part of anything; a wooden ball for playing at bowls: *v.* to play with bowls; to roll or trundle, as a bowl.
Bowl'der, Boul'der, bōl'-der, *s.* in geology, a large rounded stone.
Bow-legged, bō'-legd, *a.* having crooked legs.
Bowline, bō'-lin, *s.* the name of a ship's rope.
Bowling, bōl'-ing, *s.* the act of throwing bowls.
Bowling-green, *s.* a level green for bowlers.
Bowman, bō'-man, *s.* one who shoots with a bow.
Bow'shot, *s.* the distance an arrow can reach.
Bowsprit, bō'-sprit, *s.* the large beam or spar that projects from the bows of a vessel.
Bow'string, *s.* the string used for a bow.
Bow-window, bō'-, *s.* a projecting window.
Bowyer, bō'-yer, *s.* an archer; a maker of bows.
Box, *s.* a case made of wood; a blow with the fist; an enclosed seat; a shrub or tree: *v.* to strike, to pack in a box.
Box'en, *a.* made of box; resembling box.
Box'er, *s.* one who fights with the fists.
Box'ing, *s.* a combat with the fists.
Boy, *s.* a male child, a youth.
Boy'ar, *s.* in Moldavia and Wallachia a nobleman or grandee.
Boy'hood, *s.* the state of a boy; youth.
Boy'ish, *a.* belonging to boyhood; puerile, childish.
Boy'ishness, *s.* manners of a boy; childishness.
Brace, *v.* to bind; to make firm: *s.* anything that binds or braces; a mark in printing; a couple or pair: *pl.* straps for keeping tight any part of the dress.
Bra'celet, *s.* an ornament for the wrists.
Bra'cer, *s.* anything that tightens; a strap.
Bra'chial, or brāk'-i-al, *a.* belonging to the arm.
Bra'cing, *a.* strengthening; tonic.
Brack'et, *s.* a small projecting support fixed to a wall for busts, &c.: *pl.* hooks to enclose something in printing, as [].
Brack'ish, *a.* saltish, like seawater.
Brack'ishness, *s.* saltiness in a small degree.

t. far; **mē**, mēt, *her*; **fine**, fīn; **nōte**, nōt; **mūte**, nūt, *bull*; **tȳpe**, sȳllable; **thīn**, then.

Brad, *s.* a small nail with a slight head.
Brad'-awl, *s.* a straight awl for piercing holes in timber.
Brag, *s.* a boast; a game at cards: *v.* to boast, to swagger.
Braggado'cio, -shlo, *s.* a boaster, a swaggerer.
Brag'gart, *a.* boastful, vainly ostentatious.
Brag'gingly, *ad.* boastingly.
Brahma, bra'-ma, *s.* in Hindoo mythology, the creator or chief deity.
Brahman, bra'-man, **Brah'min**, *s.* a Hindoo priest; one of the sacerdotal caste.
Brāhman'ical, Brāmin'ical, *a.* relating to the Brahmins.
Brahm'aniam, Brahm'inism, *s.* the worship of Brahma.
Braid, *v.* to weave together, to plait: *s.* a texture formed by braiding; a sort of trimming for dresses.
Brails, *s.* ropes to draw up a ship's sails.
Brain, *s.* the collection of vessels and organs within the skull; sense and understanding: *v.* to dash out the brains.
Brain'less, *a.* silly, foolish, thoughtless.
Brain'pan, *s.* the skull.
Brain'sick, *a.* diseased in the understanding.
Brāke, *s.* a thicket of branches or shrubs; a kind of fern; an instrument for dressing flax; a heavy harrow; a carriage for breaking-in horses; a contrivance to stop carriages by pressing the wheels; a baker's kneading trough.
Brake, now written **Broke**, *p. t.* of Break.
Bra'ky, *a.* full of brakes, thorny; rough.
Bram'ble, *s.* a prickly or thorny bush.
Bram'bled, *a.* overgrown with brambles.
Bram'ble-net, *s.* a net to catch birds.
Bram'bly, *a.* full of brambles.
Bran, *s.* the husks of ground corn.
Branch, bransh, *s.* an arm or shoot of a tree; the offshoot of anything, as of a family or a river, or of a subject or science: *v.* to spread in branches; to ramify; to divide, as into branches or smaller parts.
Branch'less, *a.* without branches; bare.
Branch'y, *a.* full of branches; spreading.
Brand, *s.* a burning piece of wood; a mark of infamy; a sword: *v.* to burn with a hot iron; to mark with infamy.
Bran'der, *s.* one that brands; a branding-iron.
Brand'-iron, *s.* an iron to brand with.
Brand'ish, *v.* to wave as a brand or sword; to flourish a weapon.
Brand'-new, *a.* quite new; bright or shining.
Bran'dy, *s.* a strong distilled liquor.
Bran'gle, *s.* a squabble: *v.* to wrangle.
Bran'-new, a corruption of Brand-new.
Bran'ny, *a.* consisting of bran; husky.
Brash, *s.* a mass of broken, angular rocks.
Bra'sier, Brazier, *s.* a worker in brass.
Brass, *s.* a yellow metal composed of copper and zinc; impudence.
Brass'-visaged, *a.* impudent, shameless.
Bras'sy, *a.* made of brass; impudent.
Brat, *s.* a child (contemptuously).
Bravā'do, *s.* a boast, a brag, a threat.
Brāve, *a.* courageous, gallant, noble: *s.* a daring man: *v.* to set at defiance.
Brā'vely, *ad.* gallantly; generously.
Bravery, brā'-ver-I, *s.* undaunted courage; showy dress.

Brav'o, It. *s.* one who murders for hire: *int.* well done!
Bravura, bra-voo'ra, It. *s.* a song of difficult execution: *a.* spirited; difficult and brilliant in execution.
Brawl, *s.* a quarrel; a kind of dance: *v.* to quarrel, to speak loudly.
Brawl'er, *s.* one who brawls, a wrangler.
Brawl'ing, *s.* the act of quarrelling.
Brawn, *s.* the hard flesh of a boar; the fleshy or muscular part of the body, as of the arm; muscular strength.
Brawn'iness, *s.* quality of being brawny.
Brawn'y, *a.* having large strong muscles; muscular; strong.
Bray, *v.* to pound or bruise in a mortar.
Bray, *s.* the noise of an ass; a loud harsh cry: *v.* to make a loud harsh sound.
Bray'ing, *p. a.* crying as an ass; making a loud harsh noise.
Brāze, *v.* to solder with brass.
Bra'zen, *a.* made of brass; bold; impudent: *v.* to face it out, to be impudent.
Bra'zenface, *s.* a bold, impudent person.
Brazen-faced, *a.* bold; impudent.
Brazenness, *s.* boldness; impudence.
Brazil, bra-zēl', *s.* a heavy red wood, growing in Brazil, and used in dyeing red.
Brazilian, bra-zil'-yan, *a.* pertaining to Brazil.
Breach, *s.* a breaking in upon; a break, gap, or rent; an infraction or violation of; a quarrel.
Bread, bred, *s.* food made of ground corn.
Bread'-fruit-tree, *s.* a tree of the South Sea and East Indian islands, whose fruit is like bread.
Bread'stuff, *s.* bread-corn, meal, flour.
Bread'-tree, *s.* a tree that grows in South Africa, and produces a fruit which serves for bread.
Breadth, *s.* extent from side to side.
Break, brāk, *v.* to part or burst by violence; to smash; to infringe; to tame; to become bankrupt; to fall out with: *s.* the state of being broken; a breach; an opening; the dawn; a pause; a brake or drag; to break down, to fail suddenly in any undertaking; to break up, to take to pieces; to put an end to; to break off, to break away or from; to put a sudden or unexpected end to.
Break'age, *s.* the act of breaking; an allowance for what has been accidentally broken.
Break'er, *s.* one who or that which breaks anything; a transgressor; waves broken by rocks or sandbanks.
Break'fast, brek-, *s.* the meal which breaks our fast; the first meal in the day: *v.* to take breakfast.
Break'ing, *s.* the act of breaking; bankruptcy.
Break'ing-in', *s.* the training of a young horse.
Break'-neck, *s.* a steep and dangerous place: *a.* endangering the neck.
Break'water, *s.* a mole at the entrance of a harbour to break the force of the sea.
Bream, brēm, *s.* the name of a fresh-water fish.
Breast, brest, the fore part of the body, between the neck and belly; the bosom; the heart; the conscience; a mother's nipple.
Breast'-bone, *s.* the bone of the breast; the sternum.
Breast'-knot, *s.* ribbons worn on the breast.
Breast'-pin, *s.* an ornamental pin for the breast.

Breast-plate, *s.* armour for the breast.
Breast-work, *s.* a parapet or work thrown up for defence, breast-high.
Breath, *breth*, *s.* air drawn into the lungs; life; time of breathing; a pause; a breeze.
Breathable, *brēth'-abl*, *a.* that may be breathed.
Breathe, *brēth*, *v.* to respire or draw breath; to live; to pause; to utter privately.
Breathe'ing, *s.* the act of inhaling and exhaling air; respiration; aspiration; an accent.
Breathe'ing-time, *s.* a pause; relaxation; rest.
Breathless, *breth'-*, *a.* out of breath; exhausted with exertion; dead.
Breath'lessness, *s.* the being breathless or exhausted.
Breccia, *brech'-yā*, *It. s.* a stone composed of fragments or small pieces of stone cemented or run together; a kind of pudding-stone.
Bred, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of *Breed*.
Breech, *s.* the lower or hinder part of the body; the hind part of a gun: *v.* to put into breeches.
Breeches, *brich'ez*, *s.* the garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.
Breeching, *brich'ing*, *s.* a whipping; part of a horse's harness.
Breed, *v.* to procreate; to give birth to; to be with young; to engender; to generate; to cause; to bring up from infancy; to educate: *s.* progeny; offspring; a race or kind.
Breed'er, *s.* one who rears animals.
Breed'ing, *s.* education, manners, nurture.
Breeze, *s.* a gentle gale, a soft wind.
Breezeless, *a.* without a breeze; very calm.
Breez'y, *a.* fanned with gentle gales, cool.
Bret, *s.* fish of the turbot kind.
Breth'ren, *s.* the plural of *Brother*, generally used in sacred writings.
Breve, *s.* a note in music; a short writ.
Brevet, *s.* originally a brief or short warrant or commission without seal; an appointment in the army with rank above that for which pay is received: *a.* taking rank by brevet, as a *brevet* colonel is a colonel in rank with the pay of a lieutenant-colonel.
Brev'ary, *s.* a compendium or abridgement; a book containing the daily office read by the Roman Catholic clergy.
Brev'iate, *s.* a short compendium; a brief.
Brevier, *bre-vēr'*, *s.* a small kind of printing-letter.
Brev'ity, *s.* shortness; conciseness.
Brew, *broo*, *v.* to make malt liquors by steeping and fermentation; to contrive; to plot.
Brew'age, *s.* something brewed; a mixture.
Brew'er, *s.* one who brews, or whose business is that of brewing.
Brew'ery, *s.* a place for brewing in.
Bewe'-house, *s.* a house for brewing in.
Bribe, *s.* a present or reward given to a person to corrupt or influence his conduct: *v.* to give a bribe to; to gain by bribes.
Briber, *s.* one who corrupts for pay.
Bribery, *s.* the act or crime of bribing.
Brick, *s.* a long-square piece of burnt clay; a loaf shaped like a brick: *v.* to lay with bricks.
Brick'bat, *s.* a piece of brick.
Brick'-dust, *s.* dust of pounded brick.
Brick'-earth, *s.* a clay or earth for bricks.
Brick'-kiln, *-kil*, *s.* a kiln for burning bricks.
Brick'layer, *s.* a brick mason.

Brick'laying, *s.* the art of building with bricks.
Brick'maker, *s.* one who makes bricks.
Bri'dal, *a.* belonging to a bride or to a marriage: *s.* a wedding; the nuptial festival.
Bride, *s.* a newly-married woman.
Bride-cake, *s.* a cake distributed at a wedding.
Bri'degroom, *s.* a newly-married man.
Bride's-maid, *Bride-maid*, *s.* the maiden who attends on a bride at her marriage.
Bri'dewell, *s.* a house of correction (originally beside *St. Bride's Well*, in London).
Bridge, *s.* a building raised over water for convenience of passage; the upper part of the nose; the supporter of the strings of a violin: *v.* to raise or make a bridge.
Bri'dle, *s.* the head-reins of a horse; a check, a restraint: *v.* to put on a bridle; to restrain; to guide by a bridle; to hold up the head.
Bri'dle-hand, *s.* the hand which holds the bridle; the left hand.
Bri'dle-road, *s.* a road for horsemen only.
Brief, *a.* short, concise: *s.* a short statement of a case given to a pleader or lawyer.
Briefless, *a.* having no briefs.
Briefly, *ad.* shortly; concisely; in a few words.
Brief'ness, *s.* shortness; brevity.
Bri'er, *s.* a prickly bush; a species of rose-tree.
Bri'ery, *a.* full of briars, prickly.
Brig, *s.* a square-rigged vessel with two masts; an abbreviation of *Brigantine*.
Briga'de, *s.* a division of troops: a brigade of horse generally amounts to eight or ten squadrons—of foot, to four, five, or six battalions.
Brigadier, *brig-a-dēr'*, *s.* the general officer commanding a brigade.
Brig'and, *s.* a freebooter, a robber.
Brig'andage, *s.* robbery, plunder.
Brig'antine, *Brig'andine*, *s.* a small vessel, such as corsairs or pirates used. See *Brig*.
Bright, *brīt*, *a.* full of light; shining; clear; full of promise; of superior talents, splendid; illustrious.
Bright'en, *v.* to make bright; to grow bright.
Brightly, *ad.* with lustre; splendidly.
Bright'ness, *s.* quality of being bright; lustre; acuteness.
Brill, *s.* a kind of flat fish.
Brilliance, *bril'yan-sī*, *Brilliance*, *s.* sparkling lustre; radiance, splendour.
Bril'liant, *-yant*, *a.* sparkling with lustre; splendid: *s.* a fine diamond.
Bril'liantly, *ad.* in a brilliant manner.
Brim, *s.* the edge of anything; the upper edge of any vessel; the brink of a fountain, river, or sea: *v.* to fill to the brim.
Brim'ful, *a.* full to the brim.
Brim'less, *a.* without an edge or brim.
Brim'mer, *s.* a bowl full to the brim.
Brim'ming, *a.* full to the brim.
Brim'stone, *s.* a yellow mineral; sulphur.
Brind'ed, *Brindled*, *brīnd'ld*, *a.* marked with spots or streaks.
Brine, *s.* dissolved salt; the sea; tears.
Brine-pit, *s.* a pit where salt is formed.
Brine-spring, *s.* a spring of salt water.
Bring, *v.* to fetch from; to convey or carry to; to draw along; to lead by degrees; to induce.
Bring forth, *v.* to give birth to.
Bring up, *v.* to educate.

Brí'niah, *Briny*, *a.* saltish, like brine.
Brink, *s.* the edge, as of a precipice.
Brisk, *a.* quick, lively, active.
Brisk'et, *s.* the breast of an animal.
Brisk'ly, *ad.* actively, quickly, nimbly.
Briskness, *s.* liveliness, gayety.
Bristle, *bris'l*, *s.* the stiff hair of swine or other animals : *v.* to stand erect as bristles.
Brist'ly, *a.* thick set with bristles.
Britan'nia-met'al, *s.* a kind of pewter.
Britan'nic, *a.* belonging to Britain.
Britch'ing. See **Breeching**.
Brit'ish, *a.* pertaining to the British Islands or their inhabitants.
Brit'on, *s.* a native of Great Britain.
Brit'tle, *a.* apt to break ; fragile.
Brittleness, *s.* aptness to break ; fragility.
Britz'ska, *bris'ka*, *s.* a kind of barouche.
Broach, *bröch*, *s.* a spit : *v.* to pierce, as with a spit ; to tap a vessel ; to let out ; to utter something new.
Broad, *brawd*, *a.* wide, extended ; coarse ; ob-scene.
Broad'-arrow, *s.* a Government mark shaped like the barbed top of an arrow.
Broad'-cast, *s.* a sowing with the hand at large, and not in straight lines.
Broad'cloth, *s.* a fine kind of woollen cloth.
Broad'en, *v.* to make broad ; to grow broad.
Broad'-gauge, *-gāj*, *s.* a distance of about 7 feet between the rails of a railway (as distinguished from the narrow gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches). See **Gauge**.
Broad'ly, *ad.* in a broad manner.
Broad'ness, *s.* breadth, coarseness.
Broad'-seal, *s.* the great seal of state.
Broad'side, *s.* the side of a ship ; a discharge of all the guns from one side at once.
Broad'-sword, *-sörd*, *s.* a sword with a broad blade.
Broad'wise, *ad.* according to the breadth.
Brobdingna'gian, *s.* an inhabitant of Swift's fabulous country, **Brobdingnag** ; a giant.
Brocā'de, *s.* a kind of fine flowered silk.
Broc'coli, *s.* a species of cabbage.
Brochure, *bro-shoor'*, *Fr.* *s.* a pamphlet.
Brook, *s.* a name of the badger.
Brock'et, *s.* a red deer two years old.
Brogue, *brög*, *s.* a thick coarse shoe ; a vulgar accent or pronunciation (*Ireland*).
Broider, **Broiderer**, **Broidery**. See **Embroider**, &c.
Broil, *s.* a noisy quarrel ; a tumult : *v.* to roast on the fire ; to be hot.
Broiled, *broild*, *p. a.* cooked by broiling.
Bro'kage. See **Brokerage**.
Broke, the *p. t.* and **Broken**, *p. p.* of **Break**.
Bro'ken-heart'ed, *a.* having the spirits subdued by grief or fear ; disconsolate.
Bro'kenness, *s.* the state of being broken.
Bro'ken-wind'ed, *a.* having short breath.
Bro'ker, *s.* one who does business for others ; a factor ; a dealer in old goods.
Bro'kerage, *s.* the commission charged by a broker.
Bro'mine, *s.* a chemical element obtained from sea-water.
Bronchiæ, *bron'ki-ä*, *s. pl.* the tubes that branch from the windpipe to the lungs.
Bronchial, *bron'ki-al*, *a.* pertaining to the bronchiæ.
Bronchitis, *-ki'*, *s.* inflammation of the bronchiæ.

Bronze, *s.* a metal compounded of copper and tin : *v.* to harden or colour like bronze.
Bronz'ing, *s.* the art of imitating bronze.
Brooch, *bröch*, *s.* an ornamental pin or buckle to fasten dress ; a painting all of one colour.
Brood, *s.* the number *bred* at one time ; a *breed* or progeny : *v.* to sit, as a bird on eggs ; to think over moodily.
Brood'mare, *s.* a mare kept for breeding.
Brook, *s.* a rivulet.
Brook, *v.* to endure, to tolerate.
Brook'let, *s.* a little brook.
Brook'mint, *s.* the water-mint.
Brook'y, *a.* abounding with brooks.
Broom, *s.* a shrub ; a besom.
Broom'stick, *s.* the handle of a besom.
Broom'y, *a.* full of or like broom.
Bröth, *s.* liquor in which flesh is boiled.
Brothel, *s.* a house of ill fame.
Brother, *bruth'er*, *s.* a male born of the same parents : *pl.* Brothers or Brethren.
Broth'erhood, *s.* union, society, class.
Broth'er-in-law, *s.* a wife or husband's brother ; also a sister's husband.
Broth'erless, *a.* without a brother.
Broth'erlike, *a.* becoming a brother.
Broth'erly, *a.* like brothers, paternal.
Brougham, *broo'am*, *s.* a small kind of carriage.
Brought, *bawt*, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Bring**.
Brow, *s.* the ridge over the eye ; the forehead ; the edge of a cliff or any high place.
Brow'beat, *v.* to bear down or depress by stern looks and insulting language : to bully.
Brown, *s.* a colour : *a.* dusky, dark : *v.* to make brown.
Brown'ish, *a.* inclining to brown.
Brown'ness, *s.* the quality of being brown.
Brown-study, *s.* gloomy thoughtfulness.
Browse, *browz*, *v.* to feed on sprouts or tender branches of trees ; *s.* sprouts, twigs.
Bru'in, *broo'in*, *s.* a name for a bear.
Bruise, *brooz*, *v.* to hurt or crush by a heavy blow or fall : *s.* a hurt from a heavy blow ; a contusion.
Bruiser, *s.* one who or that which bruises ; a boxer ; a tool for grinding telescope glasses.
Bruising, *s.* a crushing ; a beating.
Bruit, *broot*, *s.* a report : *v.* to noise abroad.
Bru'mal, *a.* belonging to the winter.
Brunette, *broo-net'*, *s.* a girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion.
Brunt, *s.* the heat or shock of an onset.
Brush, *s.* an instrument for sweeping floors or cleaning clothes ; a pencil used by painters ; the tail of a fox ; a quick or sudden encounter : *v.* to sweep with a brush ; to skim lightly ; to move hastily past.
Brush'ing, *s.* a rubbing or sweeping.
Brush'wood, *s.* rough shrubby thickets.
Brush'y, *a.* rough or shaggy, like a brush.
Brusque, *broosk*, *Fr.* *a.* abrupt, rude.
Brutal, *broo'tal*, *a.* savage, cruel, inhuman.
Bru'talise, *v.* to make savage or brutal.
Bru'talism, *s.* brutishness, brutality.
Brutal'ity, *s.* savageness, inhumanity.
Bru'tally, *ad.* in a brutal manner.
Brute, *broot*, *s.* an irrational animal, a beast : *a.* savage, fierce ; insensate.
Bru'tify, *v.* to make brutish.
Bru'tish, *a.* resembling a beast, savage.
Bru'tishness, *s.* brutality : inhumanity.

b. a small bladder of water; anything and transitory; a delusive scheme: *v.* in bubbles; to run with a gentle noise.
b. the groin; a tumor in the groin; rined owl.

er, Buc'anier, -ër, s. a name given to rates who formerly infested the West and Spanish America.

, buk'-sin-al, a. trumpet-shaped.

ir, bū-sent'-awr, s. a figure, half man, l.

the male of deer, &c.; a dashing fellow, l: v. to soak or steep in lye or suds.

sket, s. the basket in which clothes are l to the wash.

s. a vessel to draw up water in.

stool, s. a washing-block.

s. a metal fastening for a strap, &c.: *v.* en with a buckle; to set or engage in rigour.

, s. a kind of shield.

st. See under Buck-wheat.

n, s. cloth stiffened with gum.

in, s. the skin or leather of a buck.

heat, s. a coarse kind of grain which re- es buckmast, or the fruit of the beech-

, a. relating to shepherds; pastoral: *s.* oral poem or song.

the first shoot of a plant, a germ; a v. to put forth buds; to graft by in- g a bud.

, p. t. and p. p. of Bud.

bood'-da, s. a Hindoo deity.

m, bood'-izm, s. the doctrine of the lists.

t, s. a worshipper of Buddha.

f, s. the act of budding: *p. a.* putting buds or blossoms.

v. to stir or move from a place.

s. a bag, a pouch; the bag that con- prepared documents to lay before Par- at on financial matters.

a leather made of buffalo skin; a leather ry coat; the colour of buff leather, or a yellow; the naked skin.

, s. a kind of wild ox.

s. a cushion to deaden the percussion iving body, as in railway carriages.

s. a blow with the fist: *v.* to strike with st; to strike or struggle against.

s. a kind of cupboard.

g, s. the act of striking or struggling st.

oof'o, It. s. a comic singer.

, s. an arch fellow, a low jester.

ery, s. low jests, mimicry.

ish, a. like a buffoon.

an odious insect bred in beds.

r, -bār, s. something that frightens, com- something that causes a false and ab- larm.

a. full of bugs: *s.* a one-horse chaise.

t. a sort of wild ox; a hunting or mili- iorn; a musical instrument made of a shining bead of glass; a plant, the gue.

, s. the plant ox-tongue.

l, s. furniture beautifully inlaid with e-shell, mother-of-pearl, and orna- l woods.

Build, bld, v. to raise or construct a house or other building; to rest or depend upon as a foundation or support; to rely on.

Build'er, s. one who builds houses.

Build'ing, s. an edifice or fabric built. ?

Built, p. t. and p. p. of Build.

Bulb, s. a round root, such as tulips, &c.

Bulba'ceous, -shus, a. consisting of bulbs. '

Bulbed, bulbd, a. having bulbs; bulbous. .

Bulbiferous, a. producing bulbs.

Bulbous, a. having round heads, large.

Bulbul, bul'-bul, s. the nightingale of the Per- sians.

Bulge, bülj, s. the broadest part of a cask; a pro- tuberance: *v.* to swell out; to be protuberant; a leak.

Bulk, s. magnitude, size; the main part.

Bulk'-head, s. a partition across a ship.

Bulk'iness, s. greatness of size.

Bulk'y, a. large, heavy, of great size.

Bull, bul, s. the male of cattle of the bovine species; a sign of the zodiac; a blunder.

Bull, s. an edict of the Pope.

Bull'äce, s. a kind of wild plum.

Bull'-baiting, s. the act of baiting or exciting a bull with dogs.

Bull'-calf, s. a male calf; a stupid fellow.

Bull'-dog, s. a species of British dog.

Bullet, bul'-let, s. a round ball of lead or iron.

Bulletin, bul'-e-tin, Fr. s. an official account of facts or public news.

Bull'-finch, s. a finch with a bull-like neck.

Bull'-frog, s. a large species of frog.

Bullion, bul'-yun, s. uncoined silver or gold.

Bull'ish, a. of the nature of a bull.

Bull'ock, s. a steer; an ox.

Bull's'-eye, s. the star in the head of the con- stellation Taurus; the centre of a target; a small round thick pane of glass.

Bull'-trout, s. a large species of trout.

Bull'y, s. a blustering quarrelsome fellow: *v.* to bluster; to overbear with menaces.

Bull'ying, s. the conduct of a bully.

Bul'rush, s. a large kind of rush.

Bulwark, bul'-wark, s. a fortification, a defence.

Bum'bail'iff (properly bound bailiff), s. a sheriff's officer.

Bum'ble-bee, s. a large kind of bee that makes a booming noise; the humble bee.

Bum'boat, s. a small boat in which articles are carried on shipboard for sale.

Bump, s. a swelling, a blow, a thump.

Bump, v. to strike against; to thump.

Bum'per, s. a glass filled to the brim.

Bump'kin, s. a clown, a lout, a rustic.

Bun, s. a small kind of light cake.

Bunch, bunsh, s. a cluster, knot, hard lump: *v.* to swell out in a bunch.

Bunch'y, a. growing in or full of bunches.

Bun'dle, s. a parcel of things bound together. See Bind.

Bun'dle, v. to bind or tie up together.

Bung, s. a stopper for a barrel: *v.* to stop with a bung.

Bungalow, bung'-ga-lö, s. an Indian term for a house constructed of wood, bamboos, mats, and thatch.

Bung'hole, s. the hole at which a barrel is filled.

Bungle, bung'-gl, v. to perform anything clum- sily: *s.* clumsy performance; a botch.

Bungler, bung'-gler, s. a bad or clumsy workman.

t, far; mē, mēt, her; sine, fin; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīn, then.

Bungling, *a. clumsy, awkwardly done.*
Bunglingly, *ad. clumsily, awkwardly.*
Bunio, *bun yun*, *a. a kind of oar or oar-
 ceen on the great toe.*
Bunk, *a. a case of boards for a bed in a ship;
 a berth.*
Bun'kum, *a. spanking merely as a show off, or to
 please constituents; mere talk (American).*
Bunt, *v. to swell out, as a sail. a. the middle
 part or cavity of a sail.*
Bunting, *a. the stuff of which a ship's colours
 or flags are made, a bird so called.*
Bunt-line, *a. ropes for drawing up sails.*
Buny, *bowl*, *a. a floating object to indicate
 shoals, rocks, or the place of a ship's anchor.
 v. to keep afloat to bear up.*
Buoyancy, *a. the quality of floating, lightness
 of spirits.*
Buoyant, *a. floating; light; elastic.*
Bur, *Burr*, *a. the prickly head of the burdock.*
Bur'den, *a. something to be borne, a load; an
 encumbrance, oppression, the quantity that
 a ship will carry, a chief matter; the verse
 of a song repeated: v. to load; to encumber;
 to oppress.*
Burdensome, *a. heavy, cumbersome; oppres-
 sive.*
Burdensomeness, *a. heaviness; oppressiveness.*
Bur'dock, *a. a broad-leaved, prickly plant.*
Bureau, *bu-ro, fr. a. a set of drawers with a
 desk, an ambassador's or secretary's office.*
Bureaucracy, *bu-ro-kras-i, a. the centralization
 of power, by making all the bureaux, or de-
 partments of a government, the mere instru-
 ments of one chief.*
Bureaucratic, *a. relating to bureaucracy.*
Bury, *same as Borough.*
Bur'ge, *a. an ancient tenure by rent, proper
 to boroughs.*
Burgess, *See Burgess.*
Burgess, *a. a member of a borough.*
Burgh, *same as Borough.*
Bur'lar, *a. one guilty of burglary.*
Burglarian, *a. relating to housebreaking.*
Burglariously, *ad. with burglarious intention.*
Burglary, *a. the crime of breaking open and
 entering a house by night to rob it.*
Burgenmaster, *a. a magistrate in Holland.*
Bur'goe, *Burgout, -gou, a. a thick gravel made
 at sea.*
Burgundy, *a. a wine from Burgundy.*
Burial, *ber-i-al, a. act of burying, interment.*
Burial-place, *a. a place for burial, a graveyard.*
Bur'ia, *a. a tool for engraving, a graver.*
Burke, *burk, v. to strangle to smother; to
 put a sudden end to. From Burke, who was
 hanged in 1846 for strangling helpless crea-
 tures, whose bodies he sold for dissection.*
Burlesque, *bur lek, a. a ludicrous representa-
 tion or contrast, comic poetry a. ludicrous,
 comic: v. to make ludicrous.*
Burlesk, *a. a ludicrous musical farce.*
Burly, *a. blustering, big, bulky.*
Burn, *v. to consume by fire; to be inflamed:
 a. a hurt caused by fire.*
Burn'er, *a. a person or thing that burns.*
Burning, *a. the act of burning, combustion;
 flame, great heat: a. flaming, very hot;
 ardent, vehement.*
Burning-glass, *a. a glass which collects the
 rays of the sun, and increases their heat.*

Burnish, *v. to make bright or shining, to give a
 gloss to, to polish a. brightness, gloss, polish.*
Burnisher, *a. a person that burnishes; an in-
 strument for burnishing.*
Burnt (*for burned*), *p. a. consumed or scorched
 by fire.*
Burnt-offering, *a. a sacrifice by burning a
 victim.*
Burr, *a. the lobe or tip of the ear.*
Burrow, *a. a place where rabbits burrow: v. to
 make holes in the earth like rabbits.*
Bursar, *a. the treasurer of a college; a student
 who has an allowance from a bursary.*
Bursarship, *a. the office of a bursar.*
Bursary, *a. the treasury of a college; an exhi-
 bition or charitable foundation in a college.*
Bursas, *a. an exchange or public edifice where
 merchants meet.*
Burst, *v. to break asunder, to fly open: a. a
 sudden disruption, a rupture.*
Burthen, *See Burden.*
Bury (*ber-i*) *v. to inter; to cover with earth;
 to hide, to put an end to.*
Burying, *a. the act of burial; a burial.*
Burying-place, *Burying-ground*, *a. a place for
 interring the dead.*
Bush, *bush, a. a thick shrub; a bough of a tree;
 the enclosure in which an axle works: v. to
 grow thick or bushy.*
Bushel, *bush-el, a. a measure; a large quantity.*
Bushiness, *a. the being bushy.*
Bushman, *a. a settler in uncultured lands; one
 of a native savage race near the Cape of Good
 Hope.*
Bushy, *a. full of bushes; thick, like a bush.*
Busily, *bi's-i-li, ad. in a busy manner.*
Business, *bi'nes, s. employment; an affair;
 serious engagement, something to be trans-
 acted, concern, trade.*
Business-like, *a. having an air of business.*
Busk, *a. a piece of whalebone or steel, worn by
 women to strengthen their stays.*
Bushin, *a. a half boot, a high shoe worn by the
 ancients in tragedy, figuratively, tragedy.*
Bush'ed, *-ed, a. dressed in bushin.*
Bushy, *See Bushy.*
Buss, *a. a small fishing-boat; an abridgment of
 Ossibus.*
Buss, *v. to salute with the lips: a. a kiss.*
Bust, *a. a statue of the human figure as far
 down as the breast.*
Bustard, *a. a sort of wild turkey.*
Bustle, *bust'l, v. to move about busily; to make
 a great stir; part of a lady's dress.*
Bustler, *a. an active person, a busybody.*
Busy, *bi'z, a. employed with diligence or
 earnestness; active, meddling, officious:
 v. to make or keep busy.*
Busybody, *a. a meddling officious person.*
But, *a. a boundary, a limit, the end of a thing:
 v. to abut or touch at the one end.*
**But, conj. yet, nevertheless, however, besides,
 unless, prop. except, ad. only.
Butcher, *a. one who kills and dresses animals
 for market, a bloody or cruel tyrant: v. to
 kill, to slaughter, to murder.*
Butch'ery, *a. bloody, cruel.*
Butch'ry, *a. the trade of a butcher; a slaugh-
 ter-house; savage murder.*
Butler, *a. a servant who is intrusted with a
 gentleman's liquors, &c.***

; See *Abutment*.
a mark to be aimed at; an object of
e; a cask containing 126 gallons: *v.* to
 with the head and horns.
, But'-end, *s.* the end upon which any-
 rests; the large or blunt end.
; food made from the cream of milk:
 with butter.
, s. a well-known field flower, a spe-
ranunculus.
, s. a beautiful winged insect.
ilk, *s.* the milk left after the butter has
 separated by churning.
int, *s.* a piece of carved wood or a
 used to mark butter with.
, s. a place where provisions are kept:
 ing the appearance of butter.
, s. the thickest part of the thigh.
but'n, *s.* a knob or ball used for the
 ing of clothes; a small round mass of
 ; a bud of a plant; the sea-urchin: *v.*
 en with a button.
hole, *s.* a loop or hole to admit a button.
, s. a mass of masonry to support a wall;
 ; a support: *v.* to support by a buttress.
a plant; yielding; gay, lively; amor-
 anton.
ness, *s.* the quality of being buxom.
v. to pay a price for, to purchase.
bi'er, *s.* one who buys, a purchaser.
a whisper, a hum, low talk: *v.* to hum
 ; to spread by whispers or secretly.
, s. a species of hawk; a blockhead.
, s. a secret whisperer.
, s. a humming noise; low talk.
ad. near; in presence; passing: *prep.*
 ng the agent, way, means.
by, *ad.* presently, soon.
, s. a chance blow.
er, *s.* private corner.
, s. an old Saxon or Danish word sig-
 g a dwelling, a habitation, or village.
By, in the sense of *local*, private, not
 ; as *By-law*, &c.
, s. secret purpose or advantage.
, a past, gone by.
, s. a private or retired lane.
, s. private rules in a society.
a, *s.* nick-name.
, s. a private or obscure path.
a cowhouse (*Scotland*).
, s. an obscure or private road.
der, *s.* a looker-on, an observer.
st, *s.* a private or obscure street.
ye, *ad.* by the way, *en passant*.
, s. a self-interested purpose.
k, *s.* a secluded or private walk.
, s. a private and obscure way.
d, *s.* a saying; a proverb.
ne, *biz'-an-tin*, *s.* a gold coin.
ine, *a.* belonging to Byzantium or Con-
 nople.

C

abbreviation for Centum, 100.
n abbreviation of *Cabriolet*.
, s. a private junto: *v.* to intrigue.
, s. the pretended secret science of the
 1 rabbins, according to which every
 letter, and accent of the law has a

mysterious meaning; the Jewish traditions;
 any secret or occult science.
Cab'alism, *s.* the science of the cabalists.
Cab'alist, *s.* one skilled in the cabala.
Cabalis'tic, **Cabalistical**, *a.* relating to the cabala;
 mysterious, occult.
Cabalis'tically, *ad.* in a cabalistic manner.
Caballer, *s.* one who cabals; an intriguer.
Cab'alline, *a.* belonging to a horse.
Cabaret, *kab'a-ret* or *kab'a-rä*, *Fr. s.* a tavern.
Cabbage, *s.* a well-known vegetable: *v.* to steal
 in cutting clothes.
Cabbage-tree, *s.* a species of palm-tree.
Cab'in, *s.* a small room; a small house or cot-
 tage; an apartment in a ship for the officers:
v. to live in a cabin; to confine to a cabin.
Cab'in-boy, *s.* a boy who attends the cabin on
 board a ship.
Cab'inet, *s.* a small room; a room in which
 state consultations are held; the collective
 body of the ministers of state; a set of draw-
 ers for curiosities.
Cab'inet-coun'cil, *s.* a consultation of the cabinet
 ministers.
Cab'inetmaker, *s.* one that makes fine wood-
 work, such as cabinets, tables, &c.
Ca'ble, *s.* a rope to hold a ship at anchor.
Caboose, *cab-oos'*, *s.* the cook-room of a ship.
Cabriolet, *kab-ri-o-lä'*, *Fr. s.* an open one-horse
 carriage. See *Cab*.
Cacao, *kak-ä'-o*, the chocolate-tree. See *Cocoa*.
Cachalot, *kach'-a-lot*, *s.* the spermaceti or
 sperm whale.
Cachexy, *kak-ex'-i*, *s.* a bad habit of the body.
Cachinna'tion, *kak-*, *s.* loud laughter.
Cacique. See *Casique*.
Cack'le, *s.* the voice of a goose or hen; idle talk,
 prattle: *v.* to make an idle noise.
Cack'ling, *s.* the act of cackling; cackle.
Cacodemon, *kak-o-dë'-mon*, *s.* an evil spirit, a
 demon.
Cacoethes, *kak-o-ë'-thëz*, *s.* a bad or inveterate
 custom.
Cacog'raphy, *s.* bad writing or spelling.
Cacoph'ony, *s.* a bad or harsh sound.
Cacta'ceous, *a.* pertaining to the cactus.
Cactus, *s.* a spiny plant; a genus of plants
 from the tropical parts of America.
Cad, *s.* a coach or omnibus porter or attend-
 ant; an errand-boy; a low hanger-on.
Cadaverous, *a.* appearing like a dead body.
Cad'dis, *s.* the cade-worm; a kind of tape.
Cad'dy, *s.* a small box for keeping tea in.
Cade, *s.* a cask or barrel; a worm, the caddis.
Ca'dence, *s.* fall of the voice towards the end of
 a sentence; the flow of verses or periods;
 tone or modulation of voice.
Ca'dency, *s.* cadence (but little used).
Ca'dent, *a.* falling down easily.
Caden'za, *It. s.* musical cadence.
Cădet', *s.* the youngest son; a volunteer in the
 army, who serves in expectation of a com-
 mission; a student in the art of war.
Cad'ger, *s.* a huckster; a codger.
Cadi, *kä'-dī*, *s.* a chief magistrate among the
 Turks.
Caduceus, *kad-ü'-se-us*, *s.* the wand of Mercury.
Caducous, *kad-ü'-kus*, *a.* falling early, as leaves.
Cæsurā, *sez-ü'-ra*, *s.* a figure in poetry, by which
 a short syllable after a complete foot is made
 long; a metrical break or pause.

it, *far*; *mē*, *mēt*, *her*; *fine*, *fin*; *nōte*, *nōt*; *mūte*, *nūt*, *bull*; *tŷpe*, *sŷllable*; *thīn*, *then*.

Cæsural, sez-ŭ'-ral, *a.* relating to the cæsura.
Café, kaf'ä, Fr. *s.* coffee; a coffee-house.
Caffe'ic, *a.* obtained from coffee.
Caffe'ine, *s.* a bitter obtained from coffee.
Caffre, kaf'er, *s.* a native of Caffraria; literally, an *unbeliever* or infidel.
Caftan, *s.* a Persian or Turkish vest.
Cag. See **Keg**.
Cage, *s.* an enclosure for birds or beasts; a place of confinement; a prison: *v.* to enclose in a cage.
Caiman. See **Cayman**.
Caïque, kâ-ëk', *s.* a Turkish skiff or light boat.
Cairn, *s.* a monumental heap of stones.
Cairn'gorm, *s.* a yellow or brown variety of rock crystal, from the mountain of *Cairngorm*, in Scotland.
Caisson, kâ-son, Fr. *s.* a chest of bombs or powder; a large wooden case or frame.
Caitiff, *s.* a low wretch: *a.* base, servile.
Cajeput, kaj-e-put, *s.* an oil from the cajeput-tree.
Cajole, *v.* to wheedle; to delude by flattery.
Cajo'ler, *s.* a flatterer; a wheedler.
Cajolery, *s.* flattery; wheedling.
Cake, *s.* a kind of sweet bread, usually made flat: anything concentered in the form of a cake: *v.* to form into a cake; to harden.
Calabash, *s.* a species of large gourd; a vessel made from its shell.
Calaman'co, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff.
Cal'amine, *s.* an ore of zinc.
Calamite, *s.* a kind of mineral.
Calamitous, kal-am'-i-tus, *a.* full of misery, wretched.
Calam'ity, *s.* affliction, distress, misery.
Cal'amus, *s.* a sort of reed; a pen made of reed; a kind of sweet-scented cane.
Calash', *s.* a kind of open carriage with a covering to let down at pleasure; a sort of hood or covering for the head.
Calcareous, kal-kâ'-re-us, *a.* of the nature of *calx* or lime; containing lime.
Calced'ony. See **Chalcedony**.
Calciferous, -sif', *a.* producing *calx* or lime.
Calcinable, kal'-sin-abl, *a.* that may be calcined.
Calcina'tion, *s.* the act of calcining.
Cal'cine, or -sîn', *v.* to reduce to a *calx* by heat.
Calcitrate, kal'-sit-rât, *v.* to kick, to spurn.
Calcium, kal-si-um, *s.* the metallic basis of lime.
Calcog'raphy, *s.* a kind of engraving.
Cal'culable, *a.* that may be calculated.
Cal'cūlate, *v.* to compute, to reckon.
Calcula'tion, *s.* a computation, a reckoning.
Cal'culātive, *a.* belonging to calculation.
Cal'culātor, *s.* a computer, a reckoner.
Cal'culous, *a.* stony, gravelly, gritty.
Cal'culus, L. *s.* a small stone; a stone or concretion in the bladder; a method of computation.
Caldron, kawl', *s.* a boiler, a large kettle.
Calēdo'nian, *s.* a native of Scotland: *a.* pertaining to Scotland.
Calefaction, kal-e-fak'-shun, *s.* the act of heating.
Cal'efy, *v.* to make hot, to be heated.
Cal'endar, *s.* an almanac, a yearly register: *v.* to enter or write in a calendar.
Cal'ender, *s.* a hot-press for smoothing linen: *v.* to glaze or smoothe linen by hot pressing.

Cal'ends, *s.* the first day of each month.
Cal'enture, *s.* a kind of fever to which seamen are subject in hot climates, and which causes them to imagine the sea to be green fields.
Calf, kaf, *pl.* **Calves**, kavz, *s.* the young of a cow; the fleshy or thick part of the leg; a stupid fellow.
Calf-akin, *s.* the hide or skin of a calf.
Caliber or **Calibre**, kal'-i-ber, *s.* the diameter or bore of a gun; the compass or capacity of the mind.
Cal'ico, *s.* a stuff made of cotton, originally from *Calicut* in India.
Cal'id, *a.* very hot, burning, scorching.
Calid'ity, *s.* intense heat.
Caliga'tion, *s.* darkness, obscurity.
Caliginous, kal-ij', *a.* dark, dim, dusky.
Caligraph'ic, *a.* relating to beautiful writing.
Calig'raphy, *s.* beautiful writing.
Cal'ipash, **Cal'ipee**, *s.* terms of cookery in dressing turtle.
Cal'iph, **Ca'lif**, *s.* the title of the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.
Cal'iphate, *s.* the office of a caliph.
Calisthen'ic, *a.* relating to calisthenics.
Calisthen'ics, *s. pl.* exercises for bodily strength or elegance.
Cal'iver, *s.* a hand-gun, an arquebuse.
Cal'ix. See **Calyx**.
Calk, kawk, *v.* to fill up the seams of a ship with oakum; to rough or frost a horse's shoe.
Calker, *s.* one who calks.
Calkin, kawk'in, *s.* a sharp point in a horse's shoe to prevent slipping.
Calking-iron, kawk'-, *s.* a chisel for calking.
Call, kawl, *v.* to name; to summon; to invoke; to cry out; to make a short visit: *s.* a cry; a summons; a vocation; a demand; a short visit.
Call'ing, *s.* employment, trade, vocation.
Callos'ity, *s.* a hard swelling without pain.
Cal'lous, *a.* hardened, brawny, insensible.
Cal'lously, *ad.* in an unfeeling manner.
Cal'lousness, *s.* hardness, insensibility.
Cal'low, *a.* destitute of feathers; bare.
Calm, kam, *s.* quiet, rest, repose; peace, serenity: *a.* quiet, unruffled, undisturbed, still, easy: *v.* to make quiet, to compose.
Calm'er, *s.* one who or that which calms: *a.* the comparative of **Calm**.
Calmly, *ad.* in a calm manner.
Calmness, *s.* stillness, tranquillity; composure.
Cal'omel, *s.* a preparation of mercury.
Caloric, *s.* the principle or cause of heat.
Calorific, *a.* producing heat.
Calotte, kâ-lot', Fr. *s.* a kind of coif or cap; a round cavity, in architecture.
Cal'otype, *s.* a kind of photograph.
Caloy'er, *s.* a monk of the Greek Church.
Calp, *s.* a sub-species of carbonate of lime.
Cal'trop, **Cal'trup**, *s.* a kind of thistle; an instrument with spikes, thrown on the ground to wound the feet of cavalry.
Calum'ba, or **Colum'ba**, *s.* a bitter root, much used as a tonic medicine.
Cal'umet, *s.* the Indian pipe of peace.
Calum'niāte, *v.* to accuse falsely; to slander.
Calumnia'tion, *s.* a malicious falsehood.
Calum'niator, *s.* a slanderer.
Calum'niatory, *a.* calumnious.
Calum'nious, *a.* slanderous.

Cal'umny, *s.* slander; defamation.
Calve, *kav*, *v.* to bear or bring forth a calf.
Calvinism, *s.* the tenets of Calvin.
Calvinist, *s.* a follower of Calvin.
Calvinis'tic, **Calvinis'tical**, *a.* relating to or agreeing with Calvinism.
Calx, *L. s.* lime or *chalk*; powder made by calcination or burning.
Calyx, or **Calyx**, *s.* the outer covering of a flower.
Cam'brian, *a.* relating to *Cambría* or Wales.
Cambric, *kām'-brik*, *s.* a kind of fine linen.
Came, *p. t.* of Come.
Cam'el, *s.* a large quadruped used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden.
Camellia, *s.* a beautiful genus of evergreen flowering shrubs.
Cameleopard, *kam-el'-o-pard* or *kam'-el-o-pard*, *s.* an animal somewhat resembling a camel, but spotted like a panther; called also the giraffe.
Cam'ée, *s.* a particular sort of onyx on which figures are engraved; a kind of painting used in representing basso-relievos.
Cam'era-lu'cida, *L. s.* an optical instrument for making the image of an object appear on a lighted surface. See *Camera-obscura*.
Cam'era-obscu'ra, *L. s.* an optical instrument by which the images of external objects are exhibited in a *darkened* chamber.
Cam'erated, *a.* arched, vaulted.
Cam'is, *s.* a thin transparent dress.
Cam'isade, **Camisa'do**, *s.* an attack by soldiers in the dark, with their shirts outward, to be known by each other.
Cam'let, *s.* a stuff made of wool and silk, or hair.
Cam'emile. See *Chamomile*.
Camp, *s.* the ground on which an army pitches its tents; the army encamped: *v.* to fix tents; to encamp.
Campaign, *-pān'*, *v.* to serve in a campaign.
Campaign, *-pān'*, *s.* a large, open level tract of country; the time an army is in the field.
Campaign'er, *s.* an old soldier.
Campanile, *kam-pa-nēl'-ā*, *s.* a bell-tower.
Campanol'ogy, *s.* the art of ringing bells.
Campan'ula, *s.* the bell-flower.
Campes'tral, *a.* wild.
Campes'trian, *a.* relating to or growing in the fields.
Cam'phor, *s.* a solid concrete juice of the Indian laurel-tree.
Cam'phor'ated, *a.* impregnated with camphor.
Camphor'ic, *a.* pertaining to camphor.
Camp'-stool, *s.* a stool which folds up in the form of a stick when not in use.
Can, *v.* to be able; *p. t.* Could.
Can, *s.* a cup or vessel for liquors.
Canaille, *ka-nāl'*, *Fr. s.* the rabble. !
Can'akin, *s.* a small can or cup.
Can'āl, *s.* an artificial water-course; a duct in the body through which any of its juices flow.
Canard, *kanar'*, *Fr. s.* a duck; a decoy-duck; a hoax.
Can'ary, *s.* a wine from the Canary Isles; a singing bird originally from the Canary Isles; an old dance.
Can'cel, *v.* to cross and deface a writing; to obliterate; to make void.

Can'cellated, *a.* crossed by lines; cross-barred.
Cancella'tion, *s.* obliteration by cross lines.
Can'cer, *s.* a crab-fish; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; a virulent ulcer.
Can'cerate, *v.* to grow cancerous.
Cancera'tion, *s.* growing cancerous.
Can'cerous, *a.* inclining to or like cancer.
Candela'brum, *s.* a branched candlestick.
Can'dent, *a.* burning; shining; bright.
Can'did, *a.* open, frank, ingenuous; sincere, fair.
Can'didate, *s.* one who sues for a place.
Can'didature, *s.* the state of being a candidate.
Can'didly, *ad.* in a candid manner; ingenuously; fairly.
Can'didness, *s.* quality of being candid; candour.
Can'died, *-dīd*, *p. a.* incrustated with sugar.
Can'dle, *s.* a light made of tallow, wax, &c.
Can'dle-light, *s.* the light of a candle.
Can'dlemas, *s.* the feast of the Purification (Feb. 2d); formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.
Can'dle-snuffer, *s.* one who snuffs candles.
Candlestick, *s.* an instrument for holding candles.
Can'dour, **Can'dor**, *s.* openness, frankness, ingenuousness; fairness.
Can'dy, *v.* to conserve or frost over with sugar: *s.* sugar congealed or crystallised.
Cane, *s.* a walking-stick; a reed from which sugar is extracted: *v.* to beat with a cane.
Canic'ula, *s.* Sirius, or the dog-star.
Canic'ular, *a.* belonging to the dog-star; hot, as in the dog-days.
Cān'ine, *a.* having the properties of a dog.
Ca'ning, *s.* a beating with a cane or stick.
Can'ister, *s.* a small box to hold tea.
Cank'er, *s.* an eating or corroding sore; a disease in plants; anything that corrupts or destroys.
Cank'ered, *p. a.* corroded; crabbed; morose.
Cank'erous, *a.* corroding like a canker.
Cank'er-worm, *s.* a worm destructive to trees or fruit.
Can'nabine, *a.* hempen; like hemp.
Can'nel-coal, *s.* a coal that burns with a bright white flame like a *candle*.
Can'nibal, *s.* a savage that eats human flesh: *a.* relating to cannibalism.
Can'nibalism, *s.* the eating of human flesh.
Can'nōn, *s.* a great gun for cannonading.
Cannonā'de, *v.* to batter with a cannon: *s.* an attack with heavy artillery.
Can'nōn-ball, **Cannon-shot**, *s.* the balls which are shot from great guns.
Cannoneer', **Cannonier'**, *s.* an engineer who manages cannon.
Can'nōn-proof, *s.* proof against cannon.
Can'not, *v.* to be unable. See *Can*.
Canoe, *kā-noo'*, *s.* a small Indian boat.
Cañon, *kan'-yun*, *s.* a deep narrow gorge or ravine, worn by water.
Can'on, *s.* a rule, a law, usually applied to ecclesiastical law; the received books of Holy Scripture; a dignitary in cathedrals.
Canon'ical, *a.* according to, or included in, the canons; regular.
Canon'ically, *ad.* in a canonical manner.
Canon'icals, *s. pl.* the canonical dress of the clergy.

Canonicity, -is'ŭ-tī, *s.* the state or quality of being canonical.
Canonisa'tion, *s.* the act of canonising.
Can'onise, *v.* to declare to be a saint, and enrol in the canon as such.
Can'onist, *s.* one skilled in canon law.
Canonis'tic, *a.* belonging to a canonist.
Can'onry, **Can'onship**, *s.* the office of a canon; the benefice of a canon.
Can'opied, *a.* covered with a canopy.
Can'opy, *s.* a cloth of state spread over the head; the sky: *v.* to cover with a canopy.
Can'o'rous, *a.* musical, tuneful, loud.
Cant, *s.* a whining, hypocritical manner of speaking; the repetition of phrases like the burden of a song; slang; an auction: *v.* to talk in the slang or jargon of thieves and blackguards; to sell by auction.
Cant, *v.* to turn or toss over by a sudden thrust or jerk; to turn over or round.
Can't, a colloquial abbreviation of *cannot*.
Can'talever, **Can'tilever**, *s.* a bracket under a cornice.
Cantank'rous, *a.* peevish; cross-grained; perverse (*Colloquial*).
Cantata, kan-ta'-ta, *s.* a song set to music.
Canteen', *s.* a vessel of tin in the form of a square bottle; a barrack tavern.
Can'ter, *s.* one that cants, a hypocrite; a short gallop: *v.* to gallop gently.
Cantharides, kan-thar'-i-dēz, *s. pl.* Spanish flies used for blistering.
Can'ticle, *s.* a pious song.
Cant'ing, *p. a.* whining; affectedly pious.
Cant'let, *s.* a little corner; a fragment.
Can'to, *s.* a division of a poem.
Can'ton, *s.* a division of a country into small districts: *v.* to divide into cantons.
Can'tonal, *a.* relating to a canton.
Can tonise, *v.* to divide into cantons.
Can'tonment, *s.* a division or district occupied by soldiers when quartered.
Cantoon', *s.* a kind of fustian.
Can'ty, *a.* cheerful; talkative.
Can'vas, *s.* a coarse stiff cloth.
Can'vass, *s.* a solicitation; discussion: *v.* to sift, to examine, to debate, to solicit votes, to sue for honours.
Can'vasser, *s.* one who canvasses.
Ca'ny, *a.* full of canes; reedy.
Canzonet', *s.* a short song or air.
Caoutchouc, koo'-chook, *s.* Indian-rubber.
Cap, *s.* a covering for the head; a cover; percussion apparatus for a gun: *v.* to cover the head; to complete; to put on percussion-caps; to name verses alternately beginning with a particular letter.
Capabil'ity, *s.* capacity; capableness; fitness.
Ca'pable, *a.* able to hold or contain; equal to; qualified for; intelligent.
Ca'pableness, *s.* the being capable.
Capa'cious, -shus, *a.* capable to hold much; wide; vast, extensive.
Capa'ciousness, *s.* the being capacious.
Capacitate, ka-pas'-i-tāt, *v.* to make capable, to qualify.
Capacity, -pas'-, *s.* state of being capable; power of holding; mental power; space, room.
Cap-à-pie, -pē', *Fr. ad.* from head to foot.
Caparison, kā-pār'-i-sun, *s.* a superb dress for a horse: *v.* to dress pompously.

Cape, *s.* a headland, a promontory; the neck-piece of a coat or cloak.
Ca'per, *v.* to frisk like a young goat; to skip or dance frolicsomenly: *s.* a leap, a skip, a frolic.
Ca'per, *s.* the bud of the caper-bush, used as a pickle.
Ca'pias, *L. s.* a writ of execution.
Capillā'ceous, -shus, *a.* resembling hair.
Capil'laments, *s.* the filaments of a flower.
Capillar'ity, *s.* the quality of being capillary.
Cap'illary, *a.* like a hair; fine, minute: *s.* a small tube; a small blood-vessel.
Cap'ital, *a.* relating to the head; chief; principal; first-rate: *s.* a chief city or principal town; the heading or upper part of a pillar or column; a head or large letter; the principal sum or stock in trade, by the employment of which profits are expected. *Capital punishment* is the greatest, as it puts to death; *capital crime* is a crime deserving death.
Cap'italise, *v.* to convert into capital.
Cap'italist, *s.* one who possesses capital or stock.
Cap'itally, *ad.* in a capital manner; excellently.
Cap'itate, *a.* in botany, growing to a head.
Capita'tion, *s.* a numeration by heads; a poll-tax; so much per head.
Cap'itol, *s.* a temple in Rome, dedicated to Jupiter, where the Senate assembled.
Capit'ular, **Capit'ulary**, *s.* a statute or act of an ecclesiastical chapter; a member of a chapter: *a.* belonging to a chapter.
Capit'ulate, *v.* to draw up in *heads* or articles: to surrender on certain specified terms or conditions.
Capitula'tion, *s.* the act of capitulating; a surrender on terms.
Capit'ulum, *L. s.* a little head; a form of inflorescence.
Capoch, **Capouch**, -pooch', *s.* a monk's hood.
Ca'pon, *s.* a castrated cock.
Caprice, ka-prēs', *s.* a whim, a freak; a sudden or unreasonable change of mind.
Capricious, -prish'us, *a.* full of caprice.
Capriciousness, -prish'-, *s.* whimsicalness, caprice.
Cap'ricorn, *s.* the goat or the tenth sign of the zodiac; the winter solstice.
Capriole, kap'-ri-ōl, *s.* a leap, such as a horse makes without advancing; a caper.
Cap'sicum, *s.* Cayenne pepper.
Capsi ze, *v.* to upset, to overturn.
Cap'stan, *s.* an engine to draw up great weights, as anchors, &c.
Cap'sular, **Cap'sulary**, *a.* hollow, like a chest or capsule.
Cap'sulate, **Cap'sulated**, *a.* enclosed in a capsule, or in a chest.
Capsule, kap'-sul, *s.* the seed-vessel of a plant.
Cap'tain, *s.* the commander of a ship, a troop of horse, or company of foot; a chief.
Cap'taincy, *s.* the rank or post of a captain.
Cap'tainship, *s.* the post of a captain.
Cap'tion, -shun, *s.* the act of capturing; a seizure; an arrest.
Captious, kap'-shus, *a.* catching at faults, disposed to find fault.
Cap'tiousness, *s.* disposition to find faults.
Cap'tivate, *v.* to make captive, to subdue; to charm.

lāte, lāt, lār; mā, mēt, her; fīne, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tīpe, sīllable thin, then.

Captivating, *p. a.* having power to captivate the affections; charming.
Captivation, *s.* the act of taking captive.
Captive, *s.* one taken in war, a slave: *a.* made prisoner; taken by force.
Captivity, *s.* slavery, subjection, thrall.
Captor, *s.* one who takes prizes or prisoners.
Capture, *kap'-tūr*, *s.* the act of taking a prize; a prize or the thing taken: *v.* to take as a prize.
Capuchin, *-shūn'*, *s.* a cloak with a hood; a friar with a cowl; a Franciscan friar; a pigeon hooded with feathers.
Car, *s.* a cart, a chariot.
Carabine, *Carbine*, *s.* a short musket used by light horsemen.
Carabineer, *kar-a-bin-ēr'*, *Carbineer'*, *s.* a soldier who carries a carabine; a sort of light horseman.
Carack, *s.* a Spanish galleon, a large ship.
Caracole, *s.* in horsemanship, an oblique tread: *v.* to move obliquely.
Caraf, *kar-af'*, *Fr. s.* a water-decanter.
Carat, *s.* a diamond weight of four grains; a weight denoting the fineness of gold; thus, gold of 22 carats, means 22 parts pure and 2 of alloy in an ounce.
Caravan, *s.* a large carriage; a body of travelling merchants or pilgrims.
Caravan'sary, *Caravan'sera*, *s.* a public building erected for the convenience of Eastern travellers, where they may repose, &c.
Caravel, *Carvel*, *s.* a light old-fashioned ship: a French herring-boat.
Caraway, *s.* a plant producing warm seed used in medicine and confectionery.
Carbolic Acid, *s.* an oily-looking liquid obtained from coal-tar, used as a disinfectant.
Carbon, *s.* pure charcoal; an elementary substance existing pure and crystallised in the diamond.
Carbonaceous, *-shus*, *a.* containing carbon.
Carbonado, *s.* meat cut and hacked to be broiled on the coals: *v.* to cut and hack meat for broiling.
Carbonari, *s.* a secret revolutionary association in Italy; literally *coal-burners*.
Carbanate, *s.* a compound substance formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.
Carbonated, *a.* combined with carbonic acid.
Carbonic, *a.* pertaining to or obtained from carbon.
Carboniferous, *a.* producing carbon or coal.
Carbonisation, *s.* the process of carbonising.
Carbonise, *v.* to convert into carbon by combustion.
Carbuncle, *s.* a red fiery pimple; a gem of a deep red colour.
Carbuncled, *a.* set with carbuncles.
Carburet, *s.* carbon combined with metal, earth, or alkali.
Carburetted, *a.* combined with or containing carbon.
Carcanet, *s.* a chain or collar of jewels.
Carcase, *s.* a dead body of an animal; the body ludicrously.
Card, *s.* a small oblong piece of pasteboard containing a name and address; painted pieces of pasteboard used in games; a paper marked with the points of the compass; an instrument for combing wool: *v.* to comb or tease wool.

Carder, *s.* one who cards wool.
Cardiac, *Cardiacal*, *a.* pertaining to the heart.
Cardiac, *s.* a cordial.
Cardialgy, *kar-di-al-jī*, *s.* the heartburn.
Cardinal, *a.* principal, chief, eminent.
Cardinal, *s.* a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, next in rank to the Pope.
Cardinal, *s.* a woman's red cloak; a bright scarlet flower.
Cardinalate, *Cardinalship*, *s.* the office or dignity of a cardinal.
Carding, *s.* the dressing of wool.
Card-table, *s.* a table for playing cards on.
Care, *s.* solicitude, anxiety, caution; charge; regard: *v.* to have a care for; to be anxious about; to have a regard for.
Care-crazed, *a.* crazed or broken by care; wretched.
Careen, *v.* to lay a vessel on one side in order to calk or repair the other.
Career, *s.* a course, race, swift motion: *v.* to run with swift motion.
Careful, *a.* full of care; diligent; cautious.
Carefully, *ad.* heedfully; providently.
Carefulness, *s.* vigilance, great care.
Careless, *a.* without care; heedless.
Carelessly, *ad.* heedlessly, negligently.
Carelessness, *s.* heedlessness, inattention.
Caress, *s.* an act of endearment: *v.* to embrace fondly, to fondle.
Ca'et, *s.* a mark in writing, thus [A], to denote an omission.
Car'eworn, *a.* worn by care, miserable, wretched.
Car'go, *s.* a ship's lading or freight.
Caricature, *s.* a painting or description so overcharged as to be ludicrous: *v.* to give a ludicrous representation of.
Caricaturist, *s.* one who caricatures others.
Caries, *kā-ri-ēs*, *Cārios'ity*, *s.* ulceration or rottenness of a bone.
Carillon, *s.* a chime of musical bells.
Car'ious, *a.* rotten, decayed, putrefied.
Cark, *s.* care, anxiety: *v.* to be anxious.
Carl, *obs. s.* a rude, niggardly boor, a *churl*.
Carl'ish, *a.* churlish.
Carlovingian, *kar-lo-vin'-jī-an*, *a.* of the race of Charlemagne.
Car'man, *s.* one who drives or keeps cars.
Car'melite, *s.* a friar of the order of Mount Carmel; a sort of pear.
Carmin'ative, *s.* a medicine for expelling wind: *a.* expelling wind; warming; antispasmodic.
Carmine, *kar'-mīn*, *s.* a bright red or crimson paint.
Car'nage, *s.* slaughter, massacre, havoc.
Car'nal, *a.* fleshly, lustful, sensual.
Car'nalise, *v.* to debase to carnality.
Car'nalist, *s.* one given to carnality.
Carnal'ity, *s.* lust; sensuality.
Car'nally, *ad.* according to the flesh.
Car'nal-minded, *a.* worldly-minded.
Car'nal-mindedness, *s.* worldliness.
Carna'tion, *s.* a flesh colour; a flower.
Carne'lian, *s.* a flesh-coloured precious stone.
Car'neous, *a.* fleshy; partaking of flesh.
Car'nival, *s.* a festival before Lent.
Carniv'orous, *a.* feeding on flesh.
Carnos'ity, *s.* a fleshy excrescence.
Caroche, *kā-rōsh'*, *s.* a sort of carriage.
Car'ol, *s.* a song of exultation or praise: *v.* to sing, to warble; to praise.

Carot'id, *a.* belonging to the two arteries of the neck, which convey the blood to the head: *s.* one of the two arteries.

Carousal, *kar-owz'-al*, *s.* a feast, a drinking-bout.

Càrouse, *-rowz'*, *s.* a drinking-match: *v.* to drink hard, to revel.

Carp, *v.* to snap at; to find fault with peevishly and frequently.

Carp, *s.* an excellent pond fish.

Carp'al, *a.* pertaining to the wrist.

Carp'enter, *s.* an artificer in wood.

Carp'entry, *s.* the trade of a carpenter.

Carp'er, *s.* a caviller; a censorious person.

Carp'et, *s.* a covering for a floor: *v.* to spread with carpets.

Carp'eting, *s.* materials for carpets; carpets in general.

Carp'ing, *s.* the act of carping: *p. a.* finding fault with peevishly.

Carp'ingly, *ad.* in a carping manner

Carrageen', **Carrigeen**, *s.* an Irish moss or lichen, used for jellies, &c.

Carriage, *kār'-rij*, *s.* the act of carrying; a vehicle for carrying or conveying goods or passengers; conveyance; management; mode or manner of carrying one's self; behaviour, demeanour.

Cār'rīer, *s.* one who carries; a sort of pigeon.

Cār'rīōn, *s.* dead putrefying flesh: *a.* relating to or feeding on carrion.

Cārrona'de, *s.* a short iron cannon; originally made at *Carron* in Scotland.

Cār'rot, *s.* an esculent root.

Cār'roty, *a.* like a carrot; red-haired.

Cār'ry, *v.* to bear, to convey, to transport; to manage; to gain or accomplish; to behave or conduct one's self: *s.* the motion of the clouds.

Carse, *s.* alluvial fertile land (*Scotland*).

Cart, *s.* a carriage of burden on two wheels: *v.* to convey in a cart.

Car'tage, *s.* conveyance by a cart for hire.

Carte, *kart*, *Fr. s.* a card; a bill of fare at a tavern.

Carte-blanc, *kart-blansh'*, *s.* blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name, to be filled up as another pleases; and hence, unconditional terms.

Carte-de-visite, *kart-de-viz-ēt'*, *Fr. s.* literally a visiting card; a photographic portrait on a small card.

Car'tel, *s.* an agreement between nations at war for the exchange of prisoners.

Car'ter, *s.* one who drives a cart.

Cartesian, *kar-tē'-zhi-an*, *a.* pertaining to the philosophy of *Des Cartes*: *s.* a follower of his.

Carthusian, *kar-thū'-zi-an*, *s.* a monk of the *Chartreuse*: *a.* relating to the order of monks so called.

Car'tilage, *s.* gristle, a tough substance

Cartilaginous, *-aj'-*, *a.* consisting of gristles.

Cart'ing, *s.* the act of carrying in a cart.

Cartoon, *s.* a drawing on large paper.

Cartouch, *kar-toosh*, *s.* a cartridge; a cartridge-box.

Car'tridge, *-trij*, *s.* a paper case to hold the charge of a gun. Cartridges without ball are called blank cartridges.

Car'tridge-box, *s.* a box containing cartridges.

Cart'-rut, *s.* the cut or track of a wheel.

Car'tulary, *s.* a record; a keeper of records.

Cart'wright, *s.* a maker of carts.

Cār'uncle, *s.* a fleshy excrescence.

Carve, *karv*, *v.* to cut wood, stone, or meat.

Car'ver, *s.* a sculptor; he that cuts up the meat at the table.

Car'ving, *s.* the act of carving; sculpture; figure carved.

Caryates, *kār-i-ā'-tēz*, *s.* **Caryatides**, *kar-i-at'-i-dēz*, *pl.* female figures, employed as columns for support. *Telamō'nes* are male figures.

Casca'de, *s.* a cataract; a waterfall.

Ca'se, *s.* a covering, a sheath; the state of things; variation of nouns; a cause or suit in court: *v.* to put into a case; to cover with a case.

Ca'se-har'den, *v.* to harden the outside, as iron by changing the surface to steel.

Ca'sēio, *a.* derived from cheese.

Caseine, *kā'-se-in*, *s.* the cheesy part of milk-curd.

Ca'se-knife, *s.* a large knife, generally kept in a case; a table-knife.

Ca'semate, *s.* a vault of masonry in the flank of a bastion.

Ca'semated, *a.* furnished with a casemate.

Ca'sement, *s.* a part of a sash or window opening upon hinges; a hollow moulding.

Caseous, *kā'-se-us*, *a.* of the nature of cheese.

Casern, *kā'-zern*, *s.* a shed or lodgings for soldiers.

Case-shot, *s.* balls, iron, &c., put into cases to be shot from cannon; canister-shot.

Ca'seworm, *s.* a worm or grub that makes itself a case.

Cash, *s.* money, properly ready money: *v.* to turn into money; to give money for.

Cash'-account, *s.* an account of money received, paid, or on hand.

Cash-book, *s.* a book in which a register of receipts and payments is kept.

Cashier, *-ēr'*, *s.* one who receives and has charge of the money.

Cashier, *-ēr'*, *v.* to dismiss from office or a place of trust; to discard from service.

Cash'-keeper, *s.* a cashier.

Cash'mēre, *s.* a fine shawl from *Cashmere*.

Ca'sing, *s.* the covering of anything.

Casino, *ka-sēn'o*, *s.* a public room for dancing and cards.

Cask, *s.* a barrel.

Cas'ket, *s.* a jewel-box.

Casque, *kask*, *Fr. s.* a helmet.

Cassa'tion, *s.* the act of annulling.

Cas'sava, or **Cassa'va**, *s.* an American plant, from the root of which a kind of bread and also tapioca are made.

Cassia, *kash'-i-a*, *s.* a genus of plants, shrubs, and trees, including the *senna*: a sweet spice.

Cas'simere, *s.* a thin, fine woollen cloth.

Cassino, *-sēn'o*, *s.* a game at cards.

Cassiopeia, *kas-si-o-pē'-ya*, *s.* a northern constellation.

Cas'sock, *s.* the under vestment of a priest.

Cas'sowāry, *s.* a large bird, the emu.

Cast, *v.* to throw; to scatter; to defeat; to mould; to compute: *s.* a throw; a mould; a small statue; a squint; air or mien.

Cast'a'lian, *a.* pertaining to *Castalia*, a spring on Mount Parnassus.

Cas'tanets, *s. pl.* small shells of ivory or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands, keeping time to the music.

Cast'away, *s.* one cast away or abandoned.
Cast, **kast**, *s.* a name by which each order or class of Hindoos is distinguished.
Castellan, *s.* the governor of a castle.
Castellated, *a.* adorned with battlements.
Cast'er, *s.* one who casts; a calculator; a small box or cruet, out of which the contents are cast, as a pepper-caster; a frame on small wheels.
Castigate, *v.* to chastise, to punish.
Castiga'tion, *s.* chastisement, punishment.
Castigator, *s.* he who chastises.
Castigatory, *a.* punitive, corrective.
Castile-soap, -těl'-, *s.* a refined soap.
Cast'ing, *s.* the act of casting; a mould.
Cast'ing-net, *s.* a net thrown by the hand.
Cast'ing-vote, *s.* the vote of a presiding officer, which decides a question, when the other votes are equally divided.
Cast Iron, *s.* iron when first extracted from its ore, which is hard and brittle.
Castle, **cas'l**, *s.* a fortified house; a fortress.
Castle-builder, *s.* one who forms visionary schemes, as castles in the air.
Castle-building, *s.* the act of forming wild or groundless projects.
Castled, **cas'ld**, *a.* furnished with castles.
Cast'or, *s.* the beaver; a beaver hat. Castor and Pollux are two stars, also called Gemini or the Twins.
Cast'oreum, -rē-um, *s.* liquid obtained from pouches situated in the groin of the castor or beaver.
Cast'orine, *s.* a principle found in castoreum.
Cast'or Oil, *s.* an oil extracted from the Palma Christi nuts.
Cast'rate, *v.* to emasculate.
Cast'ra'tion, *s.* the act of emasculating.
Cast'rel. See Kestrel.
Casual, **kazh'-ū-al**, *a.* accidental; fortuitous.
Cas'ually, *ad.* accidentally; without design.
Cas'ualty, *s.* chance; an accident.
Cas'uist, **kazh'-ū-ist**, *s.* one who studies and decides cases of conscience.
Cas'uis'tical, *a.* relating to casuistry.
Cas'uistry, *s.* the skill or practice of a casuist.
Cat, *s.* a domestic animal.
Catachresis, **kat-a-krē'-sis**, *s.* an abuse of a trope.
Cataclysm, *s.* a deluge; an inundation; a shower bath; a clyster.
Catacomb, **kat'-a-kōm**, *s.* a cave or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead.
Catacoustics, **kat-a-kow'-stiks**, *s.* the science of reflected sounds, or echoes.
Catadiop'tric, **Catadiop'trical**, *a.* reflecting light.
Catafalque, -fālk', **Catafāl'co**, *s.* an imitation tomb used in funeral processions.
Catales'tic, *a.* wanting one syllable: *s.* a verse wanting one syllable.
Catalepsy, *s.* a disease in which there is a sudden suspension of the action of the senses and of volition.
Catalept'ic, *a.* pertaining to catalepsy.
Cat'alogue, -log, *s.* a list of names, articles, &c.: *v.* to make a list of.
Catamaran', *s.* a sort of floating raft.
Cat'amount, **Catamoun'tain**, *s.* the wild or mountain cat.
Cat'apasm, -plazm, *s.* a poultice, a soft plaster.
Cat'apult, *s.* an engine to throw stones, &c.

Cat'aract, *s.* a large waterfall; a disease in the eye.
Catarrh, **kä-tar'**, *s.* a cold or rheum in the head.
Catarrhal, *a.* relating to the catarrh.
Catas'trophe, -trōf-ē, *s.* the dénoûement of a dramatic piece; a final event; a disastrous termination.
Cat'call, -kawl, *s.* a small squeaking instrument.
Catch, *v.* to lay hold on suddenly; to seize; to ensnare; to take an infection: *s.* the act of seizing; anything caught; a song, the parts of which are caught up by different singers.
Catch'er, *s.* one that catches.
Catch fly, *s.* a plant with a glutinous substance on the leaves that catches insects.
Catch'ing, *p. a.* infectious, contagious.
Catch'penny, *s.* any worthless publication: *a.* made merely to get money.
Catch'poll, -pōl, *s.* a bailiff's follower.
Catch'up, **Cat'sup**, *s.* a kind of pickle usually made from mushrooms.
Catch'word, *s.* a word under the last line of a page, which is repeated at the top of the next page.
Catechetical, **kat-e-ke't'-i-kal**, **Catechet'ic**, *a.* consisting of questions and answers.
Catechet'ically, *ad.* by question and answer.
Catechetics, **kat-e-ke't'iks**, *s. pl.* the art or practice of teaching catechetically.
Catechise, -kīz, *v.* to question; instruct by questions and answers.
Catechism, *s.* an elementary book in which the principles of religion or of any branch of science are explained by question and answer.
Catechist, *s.* one who teaches by catechising.
Catechis'tical, **Catechis'tic**, *a.* pertaining to a catechist or catechism.
Catechu, **kat'-e-shoo**, *s.* a brown astringent extract obtained from an Indian tree.
Catechumen, **kat-e-ku'-men**, *s.* one who is under instruction in the rudiments of Christianity.
Categor'ical, *a.* absolute, positive, direct.
Categorically, *ad.* absolutely; positively.
Cat'egōry, *s.* a class or predicament; an order or series of ideas.
Cātena'tion, *s.* regular connection, a link.
Ca'ter, *v.* to provide food; to purvey.
Ca'tercousin, -kuz'n, **Quater-cousin**, *s.* a cousin in the fourth degree.
Ca'terer, *s.* a provider of victuals.
Cat'erpillar, *s.* an insect, a grub.
Cat'erwaul, *v.* to cry like a cat.
Caterwauling, *s.* the cry of cats.
Cates, *s.* cakes, dainties, nice food.
Cat'gut, *s.* a string for musical instruments; a kind of linen or canvas with wide interstices.
Cathar'tic, *s.* a purgative medicine.
Cathart'ic, **Cathart'ical**, *a.* purgative.
Cat'head, *s.* the name of two projecting timbers at a ship's bow, with pulleys affixed.
Cathe'dra, *s.* a pulpit; a professor's chair.
Cathe'dral, *s.* an episcopal or head church: *a.* pertaining to a bishop's seat or see.
Cath'ēter, *s.* a surgical instrument.
Cath'olic, *a.* the whole, universal.
Cath'olic, *s.* a member of the Catholic Church; a Roman Catholic.
Catholicism, **kath-ol'-i-sizm**, *s.* the Roman Catholic religion.

Catholicity, kath-oh-tee'-d-ty, *a*. universality; catholicism.
Cathartic, *a*. a universal medicine.
Cat'hin, *a*. a kind of inflorescence, as of the willow, birch, &c.
Cat-e'-nine-tails, *a*. a scourge with nine lashes.
Catop'tric, *a*. relating to catoptrics.
Catop'tron, *a*. *pl*. that part of optics which treats of reflected light.
Cat's-paw, *a*. the dupe of another (in allusion to the use made of the cat's paw by the minkie in the fable).
Cattle, kat'l, *a*. beasts of pasture.
Caucasian, kaw-ká'-chi-an, *a*. pertaining to Mount Caucasus; belonging to the Indo-European race.
Caucus, *a*. a preliminary meeting of electors for promoting the interests of particular candidates (*America*).
Can'el, *a*. relating to an animal's tail.
Can'dle, *a*. a warm drink mixed with wine, spice, &c., for women in childbed.
Caught, kawt, *p*. *t* and *p* *p* of Catch.
Can'l, *a*. a net for the hair; the omentum.
Can'liflower, *a*. a flowering or delicate species of cabbage.
Canal, kaw'-el, *a*. relating to or implying canals.
Causality, kaw'-al'-ty, *a*. the agency of a cause.
Cause'ter, *a*. the act or agency by which an effect is produced.
Causative, *a*. that effects as an agent.
Causatively, *ad*. in a causative manner.
Cause, kaw, *a*. that which produces an effect; a reason, a motive or impulse to action; *also*; a suit or case at law; a side or party; *v*. to effect or produce.
Causeless, *a*. having no cause or reason.
Causelessness, *a*. unjust ground.
Causee, *a*. one who causes, the agent.
Causeway, kaw'-wé, *a*. a raised way.
Cauter, kaw'-tik, *a*. a burning or corroding application.
Cauterize, Cautical, *a*. burning, corroding; cauterize.
Cauterously, *ad*. in a caustic manner.
Cauterity, kaw'-tis'-ty, *a*. Cauterization, *a*. the quality of burning or corroding; great severity.
Cauterize, *v*. to burn with iron; to sear.
Cautious, *a*. provident care, prudence; wariness, warning against evil or danger; *also*; *v*. to warn, to advise against, to admonish.
Cautiousness, *a*. warning, given as a pledge.
Cautious, *a*. wary, watchful, prudent.
Cautiously, *ad*. in a prudent wary manner.
Cautiousness, *a*. vigilance, circumspection.
Cavalee, *a*. a procession on horseback.
Cavalier, lá', *a*. a horseman, a knight; a partisan of Charles I. *a*. gay, brave, haughty.
Cavalierly, *ad*. haughtily, disdainfully.
Cavalry, *a*. horse troops, horse soldiers.
Cavatina, -tán, *a*. *It* *a*. a kind of short air.
Cave, *a*. a hollow place in the ground, a cavern.
Caveat, ká'-vé-at, *a*. a writ or process to stop proceedings, a caution or admonition.
Cavern, *a*. a cave, den, hollow place.
Cavernous, *a*. full of caverns.
Caviare, kav-yár, *a*. the roe of the sturgeon, or other large fish, salted.
Cavil, *v*. to raise captious objections; to

wrangle; to carp; *a*. a false or frivolous objection.
Caviller, *a*. a captious disputant.
Caviling, *a*. frivolous disputation.
Cavity, *a*. a hollow place, a cavern.
Cavvy, *a*. a small quadruped; the guinea-pig. See Guinea-pig.
Caw, *v*. to cry as a rook or crow.
Cayenne, ká-en, *a*. a very pungent pepper.
Cayman, *a*. the American alligator.
Cazique, ká-zik, *a*. an Indian chief in Mexico.
Cease, *v*. to stop or leave off; to be at an end, to abstain from.
Ceaseless, *a*. never ceasing, perpetual.
Ceaselessly, *ad*. incessantly.
Ced'ar, *a*. a genus of large evergreen trees.
Cede, *v*. to yield up, to surrender.
Cedilla, sed-il-lá, *a*. a mark put under *e* in French, thus *g* shows that it sounds like a *g*.
Cedrine, *a*. belonging to cedar.
Ceil, sél, *v*. to overlay or cover the inner roof.
Ceiling, *a*. the inner roof of a building.
Celandine, *a*. a yellow-flowered plant; the swallow wort.
Celebrant, *a*. one who celebrates.
Celebrate, *v*. to praise; to make famous.
Celebration, *a*. the act of celebrating; praise.
Celebrity, *a*. fame, renown, distinction; a celebrated person.
Celerity, *a*. swiftness, velocity, haste.
Celery, *a*. a plant used as salad.
Celestial, -yal, *a*. an inhabitant of heaven; *a*. heavenly, angelic, supremely happy.
Celine. See Celice.
Celibacy, *a*. a single life; unmarried state.
Celibate, *a*. an unmarried man; celibacy.
Cell, *a*. a small close room; a small cavity.
Cellar, *a*. a room under ground where liquors or stores are deposited.
Cellarage, *a*. cellars, space for cellars.
Cellared, *a*. a case for holding bottles.
Cellular, *a*. consisting of little cells.
Cellula, sel'-tl, *a*. a little cell.
Celt, *a*. one of the Celts, an arrow-head or arrow-head of stone or brass, often found in ancient barrows or grave-mounds. See Elf-arrow.
Celtic, *a*. pertaining to the Celts; *a*. the language of the Celts.
Celts, *a*. *pl*. the primitive inhabitants of the north and west of Europe.
Cement, *a*. an adhesive substance which unites bodies, a kind of mortar; a bond of union; *v*. to unite by the use of cement or some cohesive substance; to join closely; to unite firmly.
Cementation, *a*. the act of cementing; the process of converting iron into steel.
Cemented, *p*. *a*. united by cement or friendship.
Cementee, *a*. one who or that which cements.
Cementitious, -tish'-us, *a*. tendency to cement.
Cemetery, *a*. a burial-place, a churchyard.
Cenobite, *a*. a monk living in community.
Cenobitical, *a*. living in community.
Cenotaph, *a*. a tomb erected to the memory of a person who is buried elsewhere.
Censer, *a*. a perfuming or incense pan.
Censor, *a*. a Roman magistrate originally appointed to take the census of the people, and afterwards, to examine into and correct their

also, ill, air, and, mid, bar; fine, fin; unite, nit; unite, nit, bull; type, syllable; this, then.

morals; a censorer; an inspector of the public press.
 Censorial, *a.* relating to a censor; censorious.
 Censorious, *a.* addicted to censure; severe.
 Censoriousness, *s.* disposition to censure or find fault.
 Censorship, *s.* the office of a censor.
 Censurable, *a.* deserving censure; faulty.
 Censurableness, *s.* blamableness.
 Censure, *sen'-shūr*, *v.* to judge; to find fault with; to blame; to reproach: *s.* imputation of a wrong or a fault; blame; reproach.
 Census, *s.* a numbering of the population.
 Cent, *s.* an abbreviation of the Latin word *centum*, a hundred; an American copper coin, value the hundredth part of a dollar.
 Centage, *s.* rate per cent or by the hundred.
 Cental, *s.* a new weight consisting of 100 lbs. avoirdupois.
 Centaur, *s.* a fabulous being, represented as half man, half horse; a constellation.
 Centaury, *s.* the name of a plant.
 Centenarian, *s.* a person one hundred years old.
 Centenary, *a.* pertaining to a hundred years: *s.* the number of a hundred.
 Centennial, *a.* consisting of one hundred years.
 Centesimal, *a.* the hundredth part.
 Centigrade, *a.* consisting of 100 degrees.
 Centime, *san-tēm'*, *Fr. s.* the hundredth part of a franc; the hundredth part of anything.
 Centipéd, *s.* a many-legged insect.
 Cento, *s.* a composition consisting of scraps and fragments from various authors.
 Central, *a.* relating to or in the centre.
 Centralisation, *s.* the act of centralising.
 Centralise, *v.* to bring to a centre; to render central; to take away from localities and monopolise in one spot.
 Centralism, *s.* the quality of being central.
 Centrality, *s.* the state of being central.
 Centrally, *ad.* in a central manner.
 Centre, *s.* the middle point: *v.* to place on a centre; to rest on.
 Centrical, Centric, *a.* central, middle.
 Centrically, *ad.* in a central position.
 Centricity, *sen-tris'-i-ti*, *s.* state of being centric.
 Centrifugal, *a.* flying from the centre.
 Centripetal, *a.* tending to the centre.
 Centuple, *a.* a hundred-fold: *v.* to multiply a hundred-fold.
 Centurion, *s.* a Roman military officer who commanded a hundred men.
 Century, *s.* a hundred years.
 Cephalic, *a.* medicinal for the head: *s.* a medicine for the head.
 Cephalitis, *s.* inflammation of the brain.
 Cephalous, *a.* relating to the head.
 Cera'ceous, -ahus, *a.* waxy or like wax.
 Cera'ge, *s.* aliment of bees, bee-bread.
 Ceramic, *a.* pertaining to pottery.
 Cerastes, *ser-as-tēz*, *s.* a horned serpent; a viper.
 Ce'rate, *s.* salve made of wax and oil.
 Ce'rated, *a.* covered with wax.
 Cere, *sēr*, *v.* to smear over with wax.
 Cereal, *sē'-re-al*, *a.* belonging to Ceres; pertaining to corn or grain.
 Cereals, *s. pl.* the cereal plants.
 Cerebellum, *s.* the hinder portion of the brain, or the little brain.
 Cerebral, *a.* belonging to the brain.

Cerebrum, *s.* the front and larger part of the brain.
 Cerecloth, Cerement, *sēr'-kloth*, *sēr'-ment*, *s.* cloth dipped in wax in which dead bodies were wrapped.
 Cérém'nal, *s.* outward form; external rite: *a.* relating to ceremony; formal, ritual.
 Ceremo'nious, *a.* full of ceremony; formal.
 Ceremo'niously, *ad.* in a ceremonious manner.
 Ceremo'niousness, *s.* great formality.
 Ceremony, *s.* outward rite; external form in religion, in state, or in civility.
 Ce'reous, *a.* waxen, resembling wax.
 Ce'rium, *s.* a grayish-white metal.
 Certain, *a.* sure, resolved, unfailing; some, or one.
 Certainly, *ad.* surely; without fail.
 Certainness, *s.* certainty.
 Certainty, *s.* exemption from doubt or failure; that which is real; truth; regularity.
 Certes, *ser'-tēz*, *ad.* certainly; verily.
 Certificāte, *s.* an authenticated testimony in writing; a credential.
 Certificated, *a.* having obtained a certificate.
 Certifica'tion, *s.* the act of certifying.
 Cer'tify, *v.* to give assurance of; to attest.
 Certiora'ri, *ser-shi-o-ra'-ri*, *s.* a kind of writ.
 Cer'titude, *s.* certainty.
 Cerulean, *ser-oo'-li-an*, *a.* blue or sky-colour.
 Cerulifio, *a.* producing a blue colour.
 Cer'uline, *s.* dissolved indigo.
 Ceru'men, *L. s.* the wax of the ear.
 Ceruse, *sē'-roos*, *s.* whitelead; a carbonate of lead.
 Cer'vix, *s.* the hind part of the neck.
 Cesa'rean, *sez-*, *a.* applied to the operation of cutting the child out of the womb.
 Cess, *s.* a rate or tax: *v.* to rate.
 Cessa'tion, *s.* a cessing; rest; intermission.
 Cession, *s.* a yielding or giving up.
 Cess'pool, *s.* a receptacle for liquid filth.
 Ces'tus, *s.* the girdle of Venus.
 Cesura. See Cæsura.
 Ceta'ceous, -shus, *a.* of the whale kind.
 Ce'tic, *a.* obtained from spermaceti, as *cetic acid*.
 Cētol'ogy, *s.* the natural history of cetaceous animals.
 Chablis, *shab'-lē*, *s.* a white French wine.
 Chāfe, *v.* to warm by rubbing; to inflame or make angry; to fret; to fret against.
 Cha'fer, *s.* an insect; a sort of beetle.
 Chaff, *s.* the husks of corn; refuse; idle talk: *v.* to banter (*vulgar*).
 Chaffer, *v.* to higgie or bargain about.
 Chaf'ferer, *s.* a dealer; a hard bargainer.
 Chaf'finch, *s.* a small song-bird.
 Chaffy, *a.* full of chaff; like chaff.
 Chā'fing-dish, *s.* a portable grate or dish for hot coals.
 Chagrin, *sha-grēn'*, *s.* ill-humour, vexation; mortification: *v.* to vex, to tease; to mortify.
 Chain, *s.* a series of links or rings; a fetter: *v.* to fasten with a chain; to enslave.
 Chain'-mail, *s.* armour made of iron links.
 Chain'-pump, *s.* a pump used in ships.
 Chain'-rule, *s.* a rule in arithmetic.
 Chain'-shot, *s.* bullets fastened by a chain.
 Chain'-work, *s.* work with open spaces like the links of a chain.
 Chair, *s.* a movable seat; a sedan.

Chair'man, *s.* the president of any public meeting; one who carries a sedan.
Chaise, *shāz*, *s.* a kind of light carriage.
Chalcedony, *kal-sed'-o-nī*, *s.* a fine variegated stone.
Chaldaic, *kal-dā'-ik*, **Chalde'an**, *Chal'dee*, *a.* relating to the Chaldeans.
Chaldron, *chawl'-dron*, *s.* a coal measure of 36 bushels.
Chalet, *shal-ā'*, *s.* a cottage.
Chalice, *s.* a cup, a bowl.
Chal'iced, *-ist*, *a.* having a cell or cup.
Chalk, *chawk*, *s.* a white calcareous earth: *v.* to rub or mark with chalk.
Chalk'-pit, *s.* a place where chalk is dug.
Chalk'-stone, *s.* a white concretion in the hands and feet of gouty persons.
Chalky, *a.* consisting of chalk, white.
Chal'lenge, *v.* to call to a contest or fight; to accuse or object to; to object to a juror as disqualified: *s.* a summons to fight; a call to any contest; an objection to a juror.
Chal'legeable, *a.* that may be challenged.
Chal'lenger, *s.* one that challenges.
Chalybean, *kal-ib'-ē-an*, *a.* pertaining to steel.
Chalyb'eate, *a.* impregnated with particles of iron, as *chalybeate* waters.
Cham, *kam*. See **Khan**.
Chām'ber, *s.* an apartment in an upper story; a hall of justice: *v.* to shut as in a chamber.
Chām'berer, *s.* a man of intrigue.
Chām'bering, *s.* wantonness, lewdness.
Chām'berlain, *s.* one who takes care of chambers; an officer of state.
Chām'bermaid, *s.* a female servant who has the care of bedrooms.
Chām'ber-practice, *s.* the practice of barristers who give opinions in their rooms.
Cham'lēōn, *ka-*, *s.* a kind of lizard.
Cham'fer, *s.* the fluting in a column.
Chamois, *sham'-waw*, *shamoy'*, or *sham'ī*, *s.* a species of antelope or wild goat; also the soft leather made of its skin (*shammy*).
Chamomile, *kam'-*, *s.* a medicinal herb.
Champ, *v.* to bite with frequent action of the teeth; to chew.
Champagne, *sham-pān'*, *s.* a light sparkling wine from *Champagne*, in France.
Champaign, *sham-pān'*, *s.* a flat, open country.
Champion, *champ'yun*, *s.* one that fights in single combat; a defender; a hero.
Chance, *s.* casual event, accident, fortune: *a.* fortuitous: *v.* to happen.
Chan'cel, *s.* the east end of a church.
Chan'cellor, *s.* a great officer of state; the judge of the Court of Chancery.
Chan'cellorship, *s.* the office of a chancellor.
Chance-medley, *s.* the killing of a person by chance, or in self-defence.
Chan'cery, *s.* the chief court of equity. [*stick*.]
Chandelier, *shan-de-lēr'*, *s.* a branched candle.
Chand'ler, *s.* one who makes or deals in candles.
Chand'lery, *s.* the articles sold by a Chandler.
Change, *chānj*, *v.* to put one thing in the place of another; to alter; to make different; to exchange; to give smaller money for larger, the value being equal: *s.* alteration; mutation, novelty; small money.
Changeability, *s.* quality of being changeable.
Changeable, *a.* subject to frequent changes; mutable; inconstant; fickle.

Changeableness, *s.* quality of being changeable.
Changeful, *a.* full of change; inconstant.
Changeless, *a.* without change; constant.
Chāngeling, *s.* a child changed for another; an idiot, a natural, a waverer.
Chānging, *s.* the act of changing: *p. a.* making changes.
Chan'nel, *s.* the hollow bed of running waters; a narrow sea; a furrow in a pillar; a groove; means of passing or transmitting: *v.* to cut in channels.
Chan'nelled, *p. a.* having channels or grooves.
Chanson, *shan'sōn*, *Fr. s.* a French song.
Chant, *s.* a song, a medley; part of the cathedral service: *v.* to sing cathedral service.
Chan'ter, *s.* a singer in a cathedral, a songster.
Chan'ticleer, *s.* a loud-crowing cock.
Chan'tress, *s.* a female singer.
Chan'try, *s.* a chapel or part of a church for priests to sing mass in.
Chaos, *kā'os*, *s.* a confused mass of matter, as before the creation; confusion, disorder.
Chāotic, *a.* resembling chaos; confused.
Chap, *s.* a cleft, a chink or gap; a beast's jaw: *v.* to break into clefts or gapings; to crack or split.
Chap, for *chapman*, *s.* an inferior person; a youth contemptuously; a lad.
Chāpe, *s.* a thin plate of metal at the point of a scabbard; the catch of a buckle.
Chap'el, *s.* a place of worship.
Chap'elry, *s.* the bounds of a chapel.
Chaperon, *shap'er-ōng*, *Fr. s.* a kind of hood worn by knights; the gentleman who protects a lady in public: *v.* to attend on a lady in a public assembly.
Chap'fallen, *a.* silenced; dejected.
Chap'iter, *s.* the capital of a pillar.
Chap'lain, *s.* a clergyman who performs divine service in the army or navy, or in a nobleman's or a private family.
Chap'laincy, **Chaplainship**, *s.* the office or revenue of a chaplain.
Chap'less, *a.* without flesh about the mouth.
Chap'let, *s.* a wreath for the head.
Chap'man, *s.* a dealer in goods; a pedlar.
Chap'ter, *s.* a division of a book or of a body of laws; a decretal epistle; an organised branch of some body or fraternity, as the clergy of a cathedral: a meeting of the clergy of a cathedral or of an order of knighthood.
Chap'ter-house, *s.* a house where the cathedral clergy meet.
Char, char, *v.* to burn wood to a black cinder; to burn partially.
Char, char, *s.* a sort of small red-bellied salmon found in mountain lakes.
Char, chār, Chare, *v.* to work by the day without being a hired servant; to do small jobs: *s.* work or little jobs done by the day.
Character, *kār'*, *s.* a mark or impression; a letter; the settled and distinctive qualities of a person or thing; reputation; a person: *v.* to inscribe; to distinguish or characterise.
Char'acterise, *v.* to give the character or peculiar qualities of; to designate.
Char'acteristic, *s.* that which constitutes or indicates the character.
Char'acteristic, **Char'acteristical**, *a.* constituting or indicating the character.

Characteris'tically, *ad.* in a manner indicating the character.

Charade, *shar-ād'*, *s.* a kind of riddle.

Charcoal, *char-kōl*, *s.* coal made by burning wood.

Charge, *charj*, *s.* care; trust; expence; attack or onset; command; injunction; a load; a burden; an accusation: *v.* to intrust; to impute as a debt; to accuse; to load a gun; to make an onset, to enjoin.

Chargeable, *a.* that may be charged; imputable, as a debt or crime; costly.

Charger, *s.* a large dish; a war-horse.

Char'ly, *ad.* warily, frugally.

Char'ness, *s.* caution, care, nicety.

Châr'ôt, *s.* a wheel carriage of pleasure or state; a half coach; a car formerly used in war.

Charioteer, *s.* a chariot-driver.

Charitable, *a.* kind, bountiful; candid.

Charitableness, *s.* disposition to be charitable; the practice of charity.

Charitably, *ad.* kindly, benevolently.

Charity, *s.* love, goodwill; alms; candour.

Charivari, *shar-l-vā-rē'*, *Fr. s.* a mock serenade of discordant music.

Charlatan, *shar-la-tan*, *s.* a mountebank, a quack, a mere pretender.

Charlatan'ical, *a.* quackish, empirical.

Charlatanry, *s.* quackery, deception.

Charles's-wain, *s.* a northern constellation, called the Great Bear.

Charm, *s.* a spell or enchantment; something to gain the affections: *v.* to bewitch, to delight, to appease.

Charm'er, *s.* one who charms or enchants.

Charm'ing, *a.* enchanting, delighting.

Charm'ingly, *ad.* in a delightful manner.

Charnel-house, *s.* a receptacle or vault for dead bodies.

Charqui, *char-kē*, *s.* a South American term for beef cut into long stripes and dried in the sun (commonly corrupted by sailors into *jerked beef*).

Charred, *chard*, *p. a.* reduced to charcoal; partially burnt.

Chart, *chart*, *s.* a delineation of coasts, shoals, rocks, &c.; a marine map.

Char'ter, *s.* a writing, or written *paper* bestowing privileges or rights; a privilege, immunity or exemption, by royal grant, in writing: *v.* to establish by charter; to let or hire a ship by charter.

Char'tered, *a.* granted by charter; hired or let; privileged.

Char'ter-house, *s.* a corruption of *Chartreuse*, a monastery of *Carthusian* friars, which it originally meant. It subsequently meant a charity school.

Chartist, *s.* one of a party of agitators who advocated certain radical changes in the constitution, such as universal suffrage, yearly parliaments, &c.

Char'woman, *chār'*, *s.* a woman who does char-work.

Cha'ry, *a.* careful, cautious, diligent.

Chase, *s.* a piece of ground for hunting, larger than a park; hunting itself; pursuit of an enemy; the bore of a gun; a frame or case to confine types when set up: *v.* to hunt, to pursue, to drive away; to enchase or emboss metals. See *Enchase*.

Chasm, *kazm*, *s.* a gap or opening; a vacuity or void space.

Chasseur, *shas-ser'*, *Fr. s.* a hunter; one of a select body of light infantry.

Châste, *a.* pure, undefiled; uncorrupt.

Chaste-eyed, *a.* having modest eyes.

Chastely, *ad.* in a chaste manner, purely.

Chasten, *chās'n*, *v.* to correct, to punish, to chastise.

Chastened, *p. a.* chastised; corrected.

Chastener, *s.* one who chastens.

Chasteness, *s.* chastity; purity of body; purity of language or style.

Chasti'se, *v.* to correct by punishing.

Chastisement, *chas-tiz-ment*, *s.* correction, punishment.

Chasti'ser, *s.* one who chastises.

Chas'tity, *s.* state of being chaste, chasteness.

Chas'uble, *s.* a priest's cope, used at Mass.

Chat, *v.* to prate, to talk idly, to prattle: *s.* idle talk, prattle, conversation.

Château, *shat-o'*, *Fr. s.* a castle; a country seat.

Châtélaine, *shat'-*, the lady of a castle; a chain worn at the girdle having hooks to hold keys, &c.

Châ'telet, *s.* shat'-ē-lā, a small castle; a prison.

Chat'tel, *s.* any movable property.

Chatter, *s.* noisy and idle prattle: *v.* to utter sounds without meaning.

Chatter-box, **Chatterer**, *s.* an idle talker.

Chattering, *s.* rapid inarticulate sounds.

Chat'ty, *a.* full of chat; conversing freely.

Cheap, *a.* bearing a low price; of small value; easy to be had.

Cheapen, *chēp'n*, *v.* to make cheaper, to lessen the price.

Cheap'ener, *s.* one who cheapens.

Cheap'ly, *ad.* at a small or low price.

Cheap'ness, *s.* lowness of price.

Cheat, *s.* a fraud, a trick; one who cheats or defrauds: *v.* to defraud in a bargain; to trick; to beguile.

Cheat'er, *s.* one that practises fraud.

Check, *v.* to repress, to curb, to control, to chide: *s.* a stop, restraint, reproof; a counter-mark to prevent fraud or mistake; a cheque; a kind of checked linen or cotton.

Check'-book, *s.* a book used for checking accounts; a book with forms for bankers' checks.

Check'er, *v.* to variegate; to diversify: *s.* one who checks.

Check'er-work, *s.* work having cross stripes of different colours.

Check'mâte, *s.* the term used at chess when the king is made prisoner; a check that finishes the game of chess: *v.* to defeat by check-mate.

Ched'dar, *a.* applied to a rich, fine-flavoured cheese, made at *Cheddar* in England.

Cheek, *s.* the side of the face.

Cheek'bone, *s.* the bone of the cheek.

Cheek'-tooth, *s.* the hinder tooth or tusk.

Cheep, *v.* to chirp, as a small bird.

Cheer, *s.* a shout of triumph or applause; entertainment, gayety, jollity: *v.* to applaud; to incite; to comfort.

Cheer'er, *s.* one who cheers.

Cheer'ful, *a.* animated, lively, sprightly; moderately joyful; willing.

Cheer'fulness, *s.* quality of being cheerful.

Cheer'ily, Cheer'ly, ad. with spirit; cheerfully.
Cheer'less, a. sad, gloomy, comfortless.
Cheer'y, a. cheerful; sprightly.
Cheese, chēz, s. food made from milk curds.
Chee'se-cake, s. a cake of curds, sugar, &c.
Cheesemonger, -mung'ger, s. one who sells cheese.
Cheeseparing, s. rind or paring of cheese; petty economy.
Cheese-vat, s. the wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese.
Cheesy, a. having the nature of cheese.
Chef-d'œuvre, shā-doovr', Fr. s. a masterpiece or performance.
Che'go, Chegre. See Ohigoe.
Chelo'nia, kel-, Gr. s. pl. an order of reptiles, including the tortoise, turtle, &c.
Chelo'nian, s. one of the chelonia.
Chem'ical, Chemio, kem'-, a. pertaining to chemistry.
Chem'ically, ad. by a chemical process.
Chem'icals, s. pl. preparations used in chemistry.
Chemise, she-mēz', s. a shift or under garment for females; a wall that lines a bastion.
Chemisette, shem-i-zet', s. a woman's under waistcoat.
Chem'ist, kem'-, s. one versed in chemistry.
Chem'istry, s. the science by which the nature and properties of bodies are analysed and ascertained.
Cheque, chek, s. an order to pay money on demand. *See Check.*
Chequer, chek'er. See Checker.
Cher'ish, v. to treat with tenderness; to nurse; to comfort; to shelter.
Cher'isher, s. one who cherishes.
Cheroot, shē-root', s. a kind of cigar.
Cher'ry, s. a fruit: *a.* ruddy, blooming.
Cher'ry-cheeked, a. having ruddy cheeks.
Cher'ub, s. a celestial spirit, an angel.
Cher'ubim, s. the Hebrew plural of cherub.
Cher'up, v. to chirp; to use a lively voice.
Chess, s. a scientific game.
Chess'board, s. a board to play chess on.
Chest, s. a large wooden box or coffer; the thorax; the breast.
Chestnut, ches'-nut, s. the fruit of the chestnut-tree: *a.* of the colour of a chestnut, light brown.
Chevalier, shev-a-lēr', s. a horseman; a knight; a gallant man.
Chevaux-de-frise, shev-o'-de-frēz', Fr. s. a piece of timber crossed with spikes to defend a passage.
Chev'eril, s. a kid; kid leather.
Chevron, shev'ron, s. two rafters of a house meeting at the top; a mark of distinction on the coat-sleeve of a non-commissioned officer; an architectural ornament.
Chew, choo, v. to grind with the teeth, to masticate; to meditate on, to ruminate.
Chiaro-oscuro, kī-a'-ro-os-koo'-ro, It. s. the proper distribution of light and shade in a picture. *See Clare-obscure.*
Chibouk, Chibouque, chib-ook', s. a Turkish pipe.
Chicane, shik-ān', s. a trick in law proceedings; sophistry; evasion; mean artifice.
Chica'nery, s. chicane, trickery.
Chick, Chick'en, s. the young of hens.
Chick'en-hearted, a. timorous, cowardly.
Chick'en-pox, s. a mild form of smallpox; a pustulous distemper.

Chick'-peas, s. a kind of degenerate pea.
Chick'weed, the name of a plant.
Chic'ory, s. succory or wild endive.
Chid, p. t. of Chide.
Chid'den, or Chid, p. p. of Chide.
Chide, v. to reprove in anger; to rebuke; to reproach.
Chi'der, s. one who chides.
Chi'ding, s. the act of reproof; a rebuke.
Chief, a. principal, eminent: *s.* a leader.
Chief'ly, ad. principally, above all.
Chief'tain, s. a leader, a commander.
Chief'tainry, Chief'tainship, s. headship.
Chiffonnier, shif-o-nēr', Fr. s. a rag-picker; a receptacle for rags and shreds; a kind of cupboard.
Chigoe, Ohigre, chē-gō, chig'-er, s. a tropical insect that enters the skin of the feet, producing great annoyance.
Chil'blain, s. a *blain* or swelling caused by frost or cold.
Child, s. an infant; a very young person.
Child'bearing, s. act of bearing children.
Child'bed, s. lying-in, travail.
Child'birth, s. the act of bringing forth.
Childe, child', s. a noble youth, as *Childe Harold*.
Child'hood, s. state of a child, infancy.
Child'ish, a. puerile, like a child.
Child'ishly, ad. in a childish manner.
Child'ishness, s. puerility.
Child'less, a. having no children.
Child'like, a. becoming or like a child.
Children, s. the plural of child.
Chill, a. cold, depressed: *s.* chillness, cold: *v.* to make cold, to discourage.
Chil'li, s. the pod of Cayenne pepper.
Chill'iness, s. a sensation of shivering.
Chill'ness, s. coldness; want of warmth.
Chil'ly, a. somewhat cold, frosty, raw.
Chil'tern Hun'dreds, s. a district in England (so called from the *Chiltern Hills*), the stewardship of which is nominally an office under the Crown.
Chime, s. musical sounds of bells: *v.* to sound in harmony; to agree with.
Chimera, kim-ē-ra, s. a fabulous monster; a wild fancy.
Chimerical, a. imaginary, fanciful, having no real existence.
Chimer'ically, ad. wildly, fancifully.
Chim'ist, Chimistry. See Chemist.
Chim'ney, s. a passage made for smoke.
Chim'ney-piece, s. an ornamental frame of marble, stone, &c., round a fireplace.
Chim'ney-sweeper, s. one whose trade is to clean chimneys.
Chimpan'zee, s. a species of African ape most resembling man.
Chin, s. the lowest part of the face.
Chi'na, Chi'naware, s. a fine painted porcelain; originally made in *China*.
Chi'na-orange, s. the sweet orange, first brought from *China*.
Chinchil'la, s. a small South American animal valued for its fur; the fur of the chinchilla.
Chin'-cough, -kōf, s. a disease attended with violent coughing; whooping-cough.
Chine, s. the backbone or spine of a beast; a piece of the back of an animal; the edge of a cask.
Chinese, chīn-ēz', a. of or relating to *China*: a native of *China*.

Chink, *s.* a crack, a gap or opening: *v.* to jingle like money.
Chink'y, *a.* full of chinks.
Chints, *s.* fine Indian printed calico.
Chip, *s.* a small piece cut off with an axe or tool; a kind of plait for bonnets: *v.* to cut or chop off; to crack or break off in small pieces; to hack.
Chipping, *s.* the act of chipping; a chip or fragment.
Chiragra, *ki-ra'gra*, *s.* gout in the hand.
Chirograph, *ki-ro-graf*, *s.* a writing with one's hand; a deed or legal instrument.
Chirographer, *s.* one who practises writing as a profession; an engrosser of fines in the Common Pleas.
Chirograph'ic, **Chirograph'ical**, *a.* pertaining to chirography.
Chirographist, *s.* one who tells fortunes by the handwriting.
Chirography, *s.* handwriting; penmanship.
Chiremancy, *ki'-s.* divination by inspecting the lines of the hand.
Chiro'edist, *ki-*, *s.* one who extracts corns.
Chirp, **chirp**, **Chir'rup**, *v.* to make a lively or cheerful noise, as small birds or insects: *s.* the voice of small birds or insects.
Chirp'ing, *s.* the cheerful noise of birds.
Chirurg'ean, *kir-ur'-jun*. See Surgeon.
Chisel, *chis'-el*, *s.* a cutting tool used by carpenters and sculptors: *v.* to cut with a chisel.
Chit, *s.* a baby, a child; a sprout.
Chit'chat, *s.* prattle; familiar talk.
Chit'terlings, *s. pl.* the small intestines of an eatable animal.
Chit'ty, *a.* childish, like a baby.
Chivalric, *shiv'-*, *a.* relating to chivalry.
Chiv'alrous, *a.* relating to chivalry; adventurous; gallant; heroic.
Chiv'alrously, *ad.* in a chivalrous manner.
Chivalry, *shiv-al-ri*, *s.* knighthood; knightly valour; gallantry.
Chives, *s.* a kind of small onions; the threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end.
Chlorate, *klō-rāt*, *s.* a salt composed of chloric acid and a base.
Chlor'ic, *a.* pertaining to chlorine.
Chlor'ide, *s.* a compound of chlorine with some other body.
Chlor'ine, *s.* a greenish-yellow gas obtained from common salt.
Chlor'ite, *s.* an earthy green matter.
Chlor'iform, *s.* a dense limpid fluid, used to produce unconsciousness.
Choc'olate, *s.* a powder or paste obtained from the kernels of the cocoa-nut; the drink prepared from this powder.
Chosee, *s.* a thing chosen; power of choosing; variety; best part of anything: *a.* select, of great value; chary.
Choc'osly, *ad.* with great care; curiously.
Choc'oseness, *s.* nicety; of particular value.
Choir, *kwir*, *s.* a body of singers; the part of a church where the chanters are placed; the chancel of a church.
Choke, *v.* to suffocate, to block up.
Choke-damp, *s.* carbonic acid gas; a noxious vapour in coal mines.
Choke-full, *a.* as full as possible.
Choler, *kōl'er*, *s.* the bile; anger, irascibility.

Chol'era'ic, *a.* pertaining to cholera.
Chol'era-mor'bus or **Cholera**, *s.* a form of pestilential disease, accompanied by vomiting, purging, and spasms.
Chol'eric, *a.* full of choler; irascible; easily irritated.
Choose, **chooz**, *v.* to select, to pick out.
Chop, *v.* to cut with a quick blow; to mince or cut into small pieces; to bargain, to barter; to turn or change suddenly, as the wind: *s.* a small piece of meat; a cleft or crack; a jaw.
Chop, *s.* a Chinese word for a stamp or permit.
Chop'-fallen. See Chap-fallen.
Chop-house, *s.* an eating-house.
Chop'per, *s.* a butcher's cleaver or axe.
Chopp'ing, *a.* lusty, plump, as a child.
Chop'py, *a.* full of cracks or clefts.
Chop'-sticks, *s. pl.* two small sticks used by the Chinese to carry food to the mouth.
Choral, *kō'ral*, *a.* belonging to, or singing in a choir.
Chord, *kōrd*, *s.* the string of a musical instrument: *v.* to furnish with musical strings.
Chorist, *ko'-*, *s.* a singer in a choir.
Chorister, *kōr'-*, *s.* a singer in a cathedral; a leader of a choir.
Chorus, *ko'-*, *s.* a number or company of singers; a part of music in which all join.
Chose, *chōz*, **Cho'sen**, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Choose.
Chough, *chuf*, *s.* the red-billed jackdaw.
Chouse, *chowz*, *v.* to cheat, to trick: *s.* a trick or sham.
Chrism, *krizm*, *s.* consecrated oil.
Chris'mal, *a.* relating to chrism.
Chris'matory, *s.* a vessel for chrism.
Christen, *kris'n*, *v.* to baptise; to initiate into the church; to name.
Christendom, *kris'n-dum*, *s.* the portion of the world inhabited by Christians; the whole body of Christians.
Chris'tening, *s.* the act of baptising.
Christian, *krist'yan*, *s.* a disciple of Christ: *a.* belonging to the religion of Christ.
Chris'tianise, *v.* to make Christian.
Christian'ity, *s.* the religion taught by Christ.
Chris'tian-like, *a.* befitting a Christian.
Chris'tianly, *a.* becoming a Christian; like a Christian.
Chris'tian-name, *s.* the name given at baptism, distinct from the surname.
Christmas, *kris'mas*, *s.* the festival of the Nativity of Christ, December 25.
Christmas-box, *s.* a box in which presents are collected at Christmas; a Christmas present.
Chromatic, *krō-*, *s.* that kind of music that proceeds by a succession of semitones: *a.* relating to colours; in music, relating to the scale of semitones, perhaps because the notes were originally written in colours.
Chromatics, *s.* the science of colours.
Chrōme, or **Chro'mium**, *krōm-*, *s.* a grayish-white metal, remarkable for the various beautiful colours of its compounds.
Chro'mic, *a.* pertaining to chrome.
Chro'mograph, *s.* a coloured engraving.
Chro'mo-lith'ograph, *s.* a lithographic picture printed in colours.
Chron'ic, **Chron'ical**, *a.* of long continuance, as a disease.
Chron'icle, *s.* a history, register, record: *v.* to record in history, to register.

Chron'oler, *s.* a recorder of events.
Chron'ogram, *s.* an inscription implying the date.
Chronol'oger, -jer, *s.* a chronologist.
Chronolog'ical, **Chronologic**, -loj'-, *a.* pertaining to chronology; according to the order of time.
Chronol'ogist, *s.* one versed in chronology.
Chronol'ogy, *s.* the science of computing the divisions of time, and the dates of events.
Chronom'eter, *s.* a watch or clock for the exact measurement of time; a portable time-keeper used for determining the longitude at sea.
Chrysalis, kris'-, *s.* aurelia, or the form of certain insects, as butterflies, before they become winged; so called because the colour is generally golden.
Chrys'olite, *s.* a precious stone of a dusky green, having in general a golden cast.
Chub, *s.* the name of a short thick fish.
Chub'by, *a.* like a chub; plump, fat.
Chuck, *v.* to call as a hen calls her young; to touch or hit gently; to pitch to a short distance: *s.* a word of endearment; a pat under the chin.
Chuck'-far'thing, *s.* a boy's game.
Chuckle, *v.* to make a chucking noise; to laugh at or over.
Chuff, *s.* a blunt clownish person.
Chuffy, *a.* blunt; surly; fat.
Chum, *s.* a chamber-fellow; a messmate.
Church, *s.* a place of divine worship; the collective body of Christians.
Church'ing, *s.* the act of giving thanks in the church after childbirth.
Church'ism, *s.* adherence to the church.
Church'like, *a.* befitting a churchman.
Church'man, *s.* a clergyman; a member of the Church of England.
Church'-warden, -wawr'-, *s.* a parish officer chosen by the minister and parishioners.
Church'yard, *s.* the burial-ground of a church.
Churl, *s.* a rustic; a rude surly man; a niggard.
Churl'ish, *a.* rude, surly; niggardly.
Churl'ishly, *ad.* in a churlish manner.
Churl'ishness, *s.* rudeness of manners; niggardliness.
Churn, *v.* to make butter: *s.* a vessel used in making butter.
Churn'ing, *s.* the act of making butter; the quantity of butter made at once.
Chyle, kil, *s.* a milky fluid derived from chyme, and circulated by the lacteal vessels.
Chyl'ous, **Chylaceous**, kil-ā'-shus, *a.* consisting of or containing chyle.
Chyme, kim, *s.* a pulpy substance into which food is changed in the stomach by digestion.
Chym'ist. See **Chemist**.
Chymistry. See **Chemistry**.
Chy'mous, *a.* relating to or containing chyme.
Cicada, sik-ā'-da, *s.* a cricket; a genus of insects.
Cicatrice, sik'-a-tris, *s.* a scar left by a wound.
Cic'atrise, *v.* to heal a wound; to skin over.
Cicerone, sis-er-ō'-ně, *s.* a guide who explains curiosities (*a Cicero*).
Cicero'nian, *a.* like Cicero; eloquent.
Ciou ta, sik-, *s.* a plant, water-hemlock.
Cid, sid, *s.* a lord; a valiant chief; the name of a Spanish heroic poem.

Ci'der, *s.* a liquor made from apple juice.
Ci-devant, sē-de-vong', *Fr. ad.* formerly.
Cigar, *s.* tobacco leaves rolled up for smoking.
Cigarette, sig-ar-et', *s.* a small cigar.
Cil'ia, pl. the eyelashes; hairlike filaments on the margin of leaves, &c.
Ciliary, sil'-yar-I, *a.* belonging to the eyelashes.
Ciliated, sil'-I-āt-ed, *a.* having cilia or fine hairs like an eyelash.
Cilicious, -lish'us, *a.* hairlike; hairy.
Cimbrie, sim'-brik, *a.* relating to the Cimbri, an ancient German tribe.
Cimeter, sim'-ē-ter, *s.* a short curved sword, used in the East.
Cimmerian, sim-ē'-rī-an, *a.* extremely dark.
Cinchona, sin-ko'na, *s.* Peruvian bark.
Cinc'ture, *s.* a belt, a girdle; an enclosure.
Cin'der, *s.* a coal that has ceased to burn; the refuse or relics of burnt matter.
Cineraria, sin-e-rā'-ri-a, *s.* a genus of exotic flowers, so called from the soft white down on the lower surface of the leaves.
Cin'erary, *a.* like or pertaining to ashes.
Cingalese, sin'-ga-lēz, *s.* a native or natives of Ceylon: *a.* relating to Ceylon.
Cin'nabār, *s.* an ore of quicksilver.
Cin'namon, *s.* the fragrant bark of a tree.
Cinque, sink, *s.* a five, the number five.
Cinque-foil, *s.* a five-leaved clover; a five-leaved rosette in architecture.
Cinque-pace, *s.* a kind of slow dance.
Cinque Ports, *five* ports on the eastern coast of England, viz., Dover, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, and Sandwich; to which Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford have been added.
Ci'pher, *s.* the character (o) in numbers; the initials of a person's name interwoven; a secret manner of writing: *v.* to cast accounts; to write in occult characters.
Ci'phering, *s.* the art of casting accounts.
Cirele, ser'-kl, *s.* a round body; an orb; compass; enclosure; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a class of people; a company; a series ending as it begins: *v.* to move round anything; to enclose.
Circuit, ser'kit, *s.* the act of moving round; a circular space; a portion of the country visited by the judges of assize: *v.* to move round.
Circu'itous, *a.* going round in a circuit.
Circu'itously, *ad.* in a circuitous manner.
Circu'ity, *s.* a motion round a circle.
Cir'cular, ser'-, *s.* a letter or paper sent round: *a.* like a circle, round.
Cir'cularly, *ad.* in the form of a circle.
Circulate, ser'-, *v.* to move round; to cause to pass round; to disseminate.
Cir'culating-medium, *s.* the cash, bank-notes, or other paper in circulation.
Cirula'tion, *s.* the act of circulating; the state of being circulated; extent of diffusion; the currency.
Cir'culative, *a.* causing circulation.
Circumam'bient, *a.* surrounding.
Circumcise, ser'-kum-sīz, *v.* to cut off the foreskin.
Circumcision, -sīzh'un, *s.* the act of circumcising.
Circum'ference, *s.* the periphery of a circle.
Circumferen'tor, *s.* an instrument used in surveying to measure angles.

Circumflex, *v. scr'*-, to place the circumflex on words.
Circumflex, *s.* an accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, marked thus (").
Circumfluent, *scr-*, *a.* flowing round anything.
Circumfluous, *a.* environing with waters.
Circumfuse, *-fuz'*, *v.* to pour or spread round.
Circumfusion, *s.* the act of pouring or spreading round.
Circumja'cent, *a.* lying round; surrounding.
Circumlocution, *scr-*, *s.* the use of indirect expressions, a circuit of words.
Circumlocutory, *a.* periphrastical.
Circumnavigable, *a.* that which may be sailed round.
Circumnavigate, *scr-*, *v.* to sail round.
Circumnavigation, *s.* a sailing round.
Circumnavigator, *s.* one who sails round.
Circumpolar, *a.* round the pole.
Circumscribe, *v.* to write round; to enclose, to bound, to limit, to restrict.
Circumscription, *s.* circular inscription; limitation by bounds; restriction.
Circumscriptive, *a.* marking the external form or outline; limiting or confining.
Circumspect, *scr'-*, *a.* watchful, cautious, prudent.
Circumspection, *s.* caution.
Circumspective, *a.* watchful, wary.
Circumspectively, *ad.* watchfully.
Circumspectly, *ad.* vigilantly, watchfully.
Circumspectness, *s.* vigilance; caution.
Circumstance, *scr'-*, *s.* something connected with a fact, though not essential to it; an incident; an event: *pl.* one's state or condition in life; state of affairs.
Circumstanced, *a.* situated or placed.
Circumstantial, *a.* giving the circumstances; minute, exact.
Circumstantiality, *-shl'al'-i-ti*, *s.* the state of a thing as modified by circumstance.
Circumstantially, *ad.* in a circumstantial manner.
Circumstantials, *s. pl.* things incident but not essential.
Circumstantiate, *-shl'-ät*, *v.* to describe minutely.
Circumvallation, *scr-*, *s.* a trench bordered with a parapet formed around a place.
Circumvent, *scr-*, *v.* to overreach, to deceive.
Circumvention, *s.* deception, fraud.
Circumvolution, *scr-*, *s.* rolling round about.
Circumvolve, *scr-*, *v.* to roll round about.
Cirrus, *scr'-*, *s.* an area for sports, with seats around for the spectators.
Cir're-cumulus, *s.* a cloud intermediate between *cirrus* and *cumulus*.
Cir're-stratus, *s.* a cloud intermediate between *cirrus* and *stratus*.
Cirrus, *sir'-us*, *a.* having tendrils as the vine; pertaining to cirrus clouds.
Cirrus, *sir'-us*, *s.* a tendril or filament; a high cloud composed of hair-like filaments, popularly called *mares'-tails*.
Cisalpine, *sis-alp'-in*, *a.* on the Italian or south side of the Alps.
Cisoid, *s.* a kind of curve.
Cistern, *s.* a receptacle for water.
Cit, *s.* a pert, low townsman.
Citadel, *s.* a fortress or castle in a city.
Citation, *s.* a summons to appear before a judge; a quotation.
Citatory, *a.* having the power of citation.

Cite, *v.* to summon; to quote.
Citizen, *s.* an inhabitant of a city; one having the rights of citizenship.
Citizenship, *s.* the freedom of a city.
Citric-ac'id, *s.* the acid of lemons.
Citrine, *a.* like a citron; of a lemon colour: *s.* a species of yellow crystal.
Citron, *s.* a fruit resembling a lemon.
City, *s.* a corporate and cathedral town.
Civet, *s.* a perfume obtained from a small animal called the civet cat.
Civic, *a.* relating to a city.
Civil, *a.* pertaining to society or to men as citizens of a state; political; civilised; polite; kind; municipal; used in contrast with *military, ecclesiastical, criminal, &c.*
Civilian, *-yan*, *s.* a professor or student of civil law; a person employed in the civil service, as opposed to *military*.
Civilisation, *s.* the act of civilising, or the state of being civilised.
Civilise, *v.* to reclaim from barbarism.
Civilised, *p. a.* reclaimed; polished.
Civility, *s.* politeness; kind treatment.
Civil-law, *s.* the peculiar laws of a state or country; Roman law.
Civilly, *ad.* politely; with kindness.
Civil-war, *s.* a war between people of the same country.
Clack, *s.* part of a mill; a continued noise: *v.* to talk fast, to let the tongue run.
Clad or Clothed, *p. t. and p. p.* of Clothe.
Claim, *v.* to demand of right; to require: *s.* a demand as of right; a title to.
Claimable, *a.* that may be claimed.
Claimant, *s.* one who claims or demands.
Clairvoyance, *clär-voy'-ans*, *s.* literally, *clear-sightedness*, but in mesmerism, implying a power of seeing objects not present.
Clairvoyant, *s.* a person who professes clairvoyance, or one who is under its influence: *a.* relating to clairvoyance.
Clam, *s.* a small bivalve shell-fish.
Clam, *v.* to clog with glutinous matter.
Clamber, *v.* to climb with difficulty.
Clamminess, *s.* stickiness, viscosity.
Clammy, *a.* viscous, sticky, moist.
Clamorous, *a.* noisy; importunate.
Clamorously, *ad.* in a noisy manner.
Clamour, **Clamor**, *s.* noise, outcry, vociferation: *v.* to make an outcry, to vociferate.
Clamp, *s.* a piece of wood or iron used to strengthen anything: *v.* to strengthen by means of a clamp.
Clan, *s.* a family; sect of persons; a race.
Clandestine, *a.* secret, hidden, underhand.
Clandestinely, *ad.* in a clandestine manner.
Clang, *s.* a sharp, shrill sound, as by the striking of metallic bodies: *v.* to make such a sound.
Clangour, **Clangor**, *klang'gor*, *s.* a sharp, harsh sound.
Clank, *v.* to make a noise like the *clanking* of a chain.
Clannish, *a.* united like a clan; disposed to unite in clans.
Clannishness, *s.* disposition to be clannish.
Clanship, *s.* an association of families under a chieftain.
Clansman, *s.* one of the same clan.
Clap, *v.* to strike together with a quick motion.

so as to make a noise by the collision; to applaud by clapping the hands: *s.* a loud noise made by a sudden collision or explosion, as of thunder; an act of applause.
Clap'per, *s.* he or that which claps; the tongue of a bell.
Clap'perclaw, *v.* to scold, to abuse.¹
Clap'trap, *s.* a kind of clapper used in theatres; an artifice or trick to elicit applause.
Clare-obscure, *s.* the art of combining light and shade in painting. See *Chiaro-oscuro*.
Claret, *s.* a clear, pale red French wine.
Clarifica'tion, *s.* the act of making clear.
Clarifier, *s.* that which makes clear.
Clarify, *v.* to make clear, to purify.
Clarion, klär'-i-on, *s.* a kind of trumpet of a shrill clear tone.
Clarlönet, Clär'inet, *s.* a kind of hautboy.
Clash, *v.* to strike against; to oppose: *s.* a noisy collision of two bodies.
Clash'ing, *s.* collision; opposition.
Clasp, *s.* a kind of hook, a holdfast: *v.* to shut or hold with a clasp; to embrace.
Clasp'-knife, *s.* a knife which shuts up.
Class, *s.* a rank or order of persons or things; a scientific division or arrangement; a number of students or pupils receiving the same instruction: *v.* to arrange in a class or order.
Class'fellow, *s.* one of the same class.
Class'ic, Classical, *a.* relating to authors of the first class or order; learned; elegant.
Class'ically, *ad.* in a classical manner.
Classicism, klas'-i-sizm, *s.* affectation of a classical style in writing or speaking.
Class'ics, *s. pl.* the term applied to the writings of the ancients in Latin or Greek; authorities or models in writing.
Classifica'tion, *s.* the act of arranging, or the state of being arranged in classes.
Class'ify, *v.* to form into a class or classes.
Class'man, *s.* a student in the University of Oxford who has taken honours.
Clat'ter, *s.* a rattling confused noise: *v.* to make a rattling confused noise.
Clat'terer, *s.* one who clatters.
Clat'tering, *s.* a rattling confused noise.
Clause, klawz, *s.* a part of a sentence; an article or stipulation in a contract, &c.
Claus'tral, *a.* relating to a cloister.
Claus'tlar, *a.* having a clause.
Clavate, Clavated, *a.* club-shaped.
Clave, *p. t.* of Cleave (to adhere).
Clav'iary, *s.* a scale of lines and spaces in music.
Clavicle, klav'-i-kl, *s.* the collar-bone.
Clavicular, *a.* relating to the clavicle.
Claw, *s.* the foot of a beast or bird: *v.* to tear with claws, to scratch.
Claw-off, *v.* to beat to windward.
Clay, *s.* a tenacious kind of earth.
Clayey, klä'-ë, *a.* consisting of clay; like clay.
Clay'ish, *a.* partaking of the nature of clay.
Clay'-marl, *s.* whitish, chalky clay.
Clay'more, *s.* a large, two-handed sword.
Clay'-slate, *s.* argillaceous slate.
Clean, *a.* free from dirt; pure, innocent: *v.* to free from dirt, to cleanse: *ad.* quite.
Cleanliness, klen'-, *s.* freedom from dirt or impurity; neatness; purity.
Cleanly, klen'li, *a.* free from dirt; neat; pure: *ad.* in a clean manner; neatly.
Cleanness, klén'-, *s.* state of being clean.

Cleanse, klenz, *v.* to free from dirt; to purify.
Cleans'ing, *s.* the act of purifying, a purification.
Clear, klär, *a.* bright, pure, perspicuous; free from stain; innocent: *v.* to make bright; to free from obscurity; to remove any encumbrance; to vindicate or free from imputation or charges against character; to gain over and above all deductions.
Clear'age, *s.* the removing of anything.
Clear'ance, *s.* the act of clearing; a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.
Clear'-headed, *a.* having a clear head or understanding, intelligent.
Clear'ing, *s.* justification; defence.
Clear'ing-house, *s.* among bankers and railway companies, an office where the process of clearing is carried on.
Clear'ly, *ad.* plainly, evidently.
Clear'ness, *s.* the state of being clear; transparency; perspicuity.
Clear'-sighted, *a.* quick to discern; judicious.
Clear'-starch, *v.* to stiffen with starch, and clear by clapping between the hands.
Cleav'age, *s.* the act or manner of cleaving or splitting; the manner in which rocks or crystals cleave into slates or laminæ.
Cleave, klév, *v.* to split; to divide or sever forcibly.
Cleave, *v.* to adhere or stick to; to unite with; to hold to or remain with.
Cleav'er, *s.* an instrument for cleaving.
Clef, *s.* a mark for the key in music.
Cleft, *p. t.* of Cleave (to split): *s.* a crack or opening made by splitting.
Clem'atis, *s.* a genus of climbing plants.
Clem'ency, *s.* mildness; lenity; mercy.
Clem'ent, *a.* mild, merciful, gentle.
Clem'ently, *ad.* in a clement manner.
Clench. See *Clinch*.
Clep'sydra, or *Clepsy'dra*, *s.* an ancient instrument to measure time by the running of water.
Cler'gy, *s.* the whole order or body of ecclesiastics in distinction to the laity.
Cler'gyman, *s.* a person in holy orders.
Cler'ic, *s.* a clergyman: *a.* clerical.
Clerical, *a.* relating to the clergy; befitting a clergyman; belonging to a clerk, as a *clerical* error.
Clerk, clark, *s.* a clergyman; a scholar; a man of letters; a writer or bookkeeper; one that reads the responses in a church.
Clerk'ly, *a.* scholar-like: *ad.* learnedly.
Clerk'ship, *s.* the business or office of a clerk.
Clever, *a.* skilful, dexterous; talented.
Cleverly, *ad.* dexterously; ingeniously.
Cleverness, *s.* dexterity; ability.
Clew, *s.* a ball of thread, &c.; anything that helps or guides in a difficulty: *v.* to draw up the sails to be furled.
Clew'-lines, *s.* ropes fastened to the sails.
Cliek, *v.* to make a small sharp noise (like a clock): *s.* the latch of a door; a catch.
Clie'nt, *s.* one who employs an attorney; originally a dependent or follower.
Cliff, *s.* a steep rock; a precipice.
Cliffy, *a.* full of cliffs.
Olimac'ter, the same as *Climacteric*.
Olimac'teric, *s.* a step or gradation; every

seventh year of human life, which was formerly supposed to be marked with some great change; the 63d year being the *grand climacteric*, or the most critical period of life.

Climata, Climate, s. a region or tract of country; temperature of the air.

Climatize, v. to accustom to a new climate; to become accustomed to a new climate. See *Acclimatize*.

Climax, s. a rhetorical figure, in which the expression rises by gradation; ascent.

Climb, klim, v. to mount by the hands and feet; to ascend with effort.

Climber, kli'-mer, s. one that climbs; a plant.

Clinch, klinah, v. to grasp or *clench* in the hand: to contract or double the fingers; to bend in or rivet the point of a nail on the other side; to fix firmly; to confirm: *s.* a turn or twist of meaning, a pun; a kind of knot or fastening on a cable; a cramp or holdfast.

Clinch'er, s. a clinch or holdfast; a decisive answer.

Clinch'er-built, a. planks overlaid like slates (*Shipbuilding*).

Cling, v. to twine round; to dry up.

Cling'y, a. adhesive, apt to cling.

Clinic, a. pertaining to a bed or sick-bed: *s.* a bedridden patient.

Clinical, a. relating to a discourse upon a disease, made at the bedside of the patient.

Clink, s. a sharp sound produced by the collision of small sonorous bodies: *v.* to sound or jingle like metal. See *Clink*.

Clink'er, s. a very hard-burned brick that emits a ringing sound when struck; the hard cinder formed in a furnace.

Clink'stone, s. a kind of trapstone, so called from the metallic or ringing sound which it emits when struck.

Clip, v. to cut short, to embrace, confine.

Clip'per, s. a debaser of coin by clipping it; a vessel built for fast sailing.

Clip'ping, s. the part cut off: *p. a.* cutting.

Clique, klék, Fr. s. a small party or set, a faction.

Cloak, s. an outer garment, a cover; a blind: *v.* to hide, conceal, or cover over.

Cloak, s. an instrument to show time; a kind of beetle; figured work on the ankle of a stocking: *v.* to *cluck* as a hen.

Cloak'-work, s. machinery or movements of a clock; well-adjusted work.

Clod, s. a lump of earth or clay; a dolt; a clown: *v.* to harden into a lump.

Clod'dy, a. consisting of earth or clods.

Clod'-hopper, s. a rustic, a clown.

Clod'pate, s. a clodpoll.

Clod'pated, a. stupid, dull.

Clod'poll, s. a blockhead, a dolt.

Clog, s. an encumbrance; a weight; a sort of shoe: *v.* to encumber; to obstruct.

Clog'giness, s. the state of being clogged.

Clog'gy, a. clogging up; obstructing.

Cloister, s. a place of religious retirement; a covered arcade in a monastery; a monastery; a convent: *v.* to shut up in a cloister.

Clois'tered, a. confined to a cloister; secluded.

Close, klöz, v. to shut; to conclude, to send, to enclose; to join; to unite: *s.* end or conclusion.

Close, klös, a. shut fast; having no vent;

confined; hidden; secret; compact; dense; near to; near or niggardly; wanting air; oppressive: *s.* an enclosed place; a small field enclosed: *ad.* nearly; secretly.

Close-fisted, klös'-, a. niggardly, penurious.

Clo'sely, ad. in a close, compact manner.

Clo'seness, s. the state of being close.

Closet, kloz'-et, s. a small private room: *v.* to shut up in a closet; to conceal.

Clo'sing, p. a. concluding: *s.* conclusion.

Clot, s. anything clotted or coagulated; a hard lump: *v.* to coagulate.

Cloth, s. linen or woollen woven for garments; the covering for a table. See *Clothes*.

Clothe, klöt'h, v. to cover with garments; to dress; to invest.

Clothes, klöz, s. pl. coverings of cloth; garments; apparel.

Clothes-man, klöz'-, s. a dealer in clothes.

Clothier, klöt'h'-i-er, s. a maker or seller of cloth.

Clo'thing, s. garments, clothes.

Clot'ted, p. a. congealed, curdled.

Clot'ty, a. full of clots or concretions.

Cloud, s. a collection of visible vapour in the air; obscurity; gloom; a vein or spot in a stone; a multitude: *v.* to cover with clouds; to darken, to sully.

Cloud'-capt, a. capped or topped with clouds.

Cloud'iness, s. the state of being cloudy.

Cloud'less, a. free from clouds.

Cloud'y, a. full of clouds; obscure; gloomy.

Clough, kluf, s. the cleft of a hill; a narrow glen.

Clout, s. a cloth for any mean use; a patch; a blow: *v.* to patch, to strike.

Clout'ed, p. a. patched; also used for clotted, as "*clouted cream*."

Clöve, p. t. of Cleave (to split).

Clöve, s. a spice; a root of garlic.

Clo'ven, p. a. cleft, divided, separated.

Clo'ven-foot, s. a foot divided into two parts.

Clo'ven-foot'ed, Cloven-hoofed, -hooft, a. having the foot divided into two parts.

Clo'ver, s. a species of trefoil.

Clown, s. a rustic, ill-bred man; a churl; one who plays the part of fool on the stage.

Clown'ish, a. uncivil, awkward, ill-bred.

Clown'ishly, ad. coarsely; rudely.

Clown'ishness, s. rusticity, coarseness.

Cloy, v. to surfeit, to glut, to sate.

Club, s. a heavy stick; a suit of cards.

Club, s. a select association of persons for social pastime: *v.* to join in common expense, or for a common purpose.

Club'-footed, a. having crooked feet.

Club'-law, s. the law of cudgels or force.

Cluck, v. to *click* or call, as a hen.

Clue. See Clew.

Clump, s. a shapeless mass; a cluster of trees.

Clumsily, klum'-zi-li, ad. awkwardly; without grace.

Clum'siness, s. awkwardness, unhandiness.

Clumsy, klum'-zi, a. awkward, heavy, ungainly.

Clung, p. t. and p. p. of Cling.

Clus'ter, s. a bunch, a collection: *v.* to grow in bunches; to collect.

Clutch, v. to grasp tightly or rapaciously; to hold fast: *s.* grasp, gripe, seizure. *Clutches*, the hands in the sense of rapacity.

Clut'ter, s. a noise, a bustle: *v.* to make a noise or bustle.

Clut'tering, *a.* hurried, indistinct, but noisy.
 Compare Clatter.
Clýp'éáte, *a.* like a round shield.
Clys'ter, *s.* an injection or enema.
Co. an abbreviation of *Company*.
Coach, *s.* a large four-wheeled carriage of state or pleasure.
Coach-box, *s.* the driver's seat on a coach.
Coach'man, *s.* the driver of a coach.
Coac'tion, *s.* compulsion; restraint.
Coac'tive, *a.* restrictive; acting in concurrence.
Coadjutor, kō-ad-joo'-tor, *s.* an assistant, a fellow-helper.
Co-a'gent, *s.* a joint or fellow agent.
Coagulable, ko-ag'-ūl-abl, *a.* capable of being coagulated.
Coag'ulate, *v.* to curdle; to turn from a fluid to a concrete state.
Coagula'tion, *s.* the act of coagulating; the body formed by coagulating.
Coag'ulative, *a.* having power to coagulate.
Coag'ulator, *s.* that which coagulates.
Coal, kōl, *s.* a fossil used for fuel; charcoal:
v. to take in or supply with coals; to burn wood to charcoal.
Coal'-black, *a.* black as coal.
Coal-box, *s.* a box to carry coals to the fire.
Coalesce, kō-a-les', *v.* to grow together; to unite.
Coalescence, kō-a-les'-ens, *s.* a growing together; union.
Coalescent, *a.* growing together; united.
Coal'-field, *s.* a bed of fossil coal.
Coal'-gas, *s.* a gas procured from coals.
Coal'-heaver, *s.* one who discharges coal from a ship or waggon.
Coal'-house, *s.* a house for keeping coals.
Coalition, kō-a-lish'-un, *s.* union in a body or mass; confederacy.
Coal'-measures, *s. pl.* beds of coal (*Geology*).
Coal'-me'ter, *s.* one who superintends the measurement of coals.
Coal'-mine, *s.* a mine in which coal is dug.
Coal'-pit, *s.* a pit from which coal is dug.
Coal'y, *a.* full of coal; like coal.
Coarse, kōrs, *a.* rude, gross, not fine, rough.
Coarse'ly, *ad.* in a coarse manner.
Coarseness, *s.* state of being coarse; rudeness, roughness, want of delicacy.
Co-assess'or, *s.* a joint assessor.
Coast, kōst, *s.* the sea-shore: *v.* to sail along or near to the coast.
Coast'er, *s.* a small sailing vessel.
Coast-guard, *s.* one of a body of police who watch the sea from the coast.
Coast'ing-trade, *s.* trade carried on between different ports of the same country.
Coat, *s.* a man's upper garment; the hair or covering of a beast; a tunic of the eye; the shield on which armorial bearings are portrayed: *v.* to cover, to overspread.
Coat'ing, *s.* a covering; cloth for coats.
Coax, kōks, *v.* to wheedle, to entice, to flatter.
Coax'er, *s.* a wheedler, flatterer.
Cob, *s.* the head; anything round: a strong, stout pony; a head or spike of maize; a large nut; a wicker-basket; a coin; the sea-mew; a spider: *v.* to strap on the buttocks with a belt or board.
Co'bält, *s.* a kind of mineral.

Cob'ble, *s.* a large round pebble; a lump of coal; a diving bird.
Cob'ble, *v.* to mend coarsely or clumsily.
Cob'bler, *s.* a mender of shoes; a bungler; a drink made of wine, sugar, lemon, and ice, which is sucked through a straw.
Coble, Cobble, *s.* a small fishing-boat.
Co'bra de capel'lo, *s.* the Portuguese name for the hooded snake of India, a most venomous reptile.
Cob'web, *s.* a spider's web: *a.* flimsy.
Cob'webbed, -webd, *a.* covered with spiders' webs.
Cocagne, kok-ān', *s.* an imaginary country of idleness, luxury, and delight; a name applied to London—hence Cockney, *i.e.*, an inhabitant of Cocagne.
Coccoiferous, kok-sif'-er-us, *a.* producing berries.
Coc'cus, *s.* the cochineal insect.
Cochineal, kuch'i-nēl, *s.* an insect used to dye scarlet.
Cochleary, kok'-le-a-rī, Cochleated, kok'-le-āt-ed, *a.* having the form of a snail's shell, or of a screw.
Cock, *s.* the male of birds; a spout to let out liquids; part of a gun; a heap of hay: *v.* to set up or fix; to set up the hat; to fix the cock of a gun.
Cocka'de, *s.* a knot of ribbons worn in the hat.
Cocka'ded, *a.* wearing a cockade.
Cockatoo', *s.* a bird of the parrot kind.
Cock'atrice, *s.* a kind of serpent.
Cock'boat, *s.* a small boat belonging to a ship.
Cock'chäfer, *s.* a kind of beetle.
Cock'crowing, *s.* the break of day.
Cock'er, *v.* to fondle, to pamper.
Cock'erel, *s.* a young cock, a small cock.
Cock'ering, *s.* indulgence.
Cock'horse, *a.* on horseback; triumphant.
Cockle, *s.* kok'l, a shell-fish; the weed darnel: *v.* to contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle.
Cock'loft, *s.* a room over a garret.
Cock'ney, *s.* a citizen of London (contemptuously). See Cocagne.
Cock'ney, *a.* like a Cockney.
Cock'neyism, *s.* dialect or manners of a Cockney.
Cock'pit, *s.* a place where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a ship of war.
Cock'roach, *s.* an insect resembling a beetle, which infests houses.
Cocks'comb, *s.* -kōm, the upper part of a cock's head; a plant.
Cock'spur, *s.* Virginian hawthorn; medlar.
Cock'-sure, *a.* quite sure, very confident.
Cockswain, kok'-sn, *s.* one who steers or commands the *cockboat*; a steersman; a petty officer.
Cocoa, ko'ko, *s.* the chocolate-tree; the nut of this tree; a beverage from a preparation of the nut.
Co'coa-nut, Co'co-nut, *s.* the nut or fruit of a species of palm-tree.
Cocoon, ko-koon', *s.* the silken ball in which the silkworm involves itself; the egg-shaped case of the chrysalis.
Coc'tile, *a.* made by baking, as a brick.
Coc'tion, *s.* the act of boiling; digestion.
Cod, *s.* a sea-fish; the husk or pod containing the seeds of plants.
Cod'ded, *a.* enclosed in a cod or husk.

Cod'dle, Cod'le, v. to parboil; to keep warm; to pamper; to fondle.
Cod'e, s. a book of the civil law; a collection or digest of laws.
Cod'ex, s. a manuscript volume.
Cod'ger, s. a miser; a penurious fellow; an old fellow (contemptuously).
Cod'icil, s. a supplement to a will.
Cod'icill'ary, a. of the nature of a codicil.
Cod'ifica'tion, s. the act or process of codifying.
Cod'ify, v. to digest into a code.
Cod'ille, -dil', s. a term in playing at ombre.
Cod'ling, s. a young cod.
Cod'ling, s. a sort of early apple; often boiled.
Cod'ificacy, s. joint efficacy.
Cod'ificieney, -fish'en-si, s. joint operation.
Cod'ificant, kō-ef-fish'ent, a. operating together: s. a term in algebra.
Cod'iac, Cod'iac, se'll-ak, a. pertaining to the belly, or the intestinal canal. The *cœliac* passion is a painful flux of indigested food.
Cod'ual, ko-ē'-kwā, a. equal with, in the same state.
Cod'equality, ko-e-kwō'l'i-ti, s. the state of being equal.
Cod'equāly, ad. with joint equality.
Coerce, ko-ers', v. to impel by force; to restrain.
Coer'cible, a. that may be coerced.
Coer'cion, -shun, s. compulsion; restraint.
Coer'cive, a. compulsory; serving to restrain.
Coer'cively, ad. by restraint.
Coer'civeness, s. the being coercive.
Co-essential, ko-es-sen'-shal, a. partaking of the same essence.
Co-essential'ity, s. participation of the same essence.
Co-essen'tially, ad. in a co-essential manner.
Co-ē'ter'nal, a. equally eternal with another.
Co-eter'nity, s. joint eternity.
Coeval, ko-ē'-vāl, a. being of the same age: s. a contemporary; one of the same age.
Co-exec'utor, s. a joint executor.
Co-exist', v. to exist together.
Co-existence, s. existence at the same time.
Co-existent, a. existing at the same time.
Co-extend', v. to make of equal extent.
Co-exten'sion, s. extending to the same space or duration with another.
Co-exten'sive, a. having the same extent.
Coffee, s. the berry of an Arabian tree; the liquor prepared from that berry.
Coffee-house, s. a house of entertainment.
Coffee-mill, s. a mill for grinding coffee.
Coffee-pot, s. a pot for preparing coffee.
Coffer, s. a money-chest.
Coffer-dam, s. a water-tight box filled with clay, used in damming up rivers.
Coffin, s. a chest to enclose a dead body: v. to enclose in a coffin.
Cog, v. to flatter; to wheedle; to deceive; to cheat; to fix cogs in a wheel; to *cog dice*, to secure them so as to direct their fall: s. a trick; deception; the tooth of a wheel; a light boat.
Cogency, kō-jen-si, s. force, strength; power; urgency.
Cog'ent, a. forcible, powerful.
Cog'ently, ad. forcibly, irresistibly.
Cog'ging, s. wheedling; cheating.
Cogitable, koj'-, a. that may be thought on.
Cogitate, koj'-, v. to think; to meditate.

Cogita'tion, s. thought; meditation.
Cogitative, koj'-, a. meditative.
Cognac, Cogniac, kōn'-yāk, s. a brandy from *Cognac*, in France.
Cog'nate, a. born with; kindred; allied.
Cogna'tion, s. kindred or relationship.
Cognisable, kog'-niz-a-bl, a. falling under judicial notice; liable to be tried; noticeable.
Cognisance, -kog'-, s. judicial notice or knowledge; jurisdiction or right to try; acknowledgment, as of a fine; perception or notice.
Cog'nisant, a. having knowledge of.
Cognition, -nish'un, s. knowledge of.
Cogno'men, s. a surname, the family name.
Cognom'inal, a. pertaining to the surname; having the same name.
Cognos'cence, s. knowledge of, cognition.
Cognoscente, lt. kōg-no-sen'ti, s. a connoisseur: *Cognoscenti, pl.*
Cogno'vit, s. an acknowledgment by the defendant of the justice of the plaintiff's claim (*Law*).
Cog'-wheel, s. a wheel with cogs or teeth.
Cōhab'it, v. to live or dwell together as husband and wife.
Cōhab'itant, s. a joint inhabitant.
Cōhabita'tion, s. act or state of cohabiting.
Co-heir, ko-ār', s. a joint heir.
Co-heir'ess, s. a joint heiress.
Cōhe're, v. to stick together; to unite; to be consistent.
Cohe'rence, Cohe'rency, s. act of cohering; state of cohering; cohesion; consistency.
Cohe'rent, a. sticking together; consistent.
Cohe'rently, ad. in a coherent manner.
Cohesible, ko-hē'-si-bl, a. capable of cohesion.
Cohē'sion, -zhun, s. the act or state of cohering; the force or attraction which holds the particles of homogeneous bodies together or in a state of union; coherence.
Cohesive, ko-hē'-siv, a. sticking together; tendency to unite.
Cohe'siveness, s. the quality of being cohesive.
Co'hort, s. a troop of soldiers.
Coif, s. a cap; a covering for the head; a sergeant's cap.
Coiffure, koif'foor, Fr. s. a head-dress.
Coigne, koin, Coin, s. a corner. See *Quoin*.
Coil, v. to roll up a rope; to wind into a ring: s. rope wound into a ring; a winding; a turmoil; a tumult.
Coin, s. money stamped by authority: v. to make money; to forge; to invent.
Coin'age, s. the act of coining; coin, money; charges of coining; forgery; invention.
Coincide, kō-in-sid', v. to fall on the same point; to concur; to agree with.
Cōin'cidence, s. concurrence; agreement; a happening at the same time.
Cōin'cident, a. falling on the same point; concurrent; agreeing with: s. a coincidence.
Coin'er, s. a maker of money.
Coit. See under Quoit.
Coition, ko-ish'un, s. a going together; connection.
Co-join', v. to join with another.
Coke, s. a cinder made from pit-coal.
Colander, kul'-, s. a vessel for straining.
Colchicum, kol'-chi-kum, s. a medicinal plant (originally from *Colchis*); meadow saffron.

Cold, *a.* not hot, not warm; chill; frigid; without heat, affection, or passion; reserved; coy: *s.* sensation produced in animal bodies by an escape of heat; a disorder occasioned by cold; catarrh.

Cold-blooded, *a.* having cold blood; without feeling.

Cold-hearted, *a.* without feeling or affection.

Cold-ish, *a.* somewhat cold.

Cold-ly, *ad.* in a cold manner.

Cold-ness, *s.* the quality or state of being cold.

Cole, *s.* all sorts of cabbage.

Coleopterous, *kōl-e-op'-ter-us*, **Coleopteral**, *a.* having crustaceous sheaths for the wings, as beetles.

Col'ewort, *s.* a variety of cabbage.

Col'ic, *s.* a painful spasm in the bowels.

Collab'orator, *s.* an associate in labour.

Collapse, -lapse', *v.* to fall together; to shrink up: *s.* falling or shrinking together; an entire prostration of the bodily energies.

Col'lar, *s.* something worn about the neck: *v.* to seize by the collar or throat.

Col'lar-bone, *s.* the clavicle.

Col'lared, -lard, *a.* having a collar.

Colla'te, *v.* to lay together and compare; to examine that nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

Collat'eral, *a.* side by side; not direct.

Collat'erally, *ad.* in collateral relation.

Colla'tion, *s.* a light repast; the act of placing in a benefice; comparison.

Colla'tive, *a.* able to collate or confer.

Colla'ter, *s.* one who collates.

Col'league, -lāg, *s.* a partner in office.

Collect, *v.* to gather together; to assemble; to infer as a consequence.

Collect, *s.* a short comprehensive prayer.

Collecta'nā, *L. s. pl.* literary collections or extracts.

Collect'ed, *p. a.* gathered together; cool; self-possessed.

Collect'edly, *ad.* in one view or body; coolly.

Collect'edness, *s.* self-possession.

Collect'ion, *s.* the act of collecting; that which is collected; a gathering together; an assemblage; a deduction.

Collect'ive, *a.* gathered into one mass or body: *s.* a noun singular in form but plural in meaning.

Collect'ively, *ad.* in a body; in a mass.

Collect'or, *s.* a gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

Collect'orship, *s.* the office of a collector.

Col'lege, *s.* a university; a seminary or school for learning; a society for promoting the arts and sciences.

Colle'gian, *s.* a member of a college.

Colle'giate, *a.* belonging to a college; instituted like a college.

Col'let, *s.* the part of a ring in which the stone is set (a small collar).

Colli'de, *v.* to clash, to strike together.

Col'lier, -yer, *s.* a digger of coals; a coal-ship.

Col'liery, *s.* the place where coals are dug.

Colligate, *v.* to tie or bind together.

Colliga'tion, *s.* the act of binding together.

Collima'tion, *s.* the line in the exact direction of an object; aim.

Collision, *kōl-lizh'un*, *s.* act of striking together; a clash.

Col'locate, *v.* to place; to set in order.

Colloca'tion, *s.* the act of placing together; arrangement.

Collo'dion, *s.* a solution of gun-cotton in ether, used in photography and surgery.

Col'lop, *s.* a small cut or slice of meat.

Collo'quial, -kwī-al, *a.* relating to conversation.

Collo'quialism, *s.* a colloquial term.

Col'loquist, *s.* a speaker in a dialogue.

Colloquy, *s.* a conference, a dialogue.

Collu'de, *v.* to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert fraudulently.

Collusion, *kōl-lū-zhun*, *s.* the act of colluding; a secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.

Collu'sive, -siv, *a.* fraudulent, deceitful.

Col'ly, *s.* the smut of coal: *v.* to blacken, to grime.

Colocynth, *kōl'-o-sinth*, *s.* the bitter apple, a kind of gourd, the pulp of which is used medicinally.

Col'on, *s.* this point (:), noting a pause less than a period; the largest of the intestines.

Colonel, *kur-nel*, *s.* the commander of a regiment.

Colonelcy, *s.* the office of a colonel.

Colonial, *kōl-o-nī-al*, *a.* relating to a colony.

Colonisa'tion, *s.* the act of forming colonies.

Col'onise, *v.* to plant a colony in.

Col'onist, *s.* a settler in a colony.

Colonna'de, *s.* a range of columns.

Col'ony, *s.* a body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place; the country so planted.

Col'ophon, *s.* the conclusion of a book.

Colos'sal, **Colossē'an**, *a.* gigantic, huge.

Colossē'um, *s.* a spacious amphitheatre at Rome; a building of huge proportions.

Colos'sus, *s.* a gigantic statue.

Colour, *kul'ur*, *s.* the hue or appearance of bodies to the eye; tint, dye, paint; false show; pretence; complexion; in the plural, a flag or standard: *v.* to give a colour to; to paint; to dye; to make plausible; to disguise; to exaggerate; to blush.

Col'ourable, *a.* specious, plausible.

Col'ourably, *ad.* speciously, plausibly.

Col'our-blind, *a.* unable to distinguish colours.

Col'ouring, *s.* the act or art of laying on colours in painting; colour; specious appearance.

Col'ourless, *a.* without colour; transparent.

Col'pörter, **Colporteur**, *kōl-pört-er*, *s.* a hawker of books.

Cōlt, *s.* a young horse not yet broken in; an inexperienced person.

Cōl'ter, *s.* the sharp iron of a plough. See Coulter.

Cōlt-ish, *a.* like a colt; frisky.

Cōlt's-foot, *s.* a plant with large leaves.

Col'umbary, *s.* a dove or pigeon house.

Col'umbine, *s.* a plant (with flowers like little doves); the heroine in a pantomime.

Col'umn, -um, *s.* a round pillar; a file of troops.

Colum'nar, *a.* formed in columns.

Colu'res, *s. pl.* two imaginary circles passing through the poles, and the equinoctial and solstitial points.

Col'zā, *s.* a kind of oil burned in lamps.

Co'mā, *Gr. s.* lethargy; morbid sleepiness.

Co'mate, *s.* a companion, an associate.

Comatous, *kōm'-a-tus*, **Comatose**, *kōm'-a-tōs*, *a.* lethargic.

Comb, *kōm*, *s.* a valley surrounded with hills.

Comb, kōm, s. an instrument for the hair; the crest of a cock; the waxen cavities in which bees lodge their honey; a dry measure: *v.* to divide and adjust the hair; to lay smooth and straight.

Comb'at, s. a battle, a fight; a conflict: *v.* to fight against; to contest; to oppose.

Comb'atant, s. one who combats: *a.* combating.

Comb'ative, a. disposed to combat; pugnacious; quarrelsome.

Comb'ativeness, s. propensity to quarrel.

Comb'n'able, a. that may be combined.

Combina'tion, s. the act of combining; state of being combined; union; association; conspiracy.

Comb'ine, v. to unite, to join together.

Combustibil'ity, s. the quality of being combustible.

Combust'ible, a. that will take fire and burn: *s.* a combustible material.

Combust'ibleness, s. aptness to take fire.

Combust'ion, -yun, s. the act of burning or taking fire; fire.

Combust'ive, a. disposed to take fire.

Come, kum, v. to move toward; to advance nearer; to arrive; to happen: the opposite of *Go*.

Come'dian, s. an actor of comedies; a writer of comedies.

Com'edy, s. a dramatic representation of the lighter faults, passions, actions, and follies of mankind.

Comeliness, s. the quality of being comely.

Comely, kum'll, a. becoming in appearance; decent; pleasing; well-looking; handsome.

Come'r, kum'-, s. one who comes.

Comest'ible, a. eatable.

Comest'ibles, s. pl. eatables.

Com'et, s. a heavenly body with a luminous train, moving round the sun in a very eccentric orbit.

Com'etary, a. relating to a comet.

Comfit, kum'-, s. a dry or preserved sweetmeat.

Comfort, kum'furt, v. to strengthen; to console or cheer under affliction: *s.* consolation; that which brings relief.

Com'fortable, a. giving or imparting comfort; cheerful; commodious.

Com'fortableness, s. a state of comfort.

Com'fortably, ad. with comfort or ease.

Com'forter, s. one that comforts.

Com'fortless, a. without comfort; forlorn.

Comfrey, kum'-, s. a medicinal plant.

Com'ic, a. raising mirth; relating to comedy.

Com'ical, a. diverting, merry, queer.

Com'ically, ad. in a comical manner.

Com'icalness, s. the quality of being comical.

Coming, kum'-, s. an arrival, a drawing near.

Com'ing-in, s. entrance; revenue or income.

Comity, kom'-, s. courtesy; civility.

Com'ma, s. a point marked thus (,).

Command', v. to govern, to order, to lead as a general: *s.* right of command; authority; order given; mandate.

Comm'andant', s. a commanding officer.

Command'atory, a. having the force of a command.

Command'er, s. one who commands.

Command'ing, p. a. governing; having an air of command or authority.

Command'ingly, ad. in a commanding manner.

Command'ment, s. a command; a precept of the decalogue or moral law.

Commem'orate, v. to preserve the memory of; to celebrate solemnly.

Commemora'tion, s. an act of public celebration.

Commem'orative, Commem'oratory, a. serving to commemorate.

Commence, v. to begin; to enter upon.

Commencement, s. a beginning; date; the time when students in a college receive their degree.

Commend', v. to recommend as worthy.

Commend'able, a. laudable, praiseworthy.

Commend'ableness, s. state of being commendable.

Commend'ably, ad. laudably.

Commend'am, s. a vacant benefice held by some person till a pastor is provided.

Commenda'tion, s. praise; recommendation.

Commend'atory, a. containing praise.

Commensurabil'ity, Commen'surableness, s. capacity of having a common measure.

Commensurable, a. capable of being measured by the same number; equal; co-extensive.

Commensur'ate, a. of equal measure; equal; proportional.

Commensur'ately, ad. with equal measure.

Commensura'tion, s. reduction to a common measure; proportion.

Com'ment, s. annotation; note; remark.

Com'ment, or Comment', v. to write notes on; to expound, to make remarks on.

Com'mentary, s. an exposition, annotation.

Commens'ative, a. making or containing comments.

Com'mentator, Comment'er, s. an expositor or annotator; one who comments.

Com'merce, s. interchange of commodities; trade; traffic; personal intercourse: *v.* to trade; to traffic; to hold intercourse with.

Commer'cial, -shal, a. relating to commerce.

Commer'cially, ad. in a commercial view.

Commigra'tion, s. a general emigration.

Comm'ina'tion, s. a threat of punishment.

Comm'inatory, a. denunciatory; threatening.

Commingle, kōm-ming'gl, v. to unite one with another.

Com'minute, v. to make small; to pulverise by trituration.

Comminu'tion, s. the act of grinding or reducing to small parts; pulverisation.

Commiserate, -miz'-, v. to pity; to compassionate.

Commisera'tion, s. pity; sympathy.

Commiser'ative, -miz'-, a. compassionate.

Commissa'riat, s. the whole body of officers attending an army under the commissary-general.

Com'missary-gen'eral, s. a commissioner or officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, forage, &c., for an army.

Commission, kom-mish'un, s. the act of committing; that which is committed; a trust; a warrant or document giving a commission; a number of persons joined in a commission or office of trust; an allowance paid to factors or agents for their services: *v.* to authorise; to empower; to appoint.

Commis'sioned, p. a. having a commission.

Commis'sioner, s. one empowered to act; one included in a commission.

Commit', *v.* to give in trust, to deliver to; to send to prison; to do, to perpetrate; to pledge; to compromise one's self.
Commit'ment, *s.* the act of committing.
Commit'tal, *s.* a committing to prison.
Commit'tee, *s.* a certain number of persons selected to examine or manage any matter.
Commix', *v.* to mingle, to blend, to unite.
Commix'tion, -yun, *s.* a blending or mixture.
Commix'ture, *s.* the act of mingling; a mingled mass; a compound.
Commo'de, *s.* a night-chair.
Commo'dious, *a.* convenient, suitable, useful.
Commo'diously, *ad.* conveniently.
Commodiousness, *s.* convenience, use.
Commod'ity, *s.* a convenience; an advantage; interest; anything bought and sold; merchandise.
Com'modóre, *s.* a captain commanding a squadron of ships of war.
Com'mon, *a.* belonging to many, general, usual, vulgar, mean: *s.* a tract of ground to which several people have a *common* or joint right: *v.* to diet together, or at a *common* table.
Com'monable, *a.* held in common.
Com'monage, *s.* right of feeding on a common.
Com'monalty, *s.* the common people.
Com'mon-coun'cil, *s.* the council of a city or corporate town, consisting of certain inhabitants elected to assist the mayor and aldermen.
Com'moner, *s.* one not noble; a member of Parliament; a student of the second rank at the universities.
Com'mon-hall, *s.* the building in which citizens meet to transact public business.
Com'mon-law, *s.* the *unwritten* law, which receives its binding force from immemorial usage, as distinguished from the written or statute law.
Com'mon-law'yer, *s.* one versed in the common law.
Com'monly, *ad.* frequently, usually.
Com'monness, *s.* the state of being common; usualness; frequency.
Com'monplace, *a.* common; trite; hackneyed.
Com'monplace-book, *s.* a book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.
Com'mons, *s. pl.* the common people; the lower house of Parliament; common land; food at a common table.
Com'mon-sense, *s.* natural understanding or sagacity, in contradistinction to the endowments of genius or the acquisition of learning; good sense in relation to common things or business.
Com'monweal, *s.* the public good.
Com'monwealth, -welth, *s.* the commonweal; a republic; the state.
Commo'tion, *s.* a tumult, a disturbance.
Commu'nal, *a.* belonging to a commune.
Commu'ne, *v.* to converse together; to impart sentiments mutually.
Com'mune, *Fr. s.* a district; a parish.
Communicabil'ity, **Communicableness**, *s.* the quality of being communicable.
Communicable, *a.* that may be communicated or imparted.
Communicant, *s.* a partaker of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or of the Eucharist.

Communi'cate, *v.* to impart, to reveal; to receive the Sacrament.
Communica'tion, *s.* the act of communicating; participation; conference; conversation; intercourse; a common passage.
Communi'cative, *a.* ready to impart; frank.
Communi'cativeness, *s.* the quality of being communicative.
Communi'catory, *a.* imparting knowledge; readiness to impart.
Communi'ng, *s.* the act of conversing or talking together.
Communi'on, *s.* celebration of the Lord's Supper, or reception of the Eucharist; fellowship, union, intercourse.
Com'munism, *s.* community of property among all the citizens of the state.
Com'munist, *s.* an advocate of communism.
Communis'tic, *a.* pertaining to communism.
Communi'ty, *s.* the commonwealth, the body politic, a common possession.
Commutable, *a.* that may be exchanged.
Commuta'tion, *s.* the changing of one thing for another; change; alteration.
Commute, *v.* to exchange; to substitute a less penalty or punishment for a greater.
Commua'tual, *a.* mutual; reciprocal.
Com'pact, *s.* a contract; a mutual agreement.
Compact', *a.* firm, close, solid.
Compact'ly, *ad.* closely put together.
Compact'ness, *s.* state of being compact.
Compan'ion, -yun, *s.* one who keeps company with another; a comrade; an associate; a mate; the cabin ladder or staircase in a ship.
Compan'ionable, *a.* sociable; agreeable.
Compan'ionship, *s.* fellowship; association.
Company, kum'-, *s.* a number of persons assembled together; fellowship; a society; a body corporate; a small body of foot-soldiers.
Com'parable, *a.* that may be compared with; of equal regard.
Compär'ative, *a.* estimated by comparison.
Compär'atively, *ad.* by comparison.
Compa're, *v.* to liken or examine one thing by another, to estimate by comparison: *s.* comparison, similitude.
Compär'ison, *s.* the act of comparing, a comparative estimate; a simile in writing.
Compartment, *s.* a separate part, a division.
Compass, kum'-, *v.* to encircle, to surround; to contrive; to obtain: *s.* a circle, a space, limits; extent or power of the voice in singing; the magnetic apparatus for steering ships by; an instrument for describing circles, generally used in the plural (compasses).
Compas'sion, *s.* pity, commiseration.
Compas'sionäte, *a.* merciful, tender: *v.* to pity, to commiserate.
Compatibil'ity, *s.* consistency, suitableness.
Compatible, *a.* consistent with, suitable to.
Compatibleness, *s.* consistency, suitableness.
Compat'ibly, *ad.* consistently; suitably.
Compa'triot, *s.* one of the same country.
Compeer', *s.* an equal: *v.* to be equal with.
Compel', *v.* to force, to constrain.
Compellable, *a.* that may be forced.
Compen'dious, kom-pend'yus, *a.* brief, concise.
Compend'iousness, *s.* shortness, brevity.
Compen'dium, **Com'pend**, *s.* an epitome, a summary, an abridgment.
Compen'sable, *a.* that may be compensated.

Compen'sate, or **Com'pensate**, *v.* to make amends for, to recompense.
Compensa'tion, *s.* a recompense, amends; an equivalent.
Compen'sative, *a.* making recompense.
Compen'satory, *a.* serving to recompense.
Compe'te, *v.* to contend in rivalry with.
Com'petence, **Com'petency**, *s.* sufficiency.
Com'petent, *a.* fit, qualified, adequate.
Com'petently, *ad.* adequately, suitably.
Competition, -tish'un, *s.* rivalry, a contest.
Competitor, *s.* a rival, an opponent.
Competitive, *a.* relating to, or implying competition; emulous.
Competitory, *a.* pursuing the same object.
Compi'lation, *s.* a collection, an assemblage.
Compi'le, *v.* to collect from various authors.
Compi'lement, *s.* the act of compiling.
Compi'lar, *s.* one who compiles.
Compla'cency, **Compla'cence**, *s.* satisfaction of mind; cheerfulness; mildness.
Compla'cent, *a.* showing pleasure or satisfaction; cheerful.
Compla'cently, *ad.* with satisfaction; cheerfully.
Complain, *v.* to express grief, to lament; to murmur; to find fault; to inform against.
Complain'ant, *s.* a plaintiff in a lawsuit.
Complain'er, *s.* one who complains.
Complain'ing, *p. a.* making complaint: *s.* expression of sorrow or injury.
Complaint, *s.* an accusation against; the thing complained of; a lamentation; a malady or disease.
Com'plaisance, -plā-zans, *s.* courteousness; civility.
Com'plaisant, *a.* civil, obliging, polite.
Com'plaisantly, *ad.* civilly, politely.
Com'plement, kom-plē-ment, *s.* the full number.
Complemen'tal, *a.* filling up, completing.
Complemen'tary, *a.* complementary.
Comple'te, *a.* full; finished; perfect: *v.* to fill; to finish; to perfect.
Comple'tely, *ad.* fully; perfectly.
Comple'teness, *s.* state of being completed.
Comple'tion, -shun, *s.* the act of completing; accomplishment; end; perfect state.
Com'plex, *a.* compounded of many parts; not simple; complicated.
Complex'ion, *s.* the hue or colour of the face; temperament or habitude.
Complex'ional, *a.* pertaining to the complexion or temperament.
Complex'ioned, *a.* constituted; tempered.
Complex'ity, *s.* state of being complex.
Com'plexness, *s.* complexity.
Compli'able, *a.* yielding; accommodating.
Compli'ance, *s.* act of complying; submission; acquiescence.
Compli'ant, *a.* bending; yielding; civil.
Com'plicate, *a.* compounded of many parts: *v.* to entangle, to involve; to perplex.
Complica'tion, *s.* an interweaving or entangling of different things together.
Complicity, -plis'-, *s.* the state or condition of being an accomplice.
Com'pliment, *s.* an act or expression of civility: *v.* to pass compliments; to flatter.
Complimen'tal, *a.* implying a compliment.
Complimen'tary, *a.* expressing respect or civility; complimentary.

Com'plot, *s.* a plotting together, a conspiracy.
Complot, *v.* to plot, to conspire.
Comply, *v.* to bend or yield to; to accede to; to acquiesce in; to agree with.
Compo'nent, *a.* forming a compound: *s.* an elementary part of a compound body.
Compōrt, *v.* to bear or carry one's self; to behave; to agree with; to suit.
Compōrt'able, *a.* consistent; suitable.
Compōrt'ment, *s.* behaviour, demeanour.
Com'pos men'tis, *L.* of sound mind.
Compose, -pōz', *v.* to put together, to form a compound; to write as an author; to calm, to settle; to set up in type.
Compo'sed, *p. a.* put together; calm, sedate.
Compo'sedly, kom-pōz'-ed-li, *ad.* calmly; sedately.
Compo'sēdness, *s.* sedateness; tranquillity.
Compo'ser, *s.* one who composes.
Com'posite or **Compos'ite**, *a.* made up of parts; in architecture, applied to the last of the five orders, because its capital is *composed* of the Ionic and Corinthian.
Composition, -zish'un, *s.* the act of composing; the thing composed; a mixture; a written work; adjustment; agreement; settling a debt by paying part.
Compos'itor, *s.* one who sets up or arranges the letters for printing.
Com'pōst, *s.* a mixture; manure.
Composure, kom-pō'-zhūr, *s.* sedateness, calmness.
Compota'tion, *s.* drinking together.
Com'potator, *s.* a fellow toper.
Compound, *v.* to mingle, to combine; to adjust; to come to terms with a debtor.
Com'pound, *s.* a mass of ingredients; a word from two or more words: *a.* not simple, more than one.
Comprehend, *v.* to comprise, to include, to contain; to conceive; to understand.
Comprehen'sible, *a.* that may be comprehended.
Comprehen'sion, *s.* act of comprehending; power of comprehending; capacity; understanding; knowledge; a summary or compendium.
Comprehen'sive, *a.* comprising much.
Comprehen'sively, *ad.* in a comprehensive manner.
Comprehen'siveness, *s.* quality of comprehending or comprising much.
Compress, *v.* to press together; to bring into a narrow compass; to condense.
Compressibil'ity, **Compress'ibleness**, *s.* the quality of being compressible.
Compress'ible, *a.* capable of being compressed into a narrow compass.
Compression, -presh'un, *s.* act of pressing together; state of being compressed.
Compres'sive, *a.* having power to compress.
Compressure, -presh'ūr, *s.* a pressure or forcing together.
Comprise, -priz', *v.* to comprehend; to contain; to include within itself.
Compri'sal, *s.* the act of comprising.
Compri'sing, *p. a.* comprehending, including.
Com'promise, -miz, *v.* to adjust and settle by mutual concessions; to commit one's self by making a concession: *s.* an adjustment or settlement by mutual concessions.
Com'promiser, *s.* one who compromises.

Comptroller, *kon-tro'ler*. See **Controller**.
Compul'sion, *s.* act of compelling; state of being compelled; force; constraint.
Compul'sive, *a.* forcing, constraining.
Compul'siveness, *s.* force, compulsion.
Compul'sory, *a.* forcing, compelling, restraining.
Compul'sorily, *ad.* by compulsion.
Compunc'tion, *s.* remorse; repentance.
Compurga'tion, *s.* a vouching on oath for the credibility or innocence of another.
Com'purga'tor, *s.* one who does so.
Compu'table, *a.* that may be computed.
Compūta'tion, *s.* act of computing; a computation or reckoning.
Compu'te, *v.* to calculate, to reckon; to estimate.
Compu'ter, *s.* a calculator.
Com'rade, *s.* a companion, an associate.
Con, *v.* to know; to study; to learn.
Con, an abbreviation of **Contra**; as "**Pro and Con**" (for and against).
Conacre, *kon-ā'-ker*, *a.* applied to a practice in Ireland of letting small portions of a farm for a single crop.
Concatena'tion, *s.* a series of links united; or of things depending on each other.
Con'cave, *a.* hollow in the inside; arched; opposed to *convex*: *s.* a hollow; an arch or vault.
Concavity, *s.* hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body.
Conca'vo-con'vex, *a.* concave on one side and convex on the other.
Conceal, *v.* to hide; to keep secret.
Conceal'able, *a.* that may be concealed.
Conceal'er, *s.* one who conceals.
Conceal'ment, *s.* the act of hiding; a hiding-place; secrecy; disguise.
Conce'de, *v.* to give up; to admit as true, just, or proper.
Conceit, *kon-sēt'*, *s.* a conception; fancy; imagination; a fantastic notion; opinionative pride; vanity: *v.* to imagine; to fancy.
Conceited, *a.* full of conceit; vain.
Conceitedly, *ad.* in a conceited manner.
Conceit'edness, *s.* conceit; vanity.
Conceive, *-cēv'*, *v.* to take in with; to form a conception; to think; to comprehend; to become pregnant.
Conceiv'able, *a.* that may be conceived.
Conceiv'ably, *ad.* in a conceivable manner.
Concen'trate, or **Con'centrate**, *v.* to bring to a common centre or point; to bring to a closer union; to condense so as to make stronger.
Concentra'tion, *s.* the act of concentrating; collectedness of ideas.
Concen'trativeness, *s.* the power or faculty of concentrating the ideas on any subject or study.
Concen'tre, *-ter*, *v.* to tend to a common centre.
Concen'tric, **Concen'trical**, *a.* having one common centre.
Concentricity, *-tris'i-ti*, *s.* the state of being concentric.
Concep'tion, *s.* the act of conceiving; that which is conceived; a notion or idea.
Concep'tive, *a.* capable of conceiving.
Concern, *v.* to belong to; to interest; to affect; to make anxious: *s.* an affair; business; interest; anxiety.

Concern'edly, *ad.* with affection or interest.
Concern'ing, *prep.* relating to; regarding.
Concern'ment, *s.* a concern; business; care.
Con'cert, *s.* agreement in any plan or undertaking; accordance; harmony; a musical entertainment.
Concert, *v.* to plan with; to settle privately.
Concert'ed, *p. a.* planned; agreed upon.
Concertina, *-tēn'a*, *s.* a musical instrument.
Concession, *kon-sesh'un*, *s.* act of yielding; that which is yielded; a grant.
Conces'sive, *a.* implying concession.
Conces'sively, *ad.* by way of concession.
Concessionary, *kon-sesh'un-ar-i*, *a.* given by concession.
Conch, *kōngk*, *s.* a marine shell; a concave surface in a building; the apse or domed semi-circular or polygonal termination at the choir or east end of a church.
Conchoid, *kōngk'oid*, *s.* a sort of shell-shaped curve.
Conchoid'al, *a.* shaped like a conch.
Conchologist, *-kol'-*, *s.* one versed in the natural history of shells.
Conchology, *s.* the science or doctrine of shells.
Concierge, *kon-si-ārj*, *Fr. s.* the porter or doorkeeper of a hotel, house, or prison.
Concil'iate, *v.* to reconcile; to gain over by kindness.
Concilia'tion, *s.* the act of conciliating.
Concil'iator, *s.* one who conciliates.
Concil'iatory, *a.* tending to conciliate.
Concise, *kon-sis'*, *a.* brief, short, contracted.
Conci'sely, *ad.* briefly, shortly.
Conci'seness, *s.* brevity, shortness.
Con'clāve, *s.* an assembly of cardinals: *a.* a close or private assembly.
Conclu'de, *v.* to shut up; to bring to an end; to determine.
Conclu'ding, *p. a.* closing; ending; final.
Conclu'sion, *s.* the close; the end; an inference.
Conclu'sive, *-siv*, *a.* closing debate; decisive; consequential.
Conclu'sively, *ad.* decisively.
Conclu'siveness, *s.* the quality of being conclusive.
Concoct, *v.* to seethe or cook; to digest in the stomach; to mature or prepare.
Concoct'ion, *s.* the act of concocting.
Concoct'ive, *a.* tending to concoct.
Concom'itance, **Concom'itancy**, *s.* being together with another thing.
Concom'itant, *a.* accompanying, joined to: *s.* an accompanying circumstance.
Concom'itantly, *ad.* concurrently.
Con'cord, *s.* agreement, union, harmony.
Concord'ance, *s.* agreement; a dictionary or index to the Scriptures, or to any author.
Concord'ancy, *s.* concordance.
Concord'ant, *a.* agreeing; harmonious.
Concord'antly, *ad.* in accord with.
Concer'dat, *s.* a compact; a convention or treaty between the Pope and a sovereign prince.
Con'course, *-kōrs*, *s.* a great number of persons assembled together; a meeting.
Concres'cence, *s.* a growing together; increase by the union of several particles.
Con'crète, *a.* formed by concretion; in logic, existing in its subject, not *abstract*: *s.* a mass formed by concretion.
Concre'te, *v.* to unite into a mass.

Concrete, *ad.* in a concrete manner.
Concrete, *s.* state of being concrete.
Concretion, *s.* the act of concreting; a mass concreted.
Concrete, *a.* causing to concrete.
Concubinage, *s.* the act or state of living as man and wife without marriage.
Concubine, *s.* a woman who lives with a man as his wife without being married to him.
Concupiscence, *s.* irregular desire; lust.
Concur, *v.* to meet in one point; to agree with; to contribute with joint power.
Concurrence, **Concurrence**, *s.* union; agreement; joint action.
Concurrent, *a.* coming together; acting in conjunction.
Concurrently, *ad.* unitedly; in concert.
Concussion, *s.* act of shaking; state of being shaken; a shock.
Concussive, *a.* causing concussion.
Condemn, -dem', *v.* to pass sentence on; to pronounce to be wrong; to blame; to disapprove of.
Condemnable, -dem'-na-bl, *a.* culpable, blamable.
Condemnation, *s.* act of condemning; state of being condemned; a sentence of punishment.
Condemnatory, *a.* passing condemnation.
Condemner, -dem'-ner, *s.* one that condemns.
Condensable, *a.* that may be condensed.
Condense, *v.* to make thick or dense.
Condensation, *s.* the act of condensing; the state of being condensed.
Condense, kōn-dens', *v.* to make thick or dense.
Condenser, *s.* he, or that which condenses; a vessel for condensing air or steam.
Condescend, kon-de-send', *v.* to descend from the privileges of superior rank; to submit to be treated as an equal by an inferior; to stoop.
Condescending, *p. a.* yielding to inferiors; obliging.
Condescendingly, *ad.* in a condescending manner.
Condescension, *s.* act of condescending; courtesy to inferiors.
Condign, -dīn', *a.* deserved, merited.
Con'diment, *s.* a seasoning, sauce, pickle.
Condition, -dīsh'un, *s.* state; quality; temper; rank or station; stipulation; terms of a contract; *v.* to make terms; to stipulate.
Conditional, -dīsh'-, *a.* containing or depending on conditions.
Conditionality, *s.* the quality of being conditional.
Conditionally, *ad.* on conditions.
Conditioned, -dīsh'und, *p. a.* stipulated; having certain qualities, good or bad.
Condolatory, *a.* expressing condolence.
Condole, *v.* to lament or mourn with.
Condolent, *s.* condolence, by sympathy.
Condolence, *s.* act of condoling; grief for the sorrow of another; sympathy.
Condonation, *s.* the act of pardoning; pardon.
Condone, *v.* to pardon.
Condor, *s.* a large kind of vulture.
Conduce, *v.* to lead or tend to; to contribute to.
Conducible, *a.* tending to some end; promoting.
Conducive, *a.* tending to conduce; promoting.
Conduct, *s.* behaviour; demeanour; guidance; management; economy.

Conduct, *v.* to lead; to guide; to manage; to behave.
Conducting, *p. a.* leading; managing.
Conductivity, *s.* the quality of conducting.
Conductor, *s.* one who or that which conducts; a leader; a guard in a railway train, &c.
Conduit, kun'dit, *s.* a water-pipe, a canal.
Cone, *s.* a solid figure tapering regularly to a point from a curved base; the conical fruit of the pine, fir, &c.
Coney. See Cony.
Confabulate, *v.* to chat with.
Confabulation, *s.* familiar talk or chat.
Confect, *s.* a confection or sweetmeat.
Confect, *v.* to preserve with sugar.
Confection, *s.* anything prepared with sugar; a sweetmeat.
Confectioner, *s.* a maker or seller of sweetmeats.
Confectionery, *s.* sweetmeats in general; a place for the sale of sweetmeats.
Confederacy, *s.* a league; federal compact.
Confederate, *v.* to join in a league: *a.* united in a league: *s.* an ally or accomplice.
Confederation, *s.* act of confederating; alliance by league; parties in alliance.
Confer, *v.* to discourse with; to bestow.
Conference, *s.* a formal discourse.
Confess, *v.* to acknowledge or make known; to acknowledge as a fault or a sin.
Confessedly, -fes'-edli, *ad.* avowedly.
Confession, -fesh'un, *s.* act of confessing; an avowal or acknowledgment.
Confessional, *s.* the box in which the confessor sits to hear confessions.
Confessor, or **Confessor**, *s.* one who hears confessions; one who professes his faith in the Christian religion.
Confidant, or **Confidant**, *s. mas.* Confidante, -dant', *s. fem.* one trusted with a secret; a bosom friend.
Confide, *v.* to trust in, to rely upon.
Confidence, *s.* firm belief; reliance; trust; assurance; boldness.
Confident, *a.* having full belief; trusting; positive; bold.
Confidential, *a.* trusty, faithful; private.
Confidentially, *ad.* in confidence.
Confidently, *a.* without doubt or fear.
Configuration, *s.* the form of various parts adapted to each other; relative position or aspect of the planets.
Confineable, *a.* that may be limited.
Confine, *s.* a limit, border, or boundary.
Confine, *v.* to bound or limit; to restrain; to imprison.
Confinement, *s.* act of confining; state of being confined; restraint; imprisonment; childbirth.
Confirm, -ferm', *v.* to make firm or certain; to strengthen or establish; to ratify; to admit to full privileges in the Episcopal Church by imposition of a bishop's hands; to administer confirmation.
Confirmable, *a.* that may be confirmed.
Confirmation, *s.* act of confirming; that which confirms or convinces; a proof; a ratification; one of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church. See under **Sacrament**.
Confirmative, *a.* having power to confirm.
Confirmatory, *a.* affording confirmation.
Confiscate, or **Confiscate**, *v.* to forfeit to the public treasury: *a.* forfeited to the state.

connective, *a.* having the power of connecting: *s.* a word that connects.
connectively, *ad.* in conjunction.
connection. See **Connection**.
connivance, *s.* the act of winking at a fault; voluntary blindness to a fault.
connive, *v.* to wink at a fault.
conniver, *s.* one that connives.
connisseur, *kon-nis-ser'*, *s.* a skilful judge.
connubial, *a.* relating to marriage.
conoid, *s.* a figure resembling a cone.
conquer, *kong'ker*, *v.* to vanquish, to subdue; to overcome; to surmount.
conquerable, *a.* that may be conquered.
conqueror, *s.* one who conquers, a victor.
conquest, *kong'kwest*, *s.* a victory; that which is gained by conquering.
conanguineous, *-gwin'-ē-us*, *a.* related by blood.
conanguinity, *s.* relationship by blood.
conscience, *kon'shens*, *s.* the faculty which judges of our own conduct with reference to some standard of right and wrong; the moral sense; justice; equity.
conscientious, *kon-shi-en'shus*, *a.* acting in accordance with the dictates of conscience; scrupulous; just.
conscientiously, *ad.* in a conscientious manner.
conscientiousness, *s.* scrupulous regard to the dictates of conscience.
concionable, *kōn'-shun-abl*, *a.* reasonable; just.
conscious, *kōn'shus*, *a.* inwardly persuaded; privy to or apprised of.
consciously, *ad.* with inward persuasion.
consciousness, *s.* perception; the knowledge which the mind has of its own operations.
Con'script, *a.* written down or enrolled: *s.* one drawn by lot, and enrolled to serve in the French army. The *Conscript Fathers* were the enrolled senators of ancient Rome.
Conscrip'tion, *s.* an enrolling or registering.
Con'secrate, *v.* to make sacred, to devote to sacred uses; to dedicate solemnly: *a.* consecrated, made sacred.
Consecra'tion, *s.* the act or ceremony of consecrating.
Consec'utive, *a.* following in a train; uninterrupted; successive; consequential.
Consec'utively, *ad.* in a consecutive manner.
Consec'utiveness, *s.* state or quality of being consecutive.
Consent, *v.* to think with another; to agree with; to yield when one might refuse; to accede: *s.* a yielding to what is proposed; agreement of mind; acquiescence.
Consentane'ity, *s.* reciprocal agreement.
Consenta'nēous, *a.* agreeable to; consistent with.
Consentient, *kon-sen'-shi-ent*, *a.* agreeing in opinion.
Con'sequence, *s.* that which follows; an effect; an inference; importance; influence.
Con'sequent, *a.* following as an effect or inference: *s.* an effect or inference.
Consequen'tial, *-shal*, *a.* following as the effect; important; conceited; pompous.
Consequen'tially, *ad.* by consequence; with assumed importance.
Con'sequentially, *ad.* in consequence of something; therefore.

Conserva'tion, *s.* the act of preserving; preservation from loss or injury.
Conser'vative, *a.* having power to preserve: *s.* one who wishes to preserve the constitution in the present state.
Con'serva'tor, or **Conserv'ator**, *s.* a preserver; a keeper.
Conserv'atory, *s.* a place for preserving things; a greenhouse for exotic plants: *a.* having the power or quality of preserving.
Conserve, *-serv'*, *v.* to preserve or candy fruit.
Con'serve, *s.* a sweetmeat, preserved fruit.
Consider, *v.* to think upon with care; to ponder; to deliberate; to have regard to; to requite.
Consider'able, *a.* worthy of being considered; of some importance; more than a little.
Consider'ably, *ad.* in a considerable degree.
Consider'ate, *a.* given to consideration; thoughtful; prudent; moderate.
Consider'ately, *ad.* in a considerate manner.
Considera'tion, *s.* the act of considering; serious thought; prudence; importance; regard; recompense; that which forms the reason or basis of a contract.
Consign, *-sīn'*, *v.* to transfer or make over to another formally.
Consignee, *kon-sin-ē'*, *s.* one to whom goods for sale are consigned.
Consign'er, **Consign'or**, *s.* one who makes a consignment.
Consignment, *-sīn'-*, *s.* the act of consigning; goods consigned.
Consist, *v.* to stand together; to subsist; to be made up of; to agree.
Consis'tence, **Consis'tency**, *s.* degree of density; substance; agreement with; uniformity.
Consistent, *a.* standing or agreeing together; firm; uniform.
Consist'ently, *ad.* in a consistent manner.
Consisto'rial, *a.* relating to a consistory.
Consistory, *s.* an ecclesiastical court.
Conso'lable, *a.* that which admits comfort.
Consola'tion, *s.* alleviation of misery.
Consol'atory, *a.* giving consolation.
Conso'le, *v.* to comfort, to solace.
Con'sōle, *s.* a bracket to support something; an ornament on the key of an arch.
Conso'ler, *s.* one who gives comfort.
Con'sōle-table, *s.* an ornamental table having one side supported by a console or bracket.
Consol'idate, *v.* to make solid or firm; to unite into one.
Consol'idated Fund, *s.* a fund formed from certain portions of the joint revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, appropriated to the payment of the Civil List and other specified purposes.
Consolida'tion, *s.* the act of consolidating; the state of being consolidated.
Con'sols or **Consols**, *s. pl.* (*consolidated funds*), three per cent. annuities secured by the Government.
Con'sonance, **Con'sonancy**, *s.* agreement of sound; union; harmony.
Con'sonant, *a.* sounding or agreeing with; consistent: *s.* a letter which cannot be sounded by itself.
Con'sonantly, *ad.* consistently, agreeably.
Con'sort, *s.* a wife or husband, especially of a king or queen; a companion.

Consort', *v.* to associate with, to join.
Conspicu'ity, *s.* clearness, brightness.
Conspic'uous, *a.* obvious to the sight; distinguished, eminent.
Conspic'uously, *ad.* so as to be clearly seen; eminently.
Conspic'uousness, *s.* clearness; eminence.
Conspir'acy, *s.* a plot; a lawless combination.
Conspira'tion, *s.* the act of conspiring; a conspiracy.
Conspir'ator, **Conspi'rer**, *s.* a plotter.
Conspire, *v.* to concert a crime; to plot; to concur to one end; to tend.
Con'stable, *s.* a peace-officer, a policeman.
Constab'ulary, *a.* relating to the police.
Con'stancy, *s.* quality of being constant; firmness of mind; stability; continuance.
Con'stant, *a.* firm; fixed; unchangeable; faithful in affection.
Con'stantly, *ad.* with constancy; invariably.
Constella'tion, *s.* a cluster of fixed stars.
Consterna'tion, *s.* terror; astonishment.
Con'stipāte, *v.* to thicken; to make costive.
Constipa'tion, *s.* condensation; costiveness.
Constit'üency, *s.* the entire body of constituents or electors.
Constit'üent, *a.* constituting or forming; elemental; essential: *s.* the person or thing that constitutes; an elector.
Con'stitute, *v.* to set or fix; to establish; to appoint; to depute; to empower.
Constitu'tion, *s.* the act of constituting; the thing constituted, as the corporeal frame; temperament of the body or mind; a system of fundamental principles and laws for the government of a nation, state, community, or society; a particular ordinance.
Constitutional, -shün-al, *a.* according to the constitution; inherent in the constitution.
Constitu'tionalist, *s.* a supporter of the constitution.
Constitu'tionally, *ad.* agreeably to the constitution.
Con'stitütive, *a.* constituent; that constitutes or establishes.
Constrain', *v.* to compel, to force, to press.
Constrainedly, -ed-ly, *ad.* by constraint.
Constraint', *s.* compulsion, confinement.
Constrict', *v.* to bind, to contract.
Constric'tion, *s.* contraction, compression.
Constric'tive, *a.* binding, contracting.
Constric'tor, *s.* he or that which compresses.
 See **Boa**.
Constringe, kon-strinj', *v.* to bind; to compress.
Constrin'gent, -jent, *a.* binding; contracting.
Construct', *v.* to form or put together the parts of a thing; to build; to compose.
Construc'tion, *s.* the act of constructing; that which is constructed; a structure; the arrangement of words in a sentence; interpretation or meaning.
Construc'tional, *a.* relating to the interpretation.
Construc'tive, *a.* created or formed by construction; not expressed but inferred.
Construc'tively, *ad.* by way of construction.
Construc'tiveness, *s.* the faculty of constructing.
Construc'tor, *s.* one who constructs.
Construe, kon'-stroo, *v.* to translate; to explain.
Consubstan'tial, *a.* of the same substance or essence.

Consubstantiality, -shl'al'-l-tl, *s.* existence of more than one body in the same substance.
Consubstantiation, -shl-'ä'shun, *s.* the union of the body and blood of our Saviour in the Eucharist, with the substance of bread and wine; according to the doctrine of Luther.
Consuetude, con'swë-, *s.* custom, usage.
Consuetu'dinal, *a.* customary.
Con'sul, *s.* one of the chief magistrates of ancient Rome; an officer appointed to protect the commerce of his nation in foreign ports.
Con'sular, *a.* belonging to a consul.
Con'sulāte, **Con'sulāship**, *s.* office of consul.
Consult', *v.* to ask advice of; to take counsel together; to deliberate in common.
Consulta'tion, *s.* the act of consulting.
Consult'ative, *a.* having power to consult; relating to consultation.
Consu'mable, *a.* that may be consumed.
Consume, *v.* to waste, to spend; to destroy; to waste away; to be exhausted.
Consu'mer, *s.* one who consumes.
Consum'māte, *v.* to complete; to perfect: *a.* complete, finished, perfect.
Consum'mately, *ad.* completely.
Consumma'tion, *s.* the act of consummating; completion; perfection; end of life.
Consumption, -sum'shun, *s.* the act of consuming; the state of being consumed; a decline or wasting disease; phthisis.
Consump'tive, *a.* wasting; diseased with consumption.
Consump'tively, *ad.* tending to consumption.
Consump'tiveness, *s.* tendency to consumption.
Con'tact, *s.* touch; close union.
Conta'gion, -jun, *s.* the communication of disease by contact or near approach; infection; pestilence.
Conta'gious, -jus, *a.* containing or producing contagion.
Conta'giousness, *s.* the quality of being contagious.
Contain', *v.* to hold, as a vessel; to comprise; to restrain.
Contain'able, *a.* that can be contained.
Contam'inate, *v.* to defile, to corrupt.
Contamina'tion, *s.* defilement, taint.
Contemn, -tem', *s.* to regard with contempt; to despise; to scorn. *Participles*, **Contemned**, -temd', **Contemning**, -tem'-ing.
Contemner, -tem'ner, *s.* one who contemns; a scoffer.
Contem'plate or **Con'template**, *v.* to dwell upon in thought; to meditate; to intend.
Contempla'tion, *s.* the act of contemplating; meditation.
Contem'plātive, *a.* given to contemplation; thoughtful.
Contem'platively, *ad.* with contemplation; thoughtfully.
Contem'plativeness, *s.* disposition to contemplate.
Contempora'nëous, *a.* living or existing at the same time.
Contem'pörāry, *s.* one who lives at the same time with another: *a.* living at the same time.
Contempt, kon-temt', *s.* scorn, disdain; disobedience to the rules or orders of a court of law.

Contemptible, *a.* deserving contempt.
Contemptibleness, *s.* meanness; baseness.
Contemptibly, *ad.* in a contemptible manner.
Contemptuous, *a.* showing contempt or scorn.
Contemptuously, *ad.* scornfully.
Contemptuousness, *s.* tending to contempt.
Contend, *v.* to strive with, to contest.
Content, *a.* having contentment; satisfied; quiet; easy: *s.* moderate happiness; rest or quietness of mind; satisfaction; acquiescence: *v.* to satisfy; to gratify or please.
Contented, *p. a.* satisfied; quiet in mind; pleased.
Contentedly, *ad.* in a contented manner.
Contentedness, *s.* state of being content.
Contention, *s.* strife, debate, contest.
Contentious, -shus, *a.* quarrelsome, perverse.
Contentiously, *ad.* quarrelsomely.
Contentiousness, *s.* quarrelsomeness.
Contentment, *s.* state of being content.
Contents or **Con'tents**, *s. pl.* what is contained in anything; the amount; the heads of a book; an index.
Con'terminal, **Con'termious**, *a.* bordering upon; having the same limit.
Contest, *s.* a dispute, a debate; a battle.
Contest, *v.* to dispute, to contend, to vie with.
Contestable, *a.* that may be contested.
Contestingly, *ad.* in a contending manner.
Con'text, *s.* the series of a discourse; the parts that precede and follow the sentence quoted: *a.* knit or woven together.
Con'texture, *s.* an interweaving or joining together of a discourse; the texture.
Contigu'ity, *s.* contact; close position.
Contig'uous, *a.* meeting so as to touch.
Contig'uously, *ad.* in close junction.
Contig'uousness, *s.* the being contiguous.
Con'tinence, **Con'tinency**, *s.* restraint; moderation; forbearance; chastity.
Continent, *s.* a large extent of land containing many countries: *a.* chaste.
Continen'tal, *a.* relating to a continent.
Con'tinently, *ad.* chastely; temperately.
Contin'gence, -jens, **Contin'gency**, *s.* a casualty or event which happens by chance.
Contin'gent, -jent, *a.* happening by chance; depending upon something else; uncertain: *s.* a thing dependent on chance; a proportion that falls to any one upon a division; the proportion of troops furnished, &c.
Contin'gently, *ad.* by chance; accidentally.
Con'tinual, *a.* incessant; uninterrupted, perpetual.
Con'tinually, *ad.* incessantly; perpetually.
Con'tinuance, *s.* the state or time of continuing; uninterrupted succession; duration; abode or stay.
Con'tinua'tion, *s.* the act of continuing; constant succession; extension in a line or series.
Con'tinua'tive, *a.* that continues.
Con'tinua'tor, *s.* one who continues what has been begun.
Con'tinue, *v.* to remain in the same state or place; to last; to persevere; to protract; to extend.
Con'tinuedly, -d-d-ly, *ad.* without interruption.
Con'tinuity, *s.* uninterrupted connection.
Con'tinuous, *a.* joined together; without interruption.

Con'tinuously, *ad.* uninterruptedly.
Contort, *v.* to twist together; to writhe.
Contor'tion, -shun, *s.* act of twisting or writhing; a drawing awry.
Contour, -toor', *s.* the outline of a figure.
Con'tra, *L. prep.* against.
Con'trabad, *a.* prohibited; illegal: *s.* illegal traffic.
Con'trabadist, *s.* a smuggler.
Con'tract, *s.* an agreement; a compact.
Contract, *v.* to draw together or, nearer; to shorten or abbreviate; to make a compact or bargain; to affiancé or betroth.
Contracted, *p. a.* drawn together; abridged; narrow; illiberal.
Contractedly, *ad.* in a contracted manner.
Contractedness, *s.* state of being contracted.
Contractible, *a.* capable of contraction.
Contractibility, **Contractibleness**, *s.* capability of being contracted.
Contractile, *a.* tending to or having the power of contraction.
Contractil'ity, *s.* the quality of being contractile.
Con'trac'tion, *s.* the act of contracting; the state of being contracted; a shrinking; an abbreviation.
Con'trac'tor, *s.* one who contracts; one who undertakes to do a certain work for a fixed sum.
Con'tra-dance, *s.* a dance in opposite lines; now generally written country-dance, which see.
Contradict, *v.* to oppose verbally; to deny.
Contradic'tion, *s.* denial, contrariety.
Contradic'torily, *ad.* inconsistently.
Contradic'toriness, *s.* blunt opposition.
Contradic'tory, *a.* opposite to; inconsistent with: *s.* a contrary proposition.
Contradistin'ction, *s.* a distinction by opposite qualities.
Contradistin'guish, *v.* to distinguish by opposite qualities.
Con'trāl'to, *It. s.* a term in music, the counter-tenor.
Con'trāries, -ēz, *s. pl.* contrary propositions.
Contrari'ety, *s.* opposition; inconsistency.
Con'trarily, *ad.* in a manner contrary.
Con'trariness, *s.* contrariety; repugnance.
Con'trary, *a.* opposite; contradictory.
Contrast, *v.* to place in opposition, so as to exhibit the difference.
Con'trast, *s.* opposition in things of a like kind.
Contravalla'tion, *s.* a counter-fortification against the sallies of the besieged.
Con'trave'ne, *v.* to hinder, to oppose.
Con'traven'tion, *s.* obstruction, opposition.
Contrib'utary. See **Contributory**.
Contrib'ute, *v.* to give to a common stock; to bear a part; to conduce.
Contrib'ution, *s.* the act of contributing; that which is contributed; a collection; a levy.
Contrib'utional, *a.* furnishing contributions.
Contrib'utive, *a.* contributing to or promoting the same design.
Contrib'utor, *s.* one who contributes.
Contrib'utory, *a.* contributing to; paying tribute.
Con'trite, *a.* truly penitent, very sorrowful.
Con'tritely, *ad.* penitently; with sorrow.
Con'triteness, *s.* sorrow for sin; penitence.
Con'trition, -trish'un, *s.* sorrow for sin; penitence.
Con'trivance, *s.* a plan, a scheme, an art.

Contrí've, *v.* to invent ; to plan ; to devise.
Contrí'ver, *s.* an inventor, a schemer.
Contról, *s.* check ; restraint ; power ; authority : *v.* to check ; to restrain ; to govern.
Contróllable, *a.* subject to control.
Contróller, *s.* one who controls ; an officer who examines the accounts of the collectors of public moneys ; formerly *Comptroller*.
Contróllership, *s.* the office of a controller.
Controver'sial, -shal, *a.* relating to controversy.
Controver'sialist, *s.* a disputant.
Con'troversy, *s.* a literary, scientific, or theological dispute ; a disputation ; a contest.
Con'trovert, *v.* to dispute in writing ; to debate ; to contest.
Controvertible, *a.* that may be controverted.
Contúma'cious, *a.* obstinate ; disobedient.
Contúma'ciously, *ad.* with contumacy.
Contúma'ciousness, *s.* obstinacy.
Con'túmācy, *s.* obstinate disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.
Contúme'lious, -mē'-li-us, *a.* insolently reproachful.
Cōntúme'liously, *ad.* with contumely.
Contúme'liousness, *s.* insolent reproach.
Contumely, kon'-tū-mel-i, *s.* rude and insolent reproach or abuse.
Contuse, kon-tūz', *v.* to beat together ; to bruise.
Contu'sion, *s.* the act of bruising ; a bruise.
Conun'drum, *s.* a quibble, a riddle.
Convalesce, -les', *v.* to recover health after sickness.
Convalescence, -les-', *s.* a recovery of health.
Convalescent, -les'-ent, *a.* recovering health : *s.* one recovering from sickness.
Conve'ction, *s.* the act of conveying.
Conve'ne, *v.* to call together, to assemble.
Conve'ner, *s.* one who convenes.
Convenience, -vén'-yens, **Convén'ieney**, *s.* fitness ; commodiousness ; accommodation ; ease.
Convenient, -vén'-yent, *a.* fit, suitable, well adapted.
Conve'niently, *ad.* commodiously, fitly.
Con'vent, *s.* a community of persons devoted to religious seclusion.
Conven'ticle, *s.* a dissenting place of worship, but offensively applied.
Conven'tion, *s.* an assembly ; a contract or agreement for a limited time.
Conven'tional, *a.* agreed on by compact ; stipulated ; tacitly understood.
Conven'tionalism, *s.* a conventional phrase, form, or ceremony.
Conventional'ity, *s.* a conventional term or custom.
Conven'tionary, *a.* settled by contract.
Conven'tual, *a.* belonging to a convent.
Converge, -verj', *v.* to tend to one point.
Convergence, *s.* a tendency to one point.
Conver'gent, **Converging**, *a.* tending to one point from different places.
Conver'sable, *a.* fit for conversation ; sociable.
Conver'sableness, *s.* fluency ; sociableness.
Con'versant, *a.* familiar with.
Conversa'tion, *s.* familiar or mutual discourse ; talk ; intercourse.
Conversa'tional, *a.* pertaining to conversation ; colloquial.
Conversa'tionalist, **Conversa'tionist**, *s.* an adept in conversation.

Conversazione, -sat-ze-ō'nā, *It. s.* a meeting of company for conversation.
Con'verse, *a.* reciprocal or opposite : *s.* conversation ; in logic, an inverted or reciprocal proposition.
Conver'se, *v.* to talk familiarly with.
Con'versely, *ad.* by a change of order or place ; reciprocally ; contrarily.
Conver'sion, *s.* the act of converting ; a change from one state or form into another ; change from one religion to another.
Con'vert, *s.* one who is converted.
Convert, *v.* to change or turn into another form, state, or religion.
Convert'er, *s.* one who makes converts.
Convertibil'ity, *s.* the being convertible.
Convertible, *a.* that may be converted.
Convert'ibly, *ad.* reciprocally.
Con'vex, *a.* rising in a roundish form on the outside ; spherical ; opposed to *concave*.
Convex'ity, **Con'vexness**, *s.* spheroidal protuberance.
Con'vexly, *ad.* in a convex form.
Convey, kon-vā', *v.* to carry, to transmit, to impart.
Convey'able, *a.* that may be conveyed.
Convey'ance, *s.* the act of conveying ; that which conveys ; a deed or writing by which property is transferred.
Convey'ancer, *s.* a lawyer who draws up deeds by which property is transferred.
Convey'ancing, *s.* the business or profession of a conveyancer.
Convey'er, *s.* one who carries or transmits.
Convict, *v.* to detect ; to prove guilty.
Con'vict, *s.* one convicted of a crime.
Convic'tion, *s.* a finding guilty ; full proof ; strong belief.
Convic'tive, *a.* tending to convict.
Convin'ce, *v.* to satisfy to the truth or fact ; to subdue by evidence ; to persuade.
Convin'cible, *a.* that may be convinced.
Convin'cing, *p. a.* persuading by proof.
Convin'cingly, *ad.* in a convincing manner.
Convin'cingness, *s.* the power of convincing.
Conviv'ial, -i-al, *a.* festive ; social, jovial.
Convivial'ity, *s.* festive mirth ; convivial disposition ; sociability.
Convoca'tion, *s.* the act of calling together ; an ecclesiastical assembly.
Convo'ke, *v.* to summon or call together.
Con'voluted, **Con'volute**, *a.* rolled upon itself, twisted.
Convolu'tion, *s.* a rolling together ; a winding or twisting.
Convol've, *v.* to roll together, or one part upon another.
Convolv'ulus, *s.* a genus of plants or shrubs, the bindweed.
Convoy, *v.* to accompany for defence.
Con'voy, *s.* an attendance for defence.
Convul'se, *v.* to affect by spasms ; to affect by irregular and violent motion.
Convul'sion, *s.* a violent spasm ; any irregular and violent motion ; commotion.
Convul'sive, -siv, *a.* producing spasms ; attended with convulsions.
Convul'sively, *ad.* in a convulsive manner.
Co'ny, **Co'ney**, *s.* a rabbit ; a simpleton.
Coo, *v.* to cry as a dove or pigeon.

Cook, *s.* one who dresses victuals: *v.* to dress or prepare victuals.
Cookery, *s.* the art of dressing victuals.
Cool, *v.* to grow or become cool; to make cool; to allay heat, to quiet passion: *a.* somewhat cold; indifferent to; displeased with: *s.* moderate coldness; indifference.
Cool-headed, *a.* not easily excited.
Coolie, *s.* an East Indian carrier or porter.
Cooling, *p. a.* making or growing cool; refreshing.
Coolish, *a.* somewhat cool.
Coolly, *ad.* in a cool manner.
Coolness, *s.* moderate cold; want of ardour or affection; a slight misunderstanding.
Coon, *s.* refuse greasy matter, such as collects in the boxes of wheels; soot, smoke-black, coal-dust.
Coomb, *koom*, **Comb**, *köm*, *s.* a corn measure of four bushels.
Coop, *s.* a wooden cage for poultry; a barrel: *v.* to put into a coop; to confine.
Cooper, *s.* a maker of coops or barrels.
Cooperage, *s.* the price for cooper's work; the work or workshop of a cooper.
Co-operate, *v.* to work together; to labour with another for the same end.
Co-operation, *s.* the act of co-operating; joint labour for the same end.
Co-operator, *s.* one that co-operates.
Copery, *s.* the art of making casks.
Co-ordinate, *a.* holding the same rank.
Co-ordinately, *ad.* with equal rank.
Co-ordina'tion, *s.* equality in rank.
Coot, *s.* a small black waterfowl.
Cop, *obs. s.* the head, the top of anything.
Copaiba, *Copaiv'a*, *s.* a liquid resinous juice obtained from a tree in S. America; used medically.
Copal, *s.* the concrete juice of a Mexican tree, used for varnishing.
-Copart'ner, *s.* a joint partner in business.
Copart'nership, *s.* joint partnership.
Cope, *s.* a cover for the head; a sacerdotal vestment; an arch-work over a door: *v.* to cover as with a cope.
Cope (with), *v.* to contend with; to oppose with success.
Copeck, *s.* a Russian copper coin, equal to about a farthing and a half.
Copernican, *a.* relating to the astronomical system of Copernicus.
Copstone, *s.* the head or top stone.
Copier, *s.* one who copies or imitates.
Coping, *s.* the covering of a wall.
Copious, *a.* abundant, plentiful, full.
Copiously, *ad.* in a copious manner.
Copiousness, *s.* abundance.
Copped, *köpt*, *a.* rising to a top or head.
Copper, *s.* a metal of a reddish colour; a large copper boiler: *a.* consisting of copper: *v.* to cover with copper.
Copperas, *s.* a metallic salt, sulphate of iron or green vitriol.
Copper-bot'tomed, *a.* having a bottom sheathed with copper.
Copperish, *a.* containing or like copper.
Copper-nose, *s.* a red nose.
Copper-plate, *s.* an impression from a figure engraved on copper; the plate on which anything is engraved for printing.

Cop'ersmith, *s.* one who works in copper.
Cop'ery, *a.* tasting of or like copper.
Cop'ice, *-pis*, **Copse**, *s.* a wood of small growth.
Coprolite, *s.* the petrified dung of fishes, reptiles, or other animals.
Cop'tic, *s.* the language of the Copts or ancient Egyptians: *a.* relating to the Copts.
Cop'ula, *s.* the word which joins the subject and predicate in a proposition.
Cop'ulate, *v.* to connect, to unite; to come together sexually: *a.* joined.
Copula'tion, *s.* the act of joining; connection.
Cop'ulative, *a.* joining together: *s.* a copulative conjunction.
Cop'y, *s.* a manuscript, an imitation, a pattern to write after; a duplicate of any original writing, or of a picture; manuscript for printing: *v.* to transcribe; to imitate.
Cop'y-book, *s.* a book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.
Cop'yhold, *s.* a tenure under the lord of a manor, held by the copy of a court-roll.
Cop'yholder, *s.* one having copyhold land.
Cop'yist, *s.* a transcriber, a copier.
Cop'yright, *s.* the right of property in a literary work vested in the author or his representatives; the exclusive right of printing and publishing copies of any literary work, print, or engraving.
Coquet, *ko-ket'*, *v.* to act like a coquette.
Coquet'ry, *s.* deceit or trifling in love; affectation.
Coquette, *ko-ket'*, *s.* a vain, gay woman, who by various arts endeavours to attract admirers and rejects them for others; a jilt.
Coquet'tish, *a.* practising coquetry.
Cor'acle, *s.* a kind of light boat made by stretching a hide or leather over a frame of wicker-work.
Cor'al, *s.* the shells of a kind of marine insects or animals, of which there are three kinds, red, white, and black; a child's toy: *a.* made of coral.
Cor'alline, *a.* consisting of coral: *s.* a kind of marine plant formed by insects.
Cor'allite, *s.* a petrification like coral.
Cor'alloid, *a.* having the form of coral.
Cor'al-rag, *s.* a fossil like coral.
Cor'al-tree, *s.* an American tree, with beautiful scarlet flowers.
Cor'anach. See **Coronach**.
Cor'ban, *s.* an alms-basket; an alms.
Cor'bel, *-bel*, *s.* a basket of earth used in numbers as a defence (*Fortification*).
Cor'bel, *s.* in architecture, the representation of a basket; the base of the Corinthian column; a niche for figures.
Cord, *s.* a thicker kind of string, a rope: *v.* to tie or fasten with a cord.
Cord'age, *s.* cords or ropes collectively; the ropes of a ship.
Cor'däte, *Cor'däted*, *a.* in the form of a heart.
Cord'ed, *p. a.* bound with cord; stripped or furrowed as with cords.
Cordelier, *kord-e-lër'*, *s.* a Franciscan friar (from the knotted cord worn as a girdle).
Cord'ial, *-yal*, *a.* proceeding from the heart; sincere; reviving: *s.* a medicine or drink for reviving or exhilarating the spirits.
Cordial'ity, *s.* sincerity; warm affection.
Cor'dially, *ad.* with cordiality; sincerely.

Corbillon, *Sp.* a line or chain.

Cor'don, a string, a band; a wreath; a ribbon, a row of stones in fortification; a line of military posts.

Cor'don-ambaire, *Fr.* a line of troops posted on the frontiers of a country to prevent communication with the inhabitants of a neighbouring country in which a pestilential disease prevails.

Cor'dovan, Cor'dovan, a fine Spanish leather, originally from Cordova.

Cor'dury, a stout corded cotton cloth.

Cor'dwain, Cor'diner, a shoemaker.

Cor'e, the heart or inner part.

Co-r'e-gent, a joint regent or ruler.

Corf, a coal measure of three bushels.

Corf'ous, -ahus, a. consisting of or like leather.

Cor'ian cor, a plant, a hot seed.

Corin'tian, a. relating to Corinth; applied to the third order in architecture: a gay licentious person.

Co-r'ival, a fellow-rival, a competitor.

Cork, a tree or its bark, a stapple made of cork v to stop with a cork.

Cor'king-pin, a pin of the largest size.

Cor'k-screw, a screw to draw corks.

Cor'ky, a. consisting of or like cork.

Cor'morant, a voracious sea-bird; a greedy eater, a glutton.

Corn, the seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; edible grains in general; a single seed of corn, a minute particle, an indurated excrescence on the foot v to sprinkle with grains of salt; to salt slightly; to granulate.

Corn-chandler, a dealer in corn.

Corn-crake, a bird. Same as Oake.

Cornet, kor'-ne-t, the horny coat of the eye.

Corned, kornd, p. a granulated, slightly salted.

Cor'nal, a tree; the cornelian cherry.

Cornelian. See Cornelian.

Cornet, kor'-ne-t, a horny, resembling horn.

Cor'ner, an angle, a secret or remote place; the utmost limit.

Cornered, kor'nerd, a. having corners.

Cor'ner-stone, the stone which unites two walls at the corner; the principal stone.

Cor'ner-wise, ad. with the corner in front; diagonally.

Cor'net, a musical instrument; the officer who bears the standard of a cavalry troop.

Cor'net-a-piston, a soft-toned horn, furnished with valves and pistons.

Cor'netry, the commission of a cornet.

Cor'niche, -nis, the uppermost moulding or ornament of a wall or column.

Cor'nicole, a little horn.

Cornis-like, Cornis-like, a. shaped like a horn.

Cornigerous, kor-nij'-rus, a. horned, having horns.

Cor'nish, a. belonging to Cornwall.

Cornis-pian, a musical horn or wind instrument.

Cor'n-rose, a species of poppy.

Cor'nicia, a the horn of plenty.

Cor'n-ty, a. strong or hard like horn.

Cor'e'la (in Latin, a little crown), the flower leaves, or petals which surround the parts of fructification.

Cor'e'la, -chus, a. consisting of or relating to a corolla.

Cor'ollary, (literally, that which comes as a finish or little crown), an inference from a proposition that has been proved.

Cor'ona, L. a crown, the flat part of a cornice which crowns the entablature.

Cor'onech, Cor'onech, -ak, a lamentation in the dead, or dirge formerly practiced by the Celts of Ireland and Scotland.

Cor'onal, a crown, a garland: a. relating to a corona, or to the top of the head.

Cor'onary, a. relating to a crown.

Corona'tion, the act or ceremony of crowning, as a king.

Cor'oner, a civil officer who inquires into - casual or violent deaths.

Cor'onet, a crown worn by the nobility.

Cor'poral, the lowest officer of the infantry: a. having not spiritual.

Cor'porality, the state of being embodied.

Cor'porally, ad. bodily, in bodily form.

Cor'porate, a. united in a community.

Cor'porately, ad. in a corporate capacity.

Cor'poration, a body corporate or politic authorized to act as a single person.

Cor'porator, a member of a corporation.

Cor'poral, kor-pō-re-al, a. having a body, not spiritual.

Cor'porally, ad. in a bodily form.

Cor'pus, a. a body of soldiers.

Cor'pus, the dead body of a human being.

Cor'pulence, Cor'pulence, a. bulkiness of body; *fleshiness*.

Cor'pulent, a. fleshy, bulky, fat.

Cor'puscle, kor-pus'-l, a. a small body; a particle.

Cor'puscular, a. relating to or made up of corpuscles.

Cor'rect, a. free from faults; accurate: a. to make right; to amend, to punish.

Cor'rection, a punishment, discipline.

Cor'rective, a. tending to correct.

Cor'rective, a. able to amend or correct: a. that which has the power of correcting.

Cor'rectly, ad. in a correct manner.

Cor'rectness, a. accuracy, exactness.

Cor'rector, he or that which corrects.

Cor'rigider, kor-rj'-dōr, a. a mayor or magistrate in Spain.

Cor'relation, a. mutual relation.

Cor'relative, a. having a reciprocal relation: a. that which has a reciprocal relation.

Cor'respond, v. to suit, to agree with; to hold intercourse with another by letters.

Cor'respondence, a. intercourse by letters; agreement; relation, fitness.

Cor'respondent, a suitable, answerable: a. one who corresponds or holds intercourse with another by letters.

Cor'respondently, ad. suitably, fitly.

Cor'ridor, a gallery round a building.

Cor'rigenda, kor-rj'-jen-da, L. a pl. words or things to be corrected.

Cor'rigible, kor-rj'-i-bl, a. capable of being corrected.

Cor'rob'orant, a. strengthening; confirming: a. a medicine that strengthens.

Cor'rob'orate, v. to confirm or establish.

Cor'rob'oration, the act of strengthening or confirming, a confirmation.

Corrob'orative, *a.* having the power of confirming or establishing.
Corro'de, *v.* to eat away by degrees.
Corro'dent, *a.* having the power of wasting away: *s.* that which eats away.
Corro'dible, *a.* that may be corroded.
Corro'sion, -rō'-shun, *s.* the act of eating away.
Corro'sive, -siv, *a.* able to corrode or eat away: *s.* that which corrodes or consumes.
Corro'siveness, *s.* the quality of corroding.
Corugate, kor'-roo-gāt, *v.* to wrinkle or purse up.
Coruga'tion, *s.* contraction into wrinkles.
Corugator, *s.* a muscle of the forehead which contracts the skin into wrinkles.
Corrupt, *a.* rotten, tainted, unsound, vicious: *v.* to infect; to deprave; to bribe.
Corrupt'er, *s.* one who corrupts or taints.
Corruptibility, **Corrupt'ibleness**, *s.* the possibility of being corrupted.
Corruptible, *a.* that may be corrupted.
Corruptibly, *ad.* in a corrupt manner.
Corruption, *s.* the act of corrupting; state of being corrupted; decomposition; putrescence; depravity of morals; wickedness; bribery; matter or pus in a sore.
Corruptive, *a.* able to taint or corrupt.
Corruptless, *a.* insusceptible of corruption.
Corruptly, *ad.* in a corrupt manner.
Corruptness, *s.* state of being corrupt.
Corse, kor'-sāj, *s.* the front part of a lady's dress covering the bust.
Cor'sair, *s.* a pirate or piratical vessel.
Corse, kora. See **Corpse**.
Corselet, kors'-let, **Cor'slet**, *s.* a light armour for the forepart of the body.
Cor'set, *s.* a pair of stays; a bodice.
Cor'tège, cor'-tāzh, *Fr. s.* a train of attendants.
Cor'tes, *s.* the members representing the Spanish states assembled in Madrid.
Cor'tex, *s.* the outer bark or rind.
Cor'tical, *a.* barky; belonging to the bark.
Cor'ticated, *a.* resembling bark.
Corus'cant, *a.* flashing, glittering.
Coruscate or **Corus'cate**, *v.* to glitter by flashes.
Corusca'tion, *s.* a flashing of light.
Corvette, kor'-vet', *s.* an advice boat; a sloop of war ranking next to a frigate.
Cor'vine, *a.* belonging to the crow.
Cor'vus, *s.* an ancient naval engine with a hook like a crow's beak.
Cor'yphe'us, *s.* the leader of a chorus.
Cō-se'cant, *s.* a term in geometry.
Coscy. See **Cory**.
Cō'sine, *s.* a term in geometry.
Cosmetic, koz-met'-ik, *s.* a wash to improve the skin: *a.* beautifying or improving the skin.
Cosmical, koz'- *a.* relating to the world; rising or setting with the sun.
Cos'mically, *ad.* with the sun.
Cosmogonist, koz-mog'-o-nist, *s.* one versed in cosmogony.
Cosmog'ony, *s.* the birth or creation of the world or the universe; the science which describes or treats of it.
Cosmographer, koz-mog'-ra-fer, *s.* one versed in cosmography.
Cosmograph'ical, *a.* relating to cosmography.
Cosmog'raphy, *s.* the science of the general system of the world.

Cosmological, koz-mo-loj'-ik-al, *a.* relating to cosmology.
Cōsmol'ogist, *s.* one versed in cosmology.
Cosmology, *s.* the science which treats of the origin and structure of the world.
Cosmopol'itan, **Cosmop'olite**, *s.* a citizen of the world; one whose views and feelings embrace the whole race of man.
Cosmorama, koz-mo-ra'-ma, *s.* an optical exhibition of the world or portions of it by drawings or paintings viewed through a convex lens.
Cost, *s.* price, charge, expense, loss: *v.* to be bought for, to be had at a price: *pl.* expenses incurred in a lawsuit.
Cost'al, *a.* relating to the ribs.
Cost'ard, *s.* a large round apple; a head.
Cost'ermonger, **Cost'ardmonger**, *s.* a dealer in apples (or *costards*); one who carries fruit and vegetables about for sale.
Cost'ive, *a.* constipated or bound in the body; confined; close, formal.
Cost'iveness, *s.* the state of being costive.
Costless, *a.* attainable without expense.
Costliness, *s.* expensiveness.
Cost'ly, *a.* expensive, of great price.
Cost'ume, *s.* style or mode of dress.
Cot, *s.* a hut; a small house or cottage; a child's bed; a little boat.
Cotemporane'ous, **Cotem'porary**. See **Contemporaneous**, **Contemporary**.
Co-ten'ant, *s.* a tenant in common.
Coterie, kō'-te-rī, *s.* a select party or society.
Cotr'minous. See **Conterminous**.
Co'thurn, **Cothurn'us**, *s.* a sort of ancient buskin.
Cōtil'lon, -yon, **Cōtil'lion**, *s.* a light brisk dance.
Cots'wold, *s.* a sheep-cot in an open country. (Hence *Cotswold Hills*.)
Cot'tage, *s.* a small house; a humble abode; a hut; a cot.
Cot'tager, **Cot'ter**, **Cot'tier**, *s.* one who lives in a cot or cottage.
Cot'ton, *s.* a plant; the down of the cotton-tree; cloth or stuff made of cotton: *v.* to unite with; to agree with.
Cot'ton-gin, -jin, *s.* a machine for separating the seeds from cotton.
Cot'tony, *a.* like cotton; downy.
Cot'yla, **Cot'ylē**, *s.* a hollow; the cavity of a bone which receives in it the end of another.
Cotyledon, kot-i-lē'-don, *s.* the lobe that nourishes the seeds of plants, and then perishes.
Cotyled'onous, *a.* having a seed-lobe.
Couch, kowch, *s.* a seat of repose; a layer or bed: *v.* to lie down, to recline, to stoop; to fix a spear in the rest; to remove a cataract or film from the eye.
Couch'ant, *a.* lying down; squatting.
Couch'grass, *s.* a creeping grass, a weed.
Couch'ing, *s.* the act of bending or bowing; a surgical operation on the eye.
Cough, kof, *s.* a convulsion of the lungs: *v.* to have the lungs convulsed; to eject by a cough; to expectorate.
Cou'hage. See **Cowhage**.
Could, cud, *p. t.* of **Can**.
Coulter, kōl'-, *s.* the sharp iron of a plough. See **Colter**.
Coun'cil, *s.* an assembly for consultation.
Councillor, *s.* a member of a council.

Coun'sel, *s.* advice, direction; a pleader: *v.* to give advice; to direct.
Coun'seller, *s.* one who gives advice; a barrister.
Count, *s.* a title of nobility.
Count, *v.* to compute, to number, to reckon; to rate; to estimate; to esteem: *s.* a number, reckoning; part of a declaration or indictment.
Count'able, *a.* that may be counted or reckoned.
Countenance, *s.* the form or appearance of the face; air, look; encouragement; patronage: *v.* to encourage; to patronise; to sanction.
Count'er, *s.* anything used for counting with; fictitious money; a shop-table.
Count'er, *ad.* contrary to.
Counteract, *v.* to act contrary to; to hinder or frustrate.
Counterac'tion, *s.* opposite action; hindrance. See **Contra**.
Counterbal'ance, *v.* to act against with an opposite weight: *s.* an opposite weight.
Coun'terbuff, *v.* to repel, to strike back: *s.* a blow in a contrary direction.
Coun'terch'ange, *s.* an exchange, reciprocation: *v.* to exchange.
Coun'tercharge, *s.* an opposite charge.
Coun'tercharm, *s.* that which breaks or destroys a charm.
Coun'tercheck, *s.* an opposite account; a rebuke.
Countercheck, *v.* to check; to oppose.
Coun'ter-cur'rent, *a.* running in an opposite way: *s.* an opposite current.
Coun'terdraw, *v.* to trace the lines of a drawing through transparent paper.
Coun'ter-ev'idence, *s.* opposite evidence.
Coun'terfeit, -fit, *s.* a copy intended to be passed off for an original; a forgery: *a.* forged, fictitious: *v.* to imitate; to forge; to feign.
Coun'terfeiter, *s.* one who counterfeits.
Coun'terlight, *s.* a light opposite to a thing which makes it appear to disadvantage.
Coun'termand, *v.* to contradict an order: *s.* repeal of a former order.
Coun'termarch, *v.* to march backward: *s.* a retrograde march.
Coun'termark, *s.* a check-mark; a second or third mark put on goods or coin.
Coun'termines, *s.* a mine made to frustrate the use of one made by the enemy: *v.* to defeat by counterworking.
Coun'ter-movement, *s.* a movement in opposition to another.
Coun'terpane, **Counterpoint**, *s.* a quilt or coverlet worked in squares.
Coun'terpart, *s.* a corresponding part.
Coun'terplea, *s.* a replication in law.
Coun'terplead, *v.* to contradict, to deny.
Coun'terplot, *s.* plot against plot: *v.* to oppose one plot or machination by another.
Coun'terpoint, *s.* a term in music. See **Coun'terpane**.
Coun'terpoise, -poiz, *s.* an equivalence of weight: *v.* to counterbalance.
Coun'ter-poison, *s.* an antidote to poison.
Coun'ter-proj'ect, *s.* a project of one party given in opposition to another.
Coun'terproof, *s.* a term in engraving.
Coun'terprove, *v.* to take a proof inverted.

Coun'ter-revol'u'tion, *s.* a revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it.
Coun'terscarp, *s.* a term in fortification.
Coun'terseal, *v.* to seal with another.
Coun'ter-secu'rity, *s.* security given to a person who has become surety for another.
Coun'tersign, -sin, *v.* to undersign; to confirm: *s.* the word given to soldiers as a watchword.
Coun'ter-sig'nal, *s.* a corresponding signal.
Coun'terstroke, *s.* a stroke returned.
Coun'ter-ten'or, *s.* a term in music.
Coun'tervail, *v.* to be equivalent to; to have equal force or value: *s.* equal weight or strength.
Coun'terview, *s.* an opposition, a contrast.
Coun'tervote, *v.* to outvote, to oppose.
Coun'terweigh, *v.* to counterbalance.
Coun'terwheel, *s.* a wheel in machinery that acts in an opposite way to the rest.
Coun'terwork, *v.* to counteract.
Coun'tess, *s.* the wife of a count or earl.
Countless, *a.* numberless; infinite.
Countrified, kun'-, *a.* rustic, rude.
Country, kun'-, *s.* a tract of land; a region; rural parts; one's native land: *a.* rural, rustic, rude; remote from town.
Coun'try-dance, *s.* a kind of dance; corrupted from **Contra-dance**, which see.
Coun'tryman, *s.* a rustic; one born in the same country; a husbandman.
County, kown'ti, *s.* a shire: *a.* relating to a shire.
Coup, koo, *Fr. s.* a stroke, a blow.
Coup-de-grace, -dē-gras', *Fr. s.* the mercystroke, or the blow which puts out of pain.
Coup-de-main, -mahn, *Fr. s.* a sudden attack.
Coup-d'état, -deta', *Fr. s.* a bold stroke of policy.
Coup-d'œil, -dāl', *Fr. s.* a glance of the eye, the first view of anything.
Coupe, koo-pā', *Fr. s.* the front part of a diligence; the front compartment of a railway carriage.
Coupees, koo-pē', *s.* a motion in dancing.
Couple, kup'l, *s.* a pair, a brace, two of a sort; a man and wife: *v.* to join two things together; to marry.
Couplet, kup'let, *s.* two verses that rhyme; a pair.
Coupling, kup'-ling, *s.* that which couples or connects.
Coupon, koo'-pong, *Fr. s.* what is cut off; a warrant for interest.
Courage, kur'aj, *s.* bravery, valour.
Coura'geous, -jus, *a.* brave, daring.
Coura'geously, *ad.* bravely, daringly.
Coura'geousness, *s.* bravery; boldness.
Courier, koo'-ri-er, *s.* a messenger sent in haste.
Course, kōrs, *s.* a race; a career; a race-ground; track in which a ship sails; order of succession; service of meat; method of life: *v.* to run, to hunt, to pursue.
Cours'er, *s.* a racehorse; a hunter.
Cours'ing, *s.* the sport of hunting hares with greyhounds.
Court, kōrt, *s.* the residence of a sovereign; a seat of justice; an enclosed place in front of a house; address to gain favour; flattery: *v.* to pay court to; to make love to.
Court'-bred, *a.* brought up at court.

late, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thin, then.

Court-day, kōrt'-, *s.* a day on which a court sits to administer justice.
Court-dress, *s.* the dress worn at court.
Courteous, kurt'-yus, *a.* well-bred, polite, civil.
Courteously, *ad.* in a courteous manner.
Courteousness, *s.* politeness; civility.
Courtesan, kur'-tē-san, *s.* a fashionable prostitute.
Courtesy, kur'-tē-si, *s.* elegance of manners; politeness; civility.
Courtesy, kurt'-al, *s.* an act of respect or civility made by women: *v.* to make a courtesy.
Court-hand, *s.* the hand or writing used in records and judicial proceedings.
Courtier, kōrt'-yer, *s.* an attendant on a court; one who courts favour; a man of courtly manners.
Courting, *s.* the act of paying court.
Court-leet, *s.* a manor court.
Courtlike, *a.* polite, well-bred.
Courtliness, *s.* elegance of manners.
Courtling, *s.* a hanger-on at a court.
Courtly, *a.* relating to a court; polite.
Court-martial, *s.* a court appointed to investigate military or naval offences.
Courtship, *s.* making love to a woman.
Cousin, kuz'-n, *s.* the child of an uncle or aunt; a kinsman or blood relation.
Cove, *s.* a small creek or bay; a shelter: *v.* to arch over; to make a shelter.
Covenant, kuv'-, *s.* a mutual agreement; a contract; a deed: *v.* to make a formal agreement; to contract; to stipulate.
Covenanter, *s.* one who makes a covenant; one of a religious body called Covenanters.
Cover, kuv'-er, *s.* that which is laid over something else; a concealment; a screen; a shelter or protection: *v.* to lay or spread over; to conceal.
Covering, *s.* anything that covers.
Coverlet, *s.* a quilt or counterpane.
Covert, kuv'-ert, *s.* a thicket; a hiding-place; a shelter, a defence: *a.* sheltered; secret; insidious.
Covertnly, *ad.* secretly; closely.
Covertness, *s.* secrecy; privacy.
Coverture, *s.* shelter; protection; the state of a married woman (*Law*).
Covet, kuv'-et, *v.* to desire inordinately; to long for; to hanker after.
Covetable, *a.* that may be coveted.
Covetous, kuv'-et-us, *a.* greedy, avaricious.
Covetously, *ad.* avariciously; eagerly.
Covetousness, *s.* avarice; eagerness.
Covey, kuv'-i, *s.* a brood of birds.
Covin, kuv'-in, *s.* a fraudulent agreement between two or more to the prejudice of a third.
Co'ving, *s.* a projection in a building.
Covinous, kuv'-, *a.* fraudulent.
Cow, *s.* the female of the bovine genus of animals: *v.* to depress with fear; to dispirit.
Coward, *s.* one deficient in courage; a poltroon: *a.* void of spirit; dastardly.
Cowardice, -dis, *s.* want of courage.
Cowardlike, *a.* resembling a coward.
Cowardliness, *s.* cowardice.
Cowardly, *ad.* like a coward.
Cow'er, *v.* to bend the knees, to crouch.
Cowhage, *s.* an Indian bean, the pods of which sting like a nettle.
Cowherd, *s.* one who tends cows.

Cowhide, *s.* the hide of a cow: *v.* to beat with a whip of cowhide; to whip.
Cowhouse, *s.* a house where cows are kept.
Cow-itch, a vulgar corruption of *Cockade*.
Cowl, *s.* a monk's hood; a cover for a chimney which turns with the wind.
Cow-leech, *s.* a cow-doctor.
Cow-pox, *s.* a pustular disease transferred from cows to the human body by inoculation, as a preventive of the smallpox.
Cow'ry, *s.* a small univalve sea-shell.
Cowslip, *s.* a species of primrose.
Cow-tree, *s.* a tree of S. America, the sap of which is like milk, and is so used.
Coxcomb, -kōm, *s.* a fop (but formerly a licensed fool or jester, because he wore in his cap a comb like a cock's). The term is also applied to a red flower.
Coxcombical, -kom'-, **Coxcom'ical**, *a.* conceited, foppish, pert.
Coxcombry, koks'-kōm-ri, *s.* foppishness.
Coy, *a.* modest, reserved, decent.
Coyish, *a.* rather shy, chaste, modest.
Coyly, *ad.* with reserve; modestly.
Coyness, *s.* reserve, shyness, modesty.
Coz, kuz, *s.* a familiar word for *cousin*.
Cozen, kuz'-n, *v.* to cheat, impose on, defraud.
Cozenage, kuz'-n-āj, *s.* cheat, fraud, deceit, trick.
Coz'ener, *s.* a cheater, a knave.
Cozily, *ad.* snugly, comfortably.
Cozy, *a.* snug, comfortable, chatty.
Crab, *s.* a shellfish; a wild apple; a peevish person; one of the signs of the zodiac.
Crabbed, krab'-ed, *a.* peevish, morose, difficult.
Crab'bedly, *ad.* peevishly; morosely.
Crab'bedness, *s.* sourness of taste; asperity.
Crack, *s.* a sudden disruption; a quick noise; a chink; a flaw: *v.* to break into chinks, to split: *a.* first-rate (*Slang*).
Crackbrained, *a.* crazy, whimsical.
Cracked, krakt, *p. a.* chinked; crazed, touched in the intellect.
Crack'er, *s.* a kind of squib or firework; a hard biscuit; a boaster.
Crack'le, *v.* to make slight cracks.
Crack'ling, *s.* a noise made by slight cracks.
Crack'nel, *s.* a kind of hard brittle cake.
Cradle, *s.* a movable bed in which children are rocked; a case for a broken bone; a frame of wood for launching a ship: *v.* to lay or rock in a cradle.
Craft, *s.* manual art; trade; cunning; dexterity; artifice; small trading-vessels.
Craftily, *ad.* artfully, cunningly.
Craftiness, *s.* craft, cunning, deceit.
Crafts'man, *s.* an artificer; a mechanic.
Crafty, *a.* cunning, artful, sly.
Crag, *s.* a rough steep rock; the nape of the neck; a deposit of gravel with shells.
Cragged, krag'-ed, **Crag'gy**, *a.* rough, rugged.
Crag'gedness, **Crag'giness**, *s.* roughness.
Crake, *s.* a bird, the corncrake.
Cram, *v.* to stuff; to eat greedily.
Cram'bo, *s.* a play at which one gives a word, to which another is to find a rhyme.
Cramp, *s.* a spasmodic contraction of the limbs; a restriction; a piece of iron bent at the ends to fasten wood or stones together: *v.* to pain with spasms; to confine; to hinder: *a.* knotty; difficult.

Cran'berry, *s.* a small kind of acid fruit.
Cranch. See **Craunch**.
Crane, *s.* a bird; a machine for raising heavy weights; a siphon or crooked pipe.
Crānīol'ogist, *s.* one who understands the science of craniology.
Crānīol'ogy, *s.* the art which affects to discover the faculties and propensities of a person by the external form of his skull. (It is now usually called **Phrenology**.)
Crank, *s.* the end of an iron axle turned down; a bend or turn; an iron brace; a twisting or turning in speech; a conceit: *v.* to bend or wind, to turn: *a.* bending; easily overset.
Crank, *a.* healthy; sprightly; bold.
Crank'y, *a.* bent, crooked, cross.
Cran'nied, *a.* full of or having chinks.
Cran'noge, -ōg, *s.* an artificial island in a lake, with dwellings on it, used as a fortress (*Ireland*).
Cran'ny, *s.* a chink; a fissure, a crack.
Crape, *s.* a thin stuff for mourning.
Crap'nel. See **Grapnel**.
Crash, *v.* to break, to crush, to bruise; to make a crashing noise: *s.* a loud noise as of many things falling.
Crash'ing, *s.* a violent crushing noise.
Crass, *a.* gross, thick, coarse.
Cras'situde, *s.* grossness, coarseness.
Crass'ness, *s.* state or quality of being crass.
Cratch, *s.* a frame for hay or straw.
Crate, *s.* a hamper to pack earthenware in.
Cra'ter, *s.* a bowl; the mouth of a volcano.
Craunch, *krānsh*, *v.* to crush in the mouth.
Cravat', *s.* a neckcloth for men.
Crāve, *v.* to ask earnestly; to long for.
Craven, *krāv'n*, *s.* a coward; a spiritless fellow: *a.* cowardly.
Cra'ving, *s.* unreasonable desire.
Craw, *s.* the crop or stomach of birds.
Craw'fish, **Cray'fish**, *s.* a river shellfish.
Crawl, *v.* to creep; to move slowly.
Crawl'er, *s.* a creeper; a reptile.
Cray'on, *s.* a kind of pencil; coloured drawing chalk; a drawing done with crayon.
Craze, *v.* to break; to crack the brain; to impair the intellect.
Cra'ziness, *s.* the state of being crazy.
Cra'zy, *a.* broken; cracked, maddish.
Creak, *krēk*, *v.* to make a harsh noise.
Creak'ing, *s.* a harsh grating noise.
Cream, *s.* the oily or best part of milk.
Cream-faced, *a.* pale, wan, cowardly.
Cream'y, *a.* full of cream; luscious, rich.
Crease, *krēs*, *s.* a mark made by doubling or folding anything: *v.* to mark by folding.
Create, *krē-āt'*, *v.* to form out of nothing; to make; to cause; to produce.
Crēa'tion, *s.* act of creating; the universe.
Creative, *krē-ā-tiv*, *a.* having power to create.
Crēa'tor, *s.* the Maker of heaven and earth.
Creature, *krē-tūr*, *s.* a created being; a man; an animal; one who owes his rise to another; a dependent.
Cre'dence, *s.* belief, credit, reputation.
Oreden'da, *L. s.* things to be believed.
Cre'dent, *a.* easy of belief; having credit.
Credential, *krē-den'-shal*, *a.* giving a title to credit: *s.* that which gives a title to credit.
Oreden'tials, *s. pl.* testimonials or letters given to an ambassador or other public officer.

Crēdibil'ity, *s.* claim of belief, probability.
Cred'ible, *a.* worthy of credit; likely.
Cred'ibleness, *s.* worthiness of belief.
Cred'ibly, *ad.* in a credible manner.
Ored'it, *s.* belief, truth; honour; reputation; influence: *v.* to believe, to trust, to admit as a debtor.
Cred'itable, *a.* worthy of credit; reputable.
Cred'itableness, *s.* reputation; estimation.
Cred'itably, *ad.* with credit; reputably.
Ored'itor, *s.* one who trusts or gives credit.
Credū'lity, *s.* easiness of belief.
Ored'ulous, *a.* easy of belief.
Ored'ulously, *ad.* in a credulous manner.
Ored'ulousness, *s.* easiness of belief.
Oreed, *s.* a confession of faith, a belief.
Creek, *s.* a small winding inlet; a cove.
Creeky, *a.* full of creeks; winding.
Creep, *v.* to move as a worm, insect, or reptile; to move slowly, feebly, or clandestinely; to grow along the ground or on other supports, as vines, &c.; to crawl; to be servile.
Creep'er, *s.* he or that which creeps; a creeping plant; a grapnel used at sea.
Creep'-hole, *s.* a retreat; a subterfuge.
Creep'ingly, *ad.* like a reptile; slowly.
Crēma'tion, *s.* a burning; the burning of the dead.
Crēmo'na, *s.* a superior kind of violin; originally one made at *Cremona*.
Ore'inate, **Ore'inated**, *a.* notched; indented.
Orenelle, *kren-el'*, *s.* a loophole to shoot through.
Creole, *krē-ōl*, *s.* a native of the West Indies, descended from European ancestors.
Oreosote, *krē-o-sōt*, *s.* an oily, colourless, antiseptic liquid obtained by distilling wood or tar.
Crep'itate, *v.* to make a crackling noise.
Crepita'tion, *s.* a small crackling noise.
Crept, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Creep**.
Orepus'cular, **Orepus'cūlous**, *a.* pertaining to twilight; glimmering.
Orescen'do, *s.* a term in music (*increasing*).
Orescent, *kres'-ent*, *a.* increasing, growing: *s.* the moon on the increase; the form of the new moon; the standard or symbol of *Mahometanism*.
Orescive, *kres'-siv*, *a.* increasing, growing.
Oress, *s.* a plant of several species.
Ores'set, *s.* a small cross; a light set on a beacon; a lamp.
Orest, *s.* the feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; the comb of a cock; a tuft; pride; spirit: *v.* to furnish with a crest.
Orest'ed, *a.* adorned with a plume or crest.
Orest'-fallen, *a.* dispirited; cowed.
Orest'less, *a.* without a crest.
Crēta'ceous, -shus, *a.* chalky; like chalk.
Oretin, *s.* an idiot or idiotic person afflicted with goitre, often found in the Alpine valleys.
Crētinism, *s.* the state of being a *crétin*; a species of idiocy.
Creux, *kroo*, *Fr. s.* the reverse of *relief*.
Orevasse, *kre-vas'*, *s.* a cleft or chasm; a cleft in a glacier.
Orev'ice, *s.* a crack, a cleft, a fissure.
Orew, *kroo*, *s.* a ship's company; a mean set.
Orew or Orowed, *p. t.* of **Orow**.
Orew'el, *s.* a ball of worsted slackly twisted.
Orib, *s.* a manger, a stall; a child's bed: *v.* to shut up or confine; to pilfer.

fūte, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fīne, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīn, then.

Cribbage, *s.* a game at cards.
Crick, *s.* a painful stiffness in the neck.
Crick'et, *s.* an insect that chirps about the hearth; a game with bat and ball.
Crier, *s.* one who cries goods for sale; an officer who makes proclamation.
Crim. Con., an abbreviation of *Criminal Conversation*; adulterous intercourse.
Crime, *s.* a violation of law; a public offence; a great fault; vice; sin.
Crim'inal, *a.* guilty of a crime; involving crime: *s.* one who has committed a crime.
Criminal'ity, *s.* guiltiness.
Crim'inally, *ad.* with crime; guiltily.
Crim'inate, *v.* to charge with a crime.
Crimina'tion, *s.* accusation or charge of crime.
Crim'inatory, *a.* accusing of crime; censorious.
Crimp, *a.* easily crumbled; brittle; crisp: *v.* to pinch or form into plaits or ridges; to crisp or curl; to crimple or cause to crimple, as the flesh of a cod by gashing it.
Crimp, *s.* one who decoys others into the military or naval service: *v.* to decoy for the army.
Crim'ple, *v.* to cause to shrink or contract; to corrugate; to curl.
Crimson, krim'-zn, *s.* a deep red colour: *a.* of a deep red: *v.* to tinge or dye with crimson; to become of a crimson colour; to blush.
Cringe, krinj, *v.* to bend, to bow; to fawn; to flatter: *s.* a low or servile bow.
Cringle, kring'gl, *s.* a ring at the end of a rope to fasten it to another.
Cri'nite, *a.* having the appearance of a tuft of hair.
Crinkle, kringk'l, *s.* a short turn or bend.
Cri'noline, -län, *s.* a French millinery word recently introduced. It properly means a stiffening of *horse-hair*.
Crip'ple, *s.* a lame person: *v.* to make lame; to disable.
Cri'sis, *s.* a critical time or turn.
Crisp, *v.* to curl; to make brittle.
Crisp, **Crisp'y**, *a.* curled, brittle.
Crisp'ing-iron, *s.* a curling-iron.
Crisp'ly, *ad.* in a crisp or brittle manner.
Crisp'ness, *s.* quality of being crisp.
Crite'ron, *s.* a standard whereby anything is judged of; a distinguishing mark.
Crit'ic, *s.* one skilled in criticism.
Crit'ical, *a.* relating to criticism; discerning; exact; censorious; producing a crisis; decisive.
Critically, *ad.* in a critical manner.
Crit'icise, *v.* to pass judgment on the beauties or blemishes of a work.
Crit'iciser, *s.* one who criticises.
Crit'icism, -sizm, *s.* the art or act of criticising the merits or defects of a literary work; critical examination; a stricture; a remark.
Critique, cri-täk', *s.* critical examination; criticism; animadversion.
Croak, krök, *s.* the cry of a frog, raven, or crow; *v.* to make a hoarse low noise.
Croak'er, *s.* one who is perpetually discanting on dangers and difficulties.
Croats, *s.* troops, natives of Croatia.
Crochet, crö'shä, Fr. *s.* a small hook; a kind of fancy knitting-work.
Croek, *s.* an earthen pot; an earthen vessel.
Croek'ery, *s.* all kinds of earthenware.

Crocodile, *s.* a large voracious amphibious animal, in shape resembling a lizard.
Cro'cus, *s.* an early flower; saffron.
Croft, *s.* a small enclosed home field.
Crom'leoh, -lek, *s.* an ancient tomb, usually consisting of a large flat stone raised upon others.
Crone, *s.* an old ewe; an old woman.
Cro'ny, *s.* an old intimate friend.
Crook, *s.* a bend; anything bent; a shepherd's hook; a trick, an artifice: *v.* to make crooked; to bend; to pervert.
Crook'backed, *a.* having bent shoulders.
Crooked, kruk'-ed, *a.* bent, curved, untoward.
Crook'edly, *ad.* in a crooked manner.
Crook'edness, *s.* deviation from straightness; perverseness.
Crop, *v.* to pluck off; to lop or cut off; to reap; to cut short: *s.* that which is cut off; the produce of the harvest; a bird's claw.
Crop'-eared, *a.* having the ears cropped.
Crop'ful, *a.* having a full belly.
Crop-out, *v.* to ripen to a full crop; in geology, to come out to the surface, as the edge of inclined strata.
Crop'per, *s.* a pigeon with a large crop.
Croquet, krö'-kä, Fr. *s.* a kind of game played with bats and balls.
Cröre, *s.* in India, ten millions.
Crosier, krö'zher, *s.* the pastoral staff of a bishop.
Cross, *s.* the symbol of Christianity; anything in the form of a cross; anything that thwarts or perplexes; a trial of patience; vexation; adversity; misfortune: *v.* to lay one body or draw one line athwart another; to pass over or across; to cancel or cross out with the pen; to sign with the cross; to thwart; to counteract; to lie or be athwart: *a.* transverse; oblique; peevish; perverse.
Cross'-barred, -bard, *a.* having bars across.
Cross'-bill, *s.* a defendant's bill in Chancery; a kind of bird.
Cross'-bow, -bö, *s.* a bow fixed on a stick.
Cross'-bun, *s.* a cake marked with a cross.
Cross'-cut, *v.* to cut across.
Cross'-cut saw, *s.* a saw with a handle at each end.
Cross'-exam'ine, *v.* to test the evidence of a witness of the opposite party by cross-questioning.
Cross'-grained, *a.* ill-natured; perverse.
Cross'ing, *s.* the act of crossing; a cross.
Cross'-jack, or kro'-jak, *s.* the lower yard of the mizzen-mast; the sail on it.
Cross'let, *s.* a small cross.
Cross'ly, *ad.* peevishly; perversely.
Cross'ness, *s.* peevishness, perverseness.
Cross'-purpose, *s.* a kind of enigmatical game; a contradictory system.
Cross'-ques'tion, *v.* to cross-examine.
Cross'-road, *s.* a road across the country.
Cross'-row, -rö, *s.* the alphabet with a cross placed at the beginning.
Cross'-trees, *s.* certain pieces of timber fastened to the masts of ships.
Cross'-way, *s.* the place where one road crosses or intersects another.
Cross'-wise, *ad.* across; transversely placed.
Crotch, *s.* a fork, as of a tree; a forked piece of wood or metal.

Crotch'et, *s.* one of the notes in music, equal to half a minim; a mark in printing, formed thus []; a piece of wood forked; a whim; an odd or perverse conceit.

Crotch'ety, *a.* having crotchets; whimsical.

Crō'ton Oil, *s.* a violent cathartic obtained from an Eastern plant.

Crouch, *krowch*, *v.* to stoop low, to bend servilely; to cringe.

Croup, *kroop*, *s.* a disease in the throat to which children are subject; the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse.

Croupier, *kroo'-pl-er*, *s.* a vice-president or a person who sits at the bottom of the table at a public dinner; one who collects the money at a gaming-table.

Crout, *s.* a plant, a vegetable; a dish used in Germany, made from chopped cabbage preserved in salt and spices. Also called *Sour-crout*.

Crow, *krō*, *s.* a black bird of the genus *Corvus*; an iron lever with a beak; a noise like that made by a cock: *v.* to make a noise like a cock; to exult over; to bully.

Crowbar, *kro'-bar*, *s.* an iron bar or lever.

Crowd, *s.* a confused multitude; the populace: *v.* to press close together; to fill to excess; to encumber by multitudes.

Crowfoot, *krō'-fut*, *s.* a flower, the ranunculus.

Crown, *s.* the top of the head; the top of anything; a royal diadem; regal power; a wreath or garland; a silver coin; a reward; completion: *v.* to invest with a crown or regal power; to reward; to complete.

Crown'-glass, *s.* a superior sort of glass.

Crow's-feet, *s.* the wrinkles under the eyes, the effect of age; a caltrop.

Crucial, *kroo'-shi-al*, *a.* transverse, running across.

Cruciate, *kroo'-shi-āt*, *v.* to torture, to torment; a term in botany meaning, arranged like a cross.

Crucia'tion, *s.* extreme torture.

Crucible, *s.* a chemist's melting-pot.

Crucifix, *s.* a representation in statuary or painting, &c., of our Saviour on the cross.

Crucifix'ion, *s.* the act of crucifying; the death of our Saviour.

Cruciform, *a.* having the form of a cross.

Crucify, *v.* to nail or fasten to a cross.

Crude, *krood*, *a.* raw, harsh, unripe, undigested.

Crudely, *ad.* unripely; not prepared.

Crudeness, *Crūd'ity*, *s.* an undigested state.

Crū'el, *a.* hard-hearted, fierce, inhuman.

Crū'elly, *ad.* in a cruel manner; painfully.

Crū'elty, *s.* inhumanity, barbarity.

Crū'et, *s.* a vial for vinegar or oil.

Cruise, *krooz*, *v.* to rove over the sea, without any certain course, in quest of an enemy's ships, of smugglers, or of slavers: *s.* a voyage for such purposes.

Cruise, *krooz*, a small cup or vial. See *Cruse*.

Cruiser, *s.* a vessel that cruises.

Crumb, *krum*, *s.* a small particle; a small piece or fragment of bread; the soft part of bread.

Crumble, *krum'bl*, *v.* to break or fall into small pieces; to decay.

Crum'my, *a.* full of crumbs, not crusty.

Crum'pet, *s.* a soft cake.

Crum'ple, *v.* to wrinkle, to ruffle.

Crunch, *v.* another form of *Craunch*.

Crunkle, *krunk'l*, *v.* to cry like a crane.

Crup'per, *s.* a strap to keep a saddle right.

Crū'ral, *a.* belonging to the leg.

Crusa'de, *s.* an expedition under the banner of the *Cross* against the infidels of the Holy Land; a romantic or enthusiastic enterprise; a Portuguese coin, stamped with a cross.

Crusa'der, *s.* one engaged in a crusade.

Cruse, *krooz*, *s.* a small cup or bottle.

Cruset, *kroo'-set*, *s.* a goldsmith's melting-pot.

Crush, *v.* to bruise or break by pressure; to squeeze together; to overwhelm; to subdue utterly; to ruin; to be broken down by weight or pressure: *s.* a violent collision and bruising; ruin.

Crust, *s.* any shell or external coat; an incrustation; the outer part of bread or pasty: *v.* to cover with a crust; to gather or concrete into a hard covering.

Crustacea, *krust-ā'-shī-a*, *s. pl.* crustaceous animals.

Crusta'ceous, *-shus*, *a.* shelly, with joints, as a lobster; not testaceous, as an oyster.

Crusta'tion, *s.* an incrustation.

Crust'ily, *ad.* in a crusty manner.

Crust'iness, *s.* the quality of being crusty.

Crust'y, *a.* having a crust; like crust; hard and dry; snappish, surly.

Crutch, *s.* a support used by cripples.

Cry, *v.* to call out, to exclaim, to proclaim, to make public; to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to squall, as an infant; to weep: *s.* a loud voice; clamour, exclamation; acclamation; lamentation.

Cry'ing, *p. a.* calling aloud; weeping; notorious; enormous: *s.* the act of crying; an outcry.

Crȳoph'orus, *s.* an instrument for freezing water by its own evaporation.

Crypt, *kript*, *s.* a subterranean cell or cave.

Cryp'tic, *Cryp'tical*, *a.* hidden; secret.

Cryp'tically, *ad.* occultly, secretly.

Cryptogam'ic, *Cryptog'amous*, *a.* in botany, having the fructification concealed.

Cryptog'raphy, *s.* the art of writing in cipher or secret characters.

Crys'tal, *s.* a transparent mineral; a superior kind of glass; the glass of a watch: *a.* consisting of crystal; transparent, clear.

Crys'talline, *a.* resembling crystal.

Crystallisa'tion, *s.* the act or process of forming or being formed into crystals.

Crys'tallise, *v.* to form or to be formed into crystals.

Cub, *s.* the young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox: *v.* to bring forth cubs.

Cūbe, *s.* a regular solid body with six equal sides, as a die; the product of a number multiplied twice into itself.

Cū'beb, *s.* a small spicy berry of the pepper kind; Java pepper.

Cū'bic, *Cū'bial*, *a.* formed like a cube.

Cū'bically, *ad.* in a cubical method.

Cubic'ular, *a.* belonging to a bedroom.

Cubic'ulary, *a.* fitted for a recumbent posture.

Cū'bit, *s.* a measure of eighteen inches (from the elbow to the end of the middle finger).

Cū'bital, *a.* relating to the arm from the elbow downwards: *s.* a pillow for the elbow.

Cuck'ing-stool, *s.* a ducking-stool used formerly for the punishment of scolds.

Cuck'old, *s.* the husband of an adultress: *v.* to make a husband a cuckold.
Cuckoo, kuk'-oo, *s.* a well-known bird.
Cucumber, ku'-kum-ber, *s.* a plant and its fruit.
Cud, *s.* the food which ruminating animals bring from the first stomach to chew again.
Cud'dle, *v.* to lie close or snug.
Cud'dy, *s.* a small cabin in a ship.
Cud'gel, *s.* a thick heavy stick: *v.* to beat or strike with a stick.
Cue, kû, *s.* the end or tail of a thing; a hint; a rod used in playing billiards.
Cuff, *s.* a box or a blow with the fist; the fold at the end of a sleeve: *v.* to box or strike with the fist.
Cuirass, kwî-ras', *s.* a breastplate.
Cuirassier, -ër', *s.* a soldier armed with a cuirass.
Cuisine, kwî-zên', *Fr. s.* kitchen apparatus; cookery.
Cuisse, kwis, *Fr. s.* armour for the thighs.
Cul'dee, *s.* one of an ancient order of Irish monks, who had settlements also in Scotland, Wales, and England.
Cul-de-sac, koo-de-sak', a street closed at one end; literally, the *bottom of a sack*.
Culinary, *a.* relating to the kitchen.
Cull, *v.* to select from others; to pick out.
Cullender. See Colander.
Cull'er, *s.* one who culls.
Cul'ion, -yun, *s.* a scoundrel; a mean wretch.
Cul'ty, *s.* a man duped by a woman; a mean dupe: *v.* to trick; to impose upon.
Culm, *s.* the stalk or stem of grasses.
Culm, *s.* a kind of impure shaly coal.
Cul'minate, *v.* to be in the meridian.
Culmina'tion, *s.* the rise of a heavenly body to its meridian or highest point; the most elevated position.
Culpabil'ity, *s.* blamableness.
Cul'pable, *a.* blamable; guilty.
Culpableness, *s.* culpability; blame.
Culpably, *ad.* blamably; guiltily.
Cul'patory, *a.* charging with crime.
Cul'prit, *s.* a man arraigned before a judge; a criminal.
Cul'tivable, *a.* that may be cultivated.
Cul'tivate, *v.* to till; to prepare for crops; to improve by culture.
Cul'tivator, *s.* one that cultivates.
Cultiva'tion, *s.* the act of cultivating; improvement by tillage; study or culture.
Cul'ture, *s.* the act or practice of cultivating; means of improvement: *v.* to till; to cultivate.
Cul'tus, **Cult**, *s.* worship; homage.
Cul'ver, *s.* a pigeon or dove.
Cul'ver-house, *s.* a dove cot.
Cul'verin, **Cul ver**, *s.* a kind of cannon.
Cum'bent, *a.* lying down; reclining.
Cum'ber, *v.* to embarrass, to entangle.
Cum'bersome, *a.* burdensome; troublesome.
Cum'brance, *s.* a burden; an encumbrance.
Cum'brous, *a.* burdensome; troublesome.
Cumbrouly, *ad.* in a cumbrous manner.
Cum'in, **Cum'min**, *s.* an annual plant with seeds of an aromatic, bitterish taste.
Cum'ulate, *v.* to heap or pile up, to amass.
Cum'ula'tion, *s.* the act of heaping together.
Cum'ulative, *a.* consisting of parts heaped together; gradually increasing.
Cumulo-stra'tus, *s.* a form of cloud.

Cu'mulus, *s.* a form of cloud consisting of large masses heaped up.
Cu'néal, **Cu'néate**, **Cu'néated**, *a.* shaped like a wedge.
Cuneiform, kû-nê'-i-form, **Cu'niform**, *a.* having the form of a wedge; specially applied to the wedge-shaped writing of the ancient Persians and Assyrians.
Cun'ning, *a.* knowing; skilful; artful; sly; crafty: *s.* skill; artifice; craft; slyness; duplicity.
Cun'ningly, *ad.* in a cunning manner.
Cun'ning-man, *s.* a fortune teller.
Cun'ningness, *s.* artifice; craftiness.
Cup, *s.* a drinking vessel; the bell or calyx of a flower: *v.* to fix a glass vessel on the skin and draw blood by scarification.
Cup'-bearer, *s.* an officer of the household.
Cupboard, kub'-bord, *s.* a case with shelves, originally for cups.
Cu'pel, *s.* a small cup used in refining metals.
Cup'id'ity, *s.* unlawful or inordinate desire, particularly for wealth.
Cu'pola, *s.* a dome, an arched roof.
Cup'per, *s.* one who draws blood by cupping.
Cup'ping, *s.* drawing blood by scarifying the skin under a cup exhausted of air.
Cupping-glass, *s.* the vessel used for drawing blood by cupping.
Cupreous, ku'-pre-us, *a.* of or like copper.
Cup'riferous, *a.* producing copper.
Cûr, *s.* a low or worthless dog; a snappish or mean fellow. See **Curtail-dog**.
Cu'rabile, *a.* that may be cured or healed.
Cu'rableness, **Curabil'ity**, *s.* possibility to be cured or healed.
Curagoa, koo-ra-so', *s.* a liqueur originally made in the island of *Curacoa*.
Cur'acy, *s.* the office or district of a curate.
Cur'ate, *s.* an unbeneficed clergyman; an assistant to the rector or incumbent.
Cur'ateship. See **Curacy**.
Cur'ative, *a.* relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure.
Cura'tor, *s.* one that has the care and superintendence of anything.
Curb, *v.* to restrain, to check, to bridle: *s.* part of a bridle; check, restraint.
Curb'-stone, *s.* a stone at the edge or side of a pavement.
Curd, *s.* the coagulated part of milk: *v.* to turn into curds.
Cur'dle, *v.* to coagulate, to turn into curds.
Cur'dy, *a.* coagulated; concreted.
Curé, kû-râ', *Fr. s.* a curate, a parson.
Cure, *s.* a remedy, a restorative; the act of healing; the benefice or employment of a clergyman or curate: *v.* to restore to health; to salt or dry; to preserve.
Cureless, *a.* that cannot be cured.
Cur'few, *s.* an evening bell (originally, an eight o'clock bell, ordered by William the Conqueror, as a notice to *put out fires* and lights and retire to rest).
Cûr'ios'ity, *s.* inquisitiveness; a rarity.
Curioso, kû-rî-ô'-zo, *It. s.* one who is fond of collecting rare and curious articles.
Curious, kû'-rî-us, *a.* inquisitive; exact; rare; nice; odd; queer.
Cu'riously, *ad.* inquisitively; elegantly.
Cu'riousness, *s.* state of being curious.

- Curl**, *s.* a ringlet of hair; a ripple, a wave: *v.* to turn the hair into ringlets; to twist; to rise in waves or undulations.
- Curl'ew**, *s.* a kind of water-fowl.
- Curl'iness**, *s.* the state of being curly.
- Curl'ing**, *s.* a popular game in Scotland, played with stones on the ice.
- Curl'ing-irons**, **Curling-tongs**, *s.* an iron instrument for curling the hair.
- Curl'y**, *a.* having curls; full of ripples.
- Curmud'geon**, -jun, *s.* a churl, a niggard.
- Cur'rant**, *s.* a well-known garden fruit; a small kind of dried grape imported from the Ionian Islands (originally from *Corinth*).
- Cur'rency**, *s.* circulation; general reception; money or paper passing for money.
- Cur'rent**, *a.* running; passing; generally received: *s.* a running stream; course or progression.
- Cur'rently**, *ad.* in constant motion; with general reception.
- Cur'rentness**, *s.* state of being current.
- Cur'ricl**, *s.* an open chaise or chariot with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.
- Curric'ulum**, *s.* a course or career; a prescribed course of study, as in a college.
- Cur'rier**, *s.* a dresser of tanned leather.
- Cur'rish**, *a.* snappish, quarrelsome.
- Cur'rishly**, *ad.* in a currish manner.
- Cur'rishness**, *s.* snappishness.
- Cur'ry**, *v.* to dress hides after tanning by beating, rubbing, &c.; to rub the hide of a horse with a scratching instrument; to tickle or please by flattery; "to curry favour."
- Cur'ry**, *s.* a highly spiced East Indian mixture used in cookery.
- Cur'rycomb**, -kôm, *s.* an iron comb for horses.
- Curse**, *v.* to wish evil to; to execrate; to anathematise; to torment: *s.* malediction; execration; anathema; torment; a great evil.
- Cursed**, kurs'-ed, *p. a.* execrated; deserving a curse.
- Curs'edly**, *ad.* execrably; vilely.
- Cursedness**, kurs'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being cursed.
- Cur'ser**, *s.* one who curses or swears.
- Cur'sing**, *s.* execration; the habit of swearing.
- Cur'sitor**, *s.* a clerk in chancery.
- Cur'sive**, *a.* running easily; rapid.
- Cur'sorily**, *ad.* hastily, without care.
- Cur'soriness**, *s.* slight attention.
- Cur'sory**, *a.* hasty; quick; slight.
- Curst**, *a.* hateful; peevish; froward.
- Cur'sus**, *L. s.* a course, a race.
- Curt**, *a.* brief, short; uncourteous.
- Curtail'**, *v.* to cut off; to cut short; to shorten; to abridge.
- Cur'tail-dog**, *s.* a dog whose tail is cut off, in accordance with the forest laws; a cur or worthless dog.
- Cur'tain**, -tin, *s.* the drapery of a bed or window; a term in fortification: *v.* to hang or enclose with curtains.
- Cur'tain-lee'ture**, *s.* a lecture given by a wife to her husband in bed.
- Cur'tal**, *a.* brief, abridged: *s.* a dog or horse with a docked tail.
- Curtly**, *ad.* briefly, sharply.
- Curtsy**. See *Courtesy*.
- Cur'ule**, -rool, *a.* belonging to a chariot. *Curule chair*, the seat of a Roman magistrate.
- Curv'ate**, **Curv'ated**, *a.* bent; crooked.
- Curva'tion**, *s.* act of bending; a bend.
- Curv'ature**, *s.* a curve; crookedness.
- Curve**, *s.* a bending without angles; anything bent: *v.* to form into a curve; to bend; to crook.
- Curv'et**, *s.* a leap, a bound, a frolic: *v.* to leap, bound, prance, frisk.
- Curvilinear**, -lin'-ê-al, **Curvilinear**, *a.* consisting of regularly bent or curved lines.
- Curv'ing**, *s.* a bending; a curved form.
- Curv'ity**, *s.* state of being curved.
- Cushat**, kush'-at, *s.* the wild pigeon.
- Cushion**, kush'-un, *s.* a soft seat for a chair.
- Cush'ioned**, -und, *a.* furnished with a cushion.
- Cusp**, *s.* the point or horn of the new moon.
- Cusp'ated**, *a.* ending in a point; pointed.
- Cus'tard**, *s.* milk and eggs sweetened and baked or boiled.
- Custo'dial**, *a.* relating to custody.
- Cus'tody**, *s.* a keeping or guarding; guardianship; imprisonment; care; preservation; security.
- Cus'tom**, *s.* habitual practice, usage; a tax or duty on exports and imports: *v.* to accustom, to make familiar.
- Cus'tomable**, *a.* common, habitual; subject to the payment of duties called customs.
- Cus'tomarily**, *ad.* habitually.
- Cus'tomariness**, *s.* frequency; commonness.
- Cus'tomary**, *a.* conformable to custom; usual; common: *s.* a book of laws and customs.
- Customed**, kus'-tumd, *a.* accustomed; usual.
- Cus'tomer**, *s.* an accustomed buyer.
- Cus'tom-house**, *s.* a house where duties are received on imports and exports.
- Cus'toms**, *s. pl.* duties on goods imported and exported.
- Cus'tos**, *s.* a keeper (as *custos rotulorum*, keeper of the rolls and records).
- Cut**, *v.* to separate by an edged instrument; to divide; to hew, to carve: *s.* a wound made by cutting; a part cut off; a near cut or passage; an engraving or printed picture; shape.
- Cutaneous**, ku-tâ'-ne-us, *a.* relating to the skin.
- Cute**, *a.* sharp, keen (for *Acute*).
- Cu'ticle**, *s.* a thin skin; the scarf skin.
- Cutic'ular**, *a.* belonging to the skin.
- Cut'lass**, *s.* a broad cutting sword.
- Cut'ler**, *s.* one who makes knives, &c.
- Cut'lery**, *s.* ware made by cutlers.
- Cut'let**, *s.* a small chop or steak.
- Cut'purse**, *s.* a pickpocket, a thief.
- Cut'ter**, *s.* one who or that which cuts; a one-masted, swift-sailing vessel (that *cuts* the water).
- Cut'-throat**, *s.* a murderer: *a.* murderous.
- Cut'ting**, *s.* the act of cutting; that which is cut off: *p. a.* sharp; severe; sarcastic.
- Cut'tle**, *s.* a fish, which when pursued throws out a black liquor.
- Cut'-water**, *s.* the forepart of a ship's prow that cuts the water.
- Cycle**, si'-kl, *s.* a circle; a round of time.
- Cyclic**, si'-klik, **Cy'clical**, *a.* relating to or containing a cycle; circular.
- Cy'cloid**, *s.* a geometrical curve.
- Cy'cloid'al**, *a.* relating to a cycloid.
- Cy'clom'etry**, *s.* the art of measuring cycles.
- Cy'clone**, *s.* a rotary storm advancing on a line; a furious tornado or whirlwind.

Cyclope'an, Cyclop'ic, a. relating to the Cyclops; gigantic; vast; terrific.
Cyclope'dia, Cyclopæ'dia, s. a body or circle of science; a book of universal knowledge.
Cyg'net, s. a young swan.
Cyl'inder, s. a long round body of uniform diameter; a roller.
Cylindric, Cylindric, a. like a cylinder.
Cylindroid, s. a solid body, having its bases elliptical, parallel, and equal.
Cymar, sim-ar', Simar', s. a kind of scarf.
Cymb'al, s. a musical instrument.
Cyn'ic, Cyn'ical, a. relating to the philosophy of Diogenes or the Cynics; snarling, snappish.
Cyn'ic, s. a snarler; a misanthrope.
Cyn'ically, ad. in a cynical manner.
Cyn'icalness, s. surliness; moroseness.
Cynicism, sin'-i-sizm, s. a morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life; misanthropy.
Cynosure, sin'-o-shoor, or si'-, s. the north polar star; anything which attracts attention.
Cypress, s. a tree, the branches of which were anciently used at funerals; an emblem of mourning.
Cyp'rian, a. belonging to the island of Cyprus: s. a courtesan.
Cy'prus, s. a thin black transparent stuff.
Cyst, sist, s. a bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter.
Czar, zar, s. the title of the emperor of Russia (the *Cæsar*).
Czarina, zar-ē-na, s. title of the empress of Russia.
Csarowitz, zar'-o-vits, s. the title of the eldest son of the czar and czarina.

D

D is the fourth letter of the alphabet; the Roman numeral for 500; an abbreviation for Doctor, as D.D., Doctor of Divinity; a key in music; a sliding valve in a steam-engine.
Dab, v. to strike gently with something moist; to strike softly or gently: s. a small, soft lump; a gentle blow; a small flat-fish; an adept.
Dabble, v. to play in water; to dip slightly; to touch lightly; to meddle in.
Dab'bler, s. one who dips slightly in; a superficial meddler.
Dab'chick, s. a small water-fowl.
Dace, s. a small river fish.
Dacoit'. See Dakoit'.
Dac'tyl, s. a poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.
Dad, Dad'dy, s. infant words for *father*.
Da'do, s. the cube which forms the body of a pedestal; a sort of moulding round the lower part of the walls of a room.
Daffodil, Daffodil'ly, Daf'fodowndil'ly, s. a plant with plain yellow flowers; the narcissus.
Daft, a. insane; idiotic; foolish.
Dag'ger, s. a short sword, a poniard; an obelisk, or mark of reference, thus †.
Dag'gers-draw'ing, s. the act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.
Dag'gle, v. to trail in the mire or water.
Dag'gle-tail, a. bemired, bespattered.
Daguerreotype, dager'-ro-tip, s. a most ingenious process for taking portraits, &c., discovered by *M. Daguerre*.

Dahlia, dā'-li-ā, s. a genus of beautifully flowering plants.
Dail'y, a. happening every day; diurnal: *ad.* every day; very often.
Daimio, dā'-mī-o, s. one of the territorial princes of Japan.
Daint'ily, ad. deliciously; nicely.
Dain'tiness, s. the quality of being dainty.
Dain'ty, a. pleasing to the palate; delicious; delicate; nice: s. an article of food which is peculiarly nice; a delicacy.
Dair'y, s. a milk farm; a house where milk is made into butter and cheese.
Dair'y-maid, s. the woman servant who manages the dairy.
Dais, dā'-is, s. the raised portion of the floor in a baronial dining hall; the chief seat at the principal table, usually covered with a canopy.
Daisied, dā'-zid, a. full of daisies.
Daisy, dā'-zi, s. a small spring flower.
Dakoit', s. in Hindostan, one of a gang of robbers.
Dale, s. a vale, a valley.
Dalliance, dāl'-li-ans, s. interchange of caresses; toying; delay.
Dall'ier, s. one who dallies; a fondler.
Dally, v. to sport or trifle with; to fondle; to delay.
Dal'tonism, s. colour blindness; so called from the chemist *Dalton*, who was colour-blind.
Dam, s. a mother.
Dam, s. a mole or bank to stop water; a flood-gate: *v.* to confine by a dam.
Dam'age, s. harm or hurt to property or person; injury; loss; value of what is lost: *pl.* in law, compensation for injury or loss: *v.* to hurt; to injure; to impair; to lessen the value of.
Dam'ageable, a. that may be damaged.
Dam'ask, s. linen or silk woven into regular figures: *v.* to weave in flowers.
Dam'askeen, Dam'askin, v. to adorn iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire.
Dam'ask-rose, s. the rose of *Damascus*; a red rose of a very sweet odour.
Dame, s. a lady; a matron or mistress.
Damn, dam, v. to curse; to doom to torments in a future state; to condemn.
Dam'nable, a. deserving damnation.
Dam'nably, ad. in a damnable manner.
Damna'tion, s. exclusion from Divine mercy, condemnation to eternal punishment.
Dam'natory, a. tending to condemn.
Damned, damd, p. a. cursed; detestable.
Dam'nify, v. to injure; to impair.
Damp, a. moist; humid; depressed: s. moisture; humidity; depression of spirits: *v.* to moisten; to dispirit.
Dampen, damp'n, v. to make damp or moist.
Damp'er, s. one who or that which damps, checks, or discourages; a valve to stop air in a furnace.
Damp'ish, a. somewhat damp; moist.
Damp'ishness, s. tendency to moisture.
Damp'ness, s. moisture; humidness.
Damp'y, a. moist; dejected; gloomy.
Damsel, dam'-zel, s. a young maiden, a girl.
Damson, dam'-zn, s. a black plum.
Dance, v. to move the feet to the sound of music; to move nimbly; to dandle or make

to dance: *s.* regulated motion of the feet to music.
Dan'cer, *s.* one that practises dancing.
Dan'cing, *s.* a motion of the feet to music; a frisking about.
Dan'cing-mas'ter, *s.* a teacher of dancing.
Dan'delion, *s.* the name of a plant.
Dan'der, *s.* a slang word to denote anger or passion.
Dan'dify, *v.* to make like a dandy.
Dan'diprat, *s.* a little fellow, an urchin.
Dan'dle, *v.* to move an infant up and down on the hands to amuse it; to fondle.
Dan'druff, **Dan'driff**, *s.* scurf on the head.
Dan'dy, *s.* a fop, a coxcomb.
Dan'dyism, *s.* foppery in dress and manners.
Dane, *s.* a native of Denmark.
Danegelt, **dän'-gelt**, *s.* a tribute formerly paid to the Danes.
Danger, **dän'-jer**, *s.* risk, hazard, peril.
Dän'gerless, *a.* without hazard, very safe.
Dän'gerous, *a.* full of danger, unsafe.
Dän'gerously, *ad.* with danger; unsafely.
Dän'gerousness, *s.* danger, peril.
Dangle, **dang'gl**, *v.* to hang loose and waving; to hang on any one; to be a follower.
Dangler, *s.* one who dangles or hangs about.
Da'nish, *a.* relating to the Danes.
Dank, *a.* very damp, humid, wet.
Dank'ish, *a.* somewhat damp.
Dank'ishness, *s.* moisture; dampness.
Dap'per, *a.* little and active; neat, spruce.
Dap'ple, *v.* to variegate, to streak.
Dap'pled, *a.* of different colours, streaked.
Dap'ple-gray, *a.* gray marked with spots.
Däre, *v.* to have sufficient courage for any purpose; to venture; to challenge; to defy.
Da'ring, *a.* bold, fearless, adventurous.
Da'ringly, *ad.* boldly; courageously.
Da'ringness, *s.* boldness, fearlessness.
Dark, *a.* wanting light, gloomy, obscure: *s.* darkness, obscurity; want of light.
Dark'en, *v.* to make dark; to obscure; to perplex; to grow dark.
Darkish, *a.* rather dark; dusky.
Dark'-lantern, *s.* a lantern which may be closed by a slide so as to shut off the light.
Darkling, *a.* in the dark (a poetic word).
Darkly, *ad.* obscurely, blindly.
Darkness, *s.* quality or state of being dark; want of light; obscurity; secrecy; ignorance; wickedness.
Darksome, *a.* gloomy, obscure.
Dar'ling, *s.* a favourite: *a.* dear, beloved.
Darn, *v.* to mend a rent or hole.
Darnel, *s.* a common field weed.
Dart, *s.* a weapon thrown by the hand: *v.* to let fly as a dart; to move rapidly.
Dash, *v.* to strike against; to break by collision; to fly or start off abruptly; to form or sketch in haste; to obliterate with the stroke of a pen; to confound or surprise with shame or fear: *s.* a sudden blow; a collision; an admixture; a mark in writing, thus (—); show or flourish.
Dash'ing, *a.* precipitately driving; showy.
Das'tard, *s.* a coward: *a.* cowardly.
Das'tardliness, *s.* cowardliness.
Das'tardly, *a.* cowardly, base, timorous.
Da'ta, *L. s. pl.* facts or truths given or admitted for finding results (*sing.* **Da'tum**).

Date, *v.* to note the precise time: *s.* the time at which any event happened, or a letter is written.
Date, *s.* the fruit of the date-tree.
Da'teless, *a.* having no date mentioned.
Da'te-tree, *s.* a species of palm-tree.
Da'tive, *a.* in grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom a thing is given.
Da'tum. See **Data**.
Daub, *v.* to smear; to paint coarsely; to flatter grossly: *s.* a coarse painting.
Daub'er, *s.* a coarse painter; a gross flatterer.
Daubing, *s.* coarse painting; gross flattery.
Dauby, *a.* sleeky, slimy, glutinous.
Daughter, **daw'ter**, *s.* a female child.
Daughter-in-law, *s.* the wife of one's son.
Daughterly, *ad.* like a daughter; dutiful.
Daunt, **dant** or **dawnt**, *v.* to check by fear of danger; to discourage; to intimidate.
Dauntless, *a.* fearless, bold.
Dauntlessness, *s.* fearlessness.
Dauphin, **daw'fin**, *s.* the title of the heir-apparent to the crown of France.
Dau'phiness, *s.* the wife of the dauphin.
Davits, *s. pl.* iron beams projecting over a ship's side, supporting a boat.
Daw, *s.* the name of a bird, the jackdaw.
Daw'dle, *v.* to waste or trifle away time.
Dawn, *v.* to begin to show *day* or light; to open upon: *s.* break of day; first appearance; beginning.
Dawn'ing, *s.* the light at break of day.
Day, *s.* the time between the rising and setting of the sun; the time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight; light as opposed to darkness or night; sunshine; life; an appointed time; an age; the contest of a day, as "to win the day."
Day-book, *s.* a tradesman's account-book.
Day-break, *s.* the first appearance of day or light; the dawn.
Day-dream, *s.* a dream or vision to the waking senses; a reverie.
Day'-labourer, *s.* one that works or is paid by the day.
Day'light, *s.* the light of the day.
Day'-spring, *s.* the rise of the day.
Day's-work, *s.* the work of one day.
Day'-time, *s.* the time in which there is the light of the sun.
Daze, *v.* to dazzle: *s.* a glittering stone.
Daz'le, *v.* to overpower with light; to surprise with splendour.
Dazzling, *a.* overpowering with splendour.
Deacon, **dē'-kn**, *s.* a clergyman not yet in priest's orders; in Scotland, a corporate officer.
Dea'conry, **Dea'conship**, *s.* the dignity or office of a deacon.
Dead, **ded**, *a.* deprived of life; spiritless; dull; tasteless; complete or thorough, as a *dead* level.
Dead'-drunk, *a.* helplessly intoxicated.
Dead'en, *v.* to deprive of life or sensation; to weaken; to make vapid or tasteless.
Dead-language, *s.* a language no longer spoken, and found only in writings, *e.g.* Latin.
Dead-light, **ded'-lit**, *s.* a strong close shutter for a cabin window in a storm.
Dead'liness, *s.* the state of being dead.
Dead'ly, *a.* destructive, mortal, fatal: *ad.* so as to resemble death.

Deadly-nightshade, *s.* a poisonous plant.
Dead-march, *s.* solemn music at a burial.
Deadness, *s.* want of natural or vital power; rapidness; inactivity; indifference.
Dead-reck'oning, *s.* a conjecture of a ship's place by the log-book, without the observation of the heavenly bodies.
Dead-water, *s.* the water that closes in with a ship's stern.
Dead-weight, *s.* the weight of a *dead* or slaughtered animal; a heavy burden.
Deaf, *def*, *a.* wanting the sense of hearing.
Deafen, *def'n*, *v.* to make deaf, to stupefy.
Deaf-mute, *s.* one who is deaf and dumb.
Deafness, *s.* want of the power of hearing; unwillingness to hear or notice.
Deal, *s.* a share, a portion, a quantity; a thin plank: *v.* to divide; to distribute, as cards; to have dealings or transactions with.
Dealed or Dealt, *dēld*, *dēlt*, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of *Deal*.
Deal'er, *s.* one who deals; a trader.
Deal'ing, *s.* traffic; intercourse; distributing of cards.
Dean, *s.* the second dignitary of a diocese; a college officer.
Dean'ery, *s.* the office, revenue, or mansion of a dean.
Dear, *a.* valuable; costly; beloved: *s.* a word of endearment; darling.
Dear-bought, *a.* bought at a high price.
Dearly, *ad.* at a high price; fondly.
Dearth, *derth*, *s.* scarcity, want, famine.
Death, *deth*, *s.* the extinction of life; mortality; manner of dying; state of the dead; perdition.
Death-bed, *s.* the bed or place where one dies: *a.* dying.
Death'less, *a.* never dying; immortal.
Death-rattle, *s.* a rattle in the throat of one dying.
Death's-door, *s.* a near approach to death.
Death-watch, *s.* a small insect, whose noise, like the ticking of a *watch*, is superstitiously imagined to forbode death.
Deba'che, *dē-bak'l*, *s.* a great and sudden rush of water.
Debar, *v.* to bar out; to exclude; to preclude; to hinder; to deprive of.
Debark, *v.* to disembark.
Debarka'tion, *s.* disembarkation.
Debase, *dē-bās'*, *v.* to bring low; to degrade; to vitiate; to adulterate.
Debasement, *s.* the act of debasing; degradation.
Deba'table, *a.* affording room for debate.
Deba'te, *s.* a discussion; a dispute; a contest; strife: *v.* to contend for in argument; to discuss; to dispute.
Deba'ter, *s.* one who debates; a controversialist.
Deba'ting-soci'ety, *s.* an association for improvement in public discussion.
Debauch, *s.* drunkenness; intemperance; lewdness: *v.* to corrupt; to violate; to seduce.
Debauchee, *deb'-o-shē*, *s.* a drunkard; a rake.
Debauch'ery, *s.* the act of debauching; corruption.
Deben'ture, *s.* a writ, or written instrument, by which a debt is claimed.
Debil'itāte, *v.* to weaken, to enfeeble.
Debil'itāting, *a.* calculated to weaken.
Debilita'tion, *s.* the act of weakening.
Debil'ity, *s.* weakness of body or mind.

Deb'it, *s.* the debtor side of an account: *v.* to charge as a debtor.
Deb'onair, *a.* elegant; well-bred; gay.
Debouch, *de-boosh'*, *Fr. v.* to issue or march out of a narrow place or defile.
Debouchure, *dā-boo-shoor'*, *s.* the mouth of a river.
Debris, *de-brē'*, *Fr. s. pl.* fragments of rocks; ruins; the wreck or remains of a routed army.
Debt, *det*, *s.* that which one owes to another; that which is morally due.
Deb'tor, *s.* one that owes money, or who is under an obligation; the side of an account-book in which debts are charged.
Debut, *dā-boo'*, *Fr. s.* a beginning or first appearance, as of an actor.
Debutant, *dā'-boo-tong'*, *s.* one who makes his debut.
Debutante, *dā'-boo-tongt'*, *s.* a female who makes her debut.
Dec'ade, *s.* the sum or number of ten.
Deca'dence, **Deca'dency**, *s.* a falling off; decay; decline.
Dec'agon, *s.* a figure of ten sides.
Dec'alogue, *-log*, *s.* the ten commandments.
Decamp, *v.* to shift a camp; to move off.
Decamp'ment, *s.* the act of shifting the camp; marching or moving off.
Decant, *v.* to pour off gently, as wine.
Decanta'tion, *s.* the act of decanting.
Deca'nter, *s.* a table bottle for wine.
Decap'itate, *v.* to behead.
Decapita'tion, *s.* the act of beheading.
Decay, *s.* a gradual falling away; a decline: *v.* to fall or wither away; to decline.
Decaying, *p. a.* failing; subject to decay.
Decease, *de-sēs'*, *s.* departure from life, demise: *v.* to die, to depart from life.
Deceased, *de-sēs't*, *a.* departed from life, dead.
Deceit, *-sēt'*, *s.* duplicity; guile; artifice; fraud.
Deceit'ful, *a.* full of deceit; fraudulent.
Deceit'fully, *ad.* in a deceitful manner.
Deceit'fulness, *s.* disposition to deceive.
Deceive, *-sēv'*, *v.* to mislead intentionally; to impose upon; to delude.
Deceiv'able, *a.* that may be deceived.
Deceiv'er, *s.* one who deceives; an impostor.
Decem'ber, *s.* the last month of the year.
Decem'vir, *s.* one of the decemviri, or ten governors of ancient Rome.
Decem'virate, *s.* a government of decemvirs.
Decem'viri, *s.* the ten governors of Rome.
De'cency, *s.* propriety, modesty, decorum.
Decen'nial, *a.* of or containing ten years.
De'cent, *a.* becoming, suitable, modest.
De'cently, *ad.* in a becoming manner.
Decep'tible, *a.* liable to be deceived.
Decep'tion, *s.* act of deceiving; state of being deceived; deceit; fraud.
Decep'tious, *-shus*, *a.* deceitful, fraudulent.
Decep'tive, *a.* deceiving; misleading.
Deci'dable, *a.* that may be decided.
Deci'de, *v.* to determine; to settle; to conclude on; to resolve on.
Deci'ded, *p. a.* determined; decisive.
Deci'dedly, *ad.* in a decided manner.
Decid'u'ous, *a.* falling off, not perennial.
Decimal, *des'-*, *a.* numbered by ten: *s.* a tenth.
Deci'mally, *ad.* by means of decimals.
Deci'māte, *v.* to take the tenth; to put to death every tenth man.

Decima'tion, *s.* the act of decimating or taking every tenth.
Decipher, *v.* to explain what is written in cipher or secret characters; to unravel what is intricate.
Deci'phering, *s.* the act of explaining ciphers, or difficult writing.
Decision, -sizh'-un, *s.* act of deciding; that which is decided; a conclusion; firmness; judgment or official opinion of a court, &c.
Decisive, de-si'-siv, *a.* terminating; final; positive.
Deci'sively, *ad.* in a decisive manner.
Deci'siveness, *s.* the quality of being decisive.
Deck, *v.* to cover over; to dress; to adorn; to furnish with a deck; *s.* the floor of a ship; a pile of cards.
Decker, *s.* one who decks or adorns; spoken of ships, as a *two-decker* or *three-decker*.
Declaim', *v.* to harangue; to speak to the passions.
Declaim'er, *s.* one who declaims.
Declama'tion, *s.* a discourse addressed to the passions, a harangue.
Declam'atory, *a.* full of declamation.
Decla'rable, *a.* that may be declared.
Declara'tion, *s.* the act of declaring; that which is declared; an affirmation; a proclamation.
Declār'ative, *a.* that declares or proclaims; explanation.
Declār'atory, *a.* making clear, affirming; confirming a former law.
Decla're, *v.* to make known; to tell or affirm openly; to proclaim; to decide in favour of.
Decla'redly, -red-li, *ad.* avowedly; explicitly.
Declen'sion, *s.* declination, descent; inflexion of nouns; corruption of morals.
Decli'nable, *a.* that may be declined.
Declina'tion, *s.* descent; the act of declining; in astronomy, distance of a celestial body from the equinoctial.
Declinātor, *s.* an instrument for taking the declination of the stars.
Declin'atory, *s.* an instrument used in dialling; a declinator.
Decli'ne, *v.* to lean, to bend, to decay; to shun; to refuse; to inflect words: *s.* a decay; diminution; a tendency to worse.
Decliv'ity, *s.* a gradual descent; a slope.
Decoct', *v.* to prepare by boiling in; to seethe; to digest.
Decoc'tible, *a.* that may be decocted.
Decoc'tion, *s.* the act of decocting; a preparation made by boiling.
Decoc'tive, *a.* having power to decoct.
Decol'late, *v.* to behead, to decapitate.
Decolla'tion, *s.* the act of beheading.
Decolorant, dē-cul'-, *s.* a substance which removes or deprives of colour.
Decolora'tion, *s.* the act of decolouring.
Decolour, dē-cul'or, or **Decol'ourise**, *v.* to deprive of colour.
Dēcomposable, -poz'-, *a.* that may be decomposed.
Dēcompo'se, *v.* to resolve or separate into the constituent or elementary parts; to decompose; to dissolve.
Dēcomposition, -zish'-un, *s.* the act of decomposing; a separation into the elementary parts.
Dēcompound', *v.* to decompose.
Dec'orate, *v.* to adorn, to embellish.

Decora'tion, *s.* the act of decorating; an ornament; an embellishment.
Dec'orative, *a.* fitted to adorn.
Dec'orātor, *s.* one who decorates.
Deco'rous, *a.* decent, suitable, becoming.
Deco'rously, *ad.* in a becoming manner.
Decor'ticate, *v.* to strip off the bark.
Deco'rum, *s.* decency, order, seemliness.
Decoy', *s.* a lure to catch wild fowl; the place for catching them: *v.* to allure into a snare or net; to mislead.
Decoy'-duck, *s.* a duck used to lead others into a net; a person employed to decoy others; allurement to mischief.
Decrease, de-krēs, *v.* to grow less; to be diminished: *s.* a growing less; a decay.
Decree', *v.* to determine, to ordain, to appoint: *s.* an edict; a law.
Dec'rement, *s.* decrease; diminution.
Decrep'it, *a.* wasted and worn by age.
Decrep'itate, *v.* to crackle by heat.
Decrepita'tion, *s.* a crackling noise, **Decrep'it-ness** is rarely used.
Decrep'itude, *s.* the broken down state of body produced by old age.
Decres'cent, *a.* growing less, decreasing.
Decrē'tal, *a.* pertaining to a decree: *s.* a book of decrees or edicts; a letter of the Pope.
Decrē'tist, *s.* one who studies the decretals.
Decrē'tive, *a.* having the force of a decree.
Decr'etory, *a.* established by decree; final.
Decri'al, *s.* a crying down; clamorous censure.
Decri'er, *s.* one who decries.
Decry', *v.* to cry down, to clamour against; to censure strongly; to disparage; to depreciate.
Decuba'tion, *s.* the act of lying down.
Decum'bence, **Decum'bency**, *s.* the act or posture of lying down.
Decum'bent, *a.* lying down; low.
Dec'uple, *a.* tenfold; repeated ten times.
Decu'ron, *s.* a commander of ten men.
Decur'rent, *a.* running or extending downward.
Decus'sāte, *v.* to intersect at acute angles.
Decussa'tion, *s.* an intersection or crossing at unequal angles.
Ded'alous, -lus, *a.* in botany, having a margin with various windings and turnings.
Ded'icate, *v.* to devote or consecrate to; to inscribe to: *a.* consecrated to; inscribed to.
Dedica'tion, *s.* consecration; a complimentary address prefixed to a book by the author.
Ded'icātor, *s.* one who dedicates his work to a patron.
Ded'icatory, *a.* comprising a dedication.
Dedu'ce, *v.* to draw or infer from.
Dedu'cible, *a.* that may be deduced.
Deduct', *v.* to take from, to subtract.
Deduct'ion, *s.* the act of deducting; an abatement; an inference.
Deduct'ive, *a.* that may be inferred.
Deduct'ively, *ad.* by regular deduction.
Deed, *s.* an action, an exploit, a fact; a writing containing a legal contract.
Deem, *v.* to judge; to conclude; to think.
Deem'ster, *s.* a judge in the Isle of Man.
Deep, *a.* far to the bottom; profound; sagacious; insidious; dark-coloured; grave: *s.* the sea; the ocean: *ad.* deeply; to a great depth.

Deepen, dēp'n, *v.* to make deep or deeper; to grow deep.
Deep-laid, *a.* laid deeply; well-concealed.
Deeply, *ad.* to a great depth; profoundly.
Deep-mouthed, *a.* having a loud, hollow voice.
Deepness, *s.* depth; profundity; cunning.
Deep-read, -red, *a.* profoundly versed in books.
Deep-toned, *a.* having a low, sonorous tone.
Deer, *s.* a forest animal hunted for venison.
Deer-stalking, -stalk-, *s.* lying in wait or under cover to shoot deer.
Deface, *v.* to disfigure; to erase; to mar.
Defacement, *s.* injury to the surface; disfigurement; erasure.
Defacer, *s.* one who defaces or disfigures.
De facto, *L.* in fact or reality.
Defilicate, *v.* to lop off; to take away.
Defilection, *s.* a cutting off; a diminution; a deficit of funds.
Defama'tion, *s.* detraction; slander.
Defam'atory, *a.* calumnious; libellous.
Defama'tion, *v.* to calumniate; to libel.
Defamer, *s.* a calumniator.
Default, *s.* failure; omission; defect; non-appearance of a defendant.
Default'er, *s.* one who fails to pay or to account for public money.
Defensible, -fēz-, *a.* that may be annulled.
Defensance, de-fēz'-ans, *s.* an annulling or making void; a writing which thus annuls.
Defeat, *v.* to overthrow, to frustrate: *s.* an overthrow, a frustration.
Defecate, *v.* to purify from lees, as liquors; to cleanse or make clear.
Defect, *s.* a want of deficiency; an imperfection; a blemish.
Defection, *s.* a failure; a falling away; a revolt.
Defective, *a.* full of defects; imperfect.
Defectively, *ad.* imperfectly.
Defectiveness, *s.* state of being defective.
Defen'se, *s.* an act of resistance; a verbal or written vindication; a guard.
Defen'seless, *a.* without defence; unguarded.
Defen'selessness, *s.* an unprotected state.
Defend, *v.* to protect, to vindicate, to uphold.
Defend'able. See **Defensible**.
Defend'ant, *s.* one who defends or opposes an action at law.
Defend'er, *s.* a protector; a champion.
Defens'ible, *a.* that may be defended.
Defen'sive, *a.* serving to defend: *s.* that which defends; a safeguard.
Defens'ively, *ad.* in a defensive manner.
Defer, *v.* to put off, to delay; to submit to the judgment of another.
Deference, *s.* yielding to the judgment or wishes of another; respect.
Deferen'tial, *a.* expressing deference.
Deferen'tially, *ad.* in a deferential manner.
Defer'ment, *s.* a putting off; a postponement.
Defiance, *s.* act of defying; a challenge.
Defiant, *a.* bidding defiance, daring.
Deficiency, -fish'en-sī, *s.* a falling short; imperfection.
Deficient, de-fish'-ent, *a.* falling; defective; imperfect.
Deficiently, *ad.* in a deficient manner.
Deficit, *s.* deficiency in an account.
Def'er, *s.* a challenger, a contemner.
Defile, *v.* to make foul, to pollute.

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Defile, *v.* to make foul, to pollute.
Defiled, *a.* polluted, corrupted.
Defilement, *s.* pollution, corruption.
Defiler, *s.* a corrupter, a violator.
Definable, *a.* that may be defined.
Define, *v.* to give the definition; to explain clearly and precisely.
Definite, *a.* certain, limited, precise.
Definiteness, *s.* certainty, limitedness.
Definition, -nish'un, *s.* a short description of a thing by its properties, or the exact meaning of a word; an explanation.
Definitive, *a.* determinate; positive; formal: *s.* a word which defines or limits.
Definitively, *ad.* in a definite manner.
Deflect, *v.* to bend from; to turn aside; to deviate.
Deflection, *s.* a turning from a right line; a bending down; deviation.
Deflo rate, *a.* having shed the pollen or fecundating dust, a botanical term.
Defloration, *s.* the act of deflowering.
Deflower, *v.* to take away the flower or beauty of anything; to defile or pollute.
Defluxion, *s.* a flowing down or off, as of humours of the body.
Deform, *v.* to disfigure; to mar; to make ugly.
Deformation, *s.* a disfiguration or defacing.
Deformed, *p. a.* disfigured; distorted; ugly.
Deformity, *s.* distortion; ugliness.
Defraud, *v.* to deprive of by fraud or trick; to cheat; to deceive.
Defraud'er, *s.* one who defrauds or cheats.
Defraud'ment, *s.* the act of defrauding.
Defray, *v.* to bear the charges or expenses of; to pay.
Defray'er, *s.* one who defrays.
Defray'ment, *s.* the payment of expenses.
Deft, *a.* neat; spruce; dexterous.
Deftly, *ad.* neatly; dexterously.
Defunct, *a.* dead, extinct: *s.* a dead person.
Defy, *v.* to challenge, to dare; to brave.
Degen'eracy, *s.* departure from ancestral virtue; state of being degenerated; meanness; baseness.
Degen'erate, *v.* to decay in virtue or race; to grow worse; to grow base: *a.* degenerated; unworthy; base.
Degen'erately, *ad.* in a degenerate manner.
Degen'erateness, *s.* degeneracy.
Deglutition, deg-loo-tish'un, *s.* the act of swallowing.
Degrada'tion, *s.* act of degrading; state of being degraded; baseness; wearing down.
Degrade, *v.* to deprive of office, rank, or title; to lower or depress; to disgrace.
Degradingly, *ad.* in a degrading manner.
Degree, *s.* a step; rank; station; rank or title at a university; the 360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles.
Dehort, *v.* to dissuade against.
Dehorta'tion, *s.* dissuasion against.
Dehort'atory, *a.* dissuading against.
Deification, de-i-fik-ā-shun, *s.* the act of deifying.
Deified, de-i-fid, *p. a.* made a god of; ranked with gods.
Deify, de-i-fi, *v.* to make a god of; to adore.
Deign, dān, *v.* to think worthy; to condescend to; to vouchsafe; to grant.

De'ism, *s.* belief in the existence of God coupled with disbelief of revealed religion.
Dē'ist, *s.* one who professes deism.
Dē'istic, **Dē'istical**, *a.* belonging to deism.
Dē'ity, *s.* the Divine Being; God.
Deject, *v.* to cast down; to depress: to make sad; to dishearten.
Deject'ed, *a.* cast down; depressed; sad.
Deject'edly, *ad.* in a dejected manner.
Dejec'tion, *s.* state of being dejected; depression of spirits; melancholy.
Dejeûner, dā-zhoo-nā', *Fr. s.* a breakfast: *v.* to breakfast.
Delay, *v.* to put off; to postpone; to stop; to retard; to hinder: *s.* a deferring; stop; hindrance.
Delay'er, *s.* one who delays or hinders.
Dele, de-lē, *L. v.* blot out or erase.
Del'ible, *a.* that can be erased.
Delec'table, *a.* delightful, pleasing.
Delec'tableness, *s.* delightfulness.
Delec'tably, *ad.* delightfully; pleasantly.
Delecta'tion, *s.* pleasure, delight.
Del'egate, *v.* to send as a deputy; to commit or intrust to another's power; to depute: *s.* a deputy: *a.* deputed. *Court of Delegates*, *s.* an ecclesiastical court of appeal.
Delega'tion, *s.* act of delegating; the persons delegated.
Delen'da, *L.* words to be blotted out.
Delete'rious, *a.* destructive, deadly.
Del'etory, *s.* that which blots out.
Delf, **Delft**, *s.* a kind of counterfeit Chinaware, made originally at *Delft*.
Delib'erate, *v.* to weigh or balance in the mind; to consider thoughtfully: *a.* well considered.
Delib'erately, *ad.* in a deliberate manner.
Delibera'tion, *s.* act of deliberating; mutual consultation.
Delib'orative, *a.* that deliberates; acting with deliberation.
Del'icacy, *s.* daintiness, nicety; scrupulousness; tenderness.
Del'icate, *a.* nice, dainty, polite, pure, fine.
Del'icately, *ad.* daintily; with delicacy.
Del'icateness, *s.* tenderness, effeminacy.
Delicious, de-lish'us, *a.* giving delight; sweet; charming.
Deliciously, *ad.* delightfully; sweetly.
Deliciousness, *s.* delight; sweetness.
Delight, -lit', *s.* joy, satisfaction, pleasure: *v.* to give delight; to please greatly.
Delight'ful, *a.* affording great delight; charming; lovely.
Delight'fully, *ad.* charmingly.
Delightfulness, *s.* great delight; joy.
Delight'some, *a.* affording delight.
Delineate, de-lin'-e-āt, *v.* to draw the outline; to design; to sketch; to depict; to portray; to describe.
Delinea'tion, *s.* an outline or sketch, either pictorial or descriptive.
Delinquency, de-link'wen-sī, *s.* failure or omission of duty; fault; offence; crime.
Delinquent, *s.* an offender; a criminal.
Deliquesce, de-lī-ques', *v.* to liquefy or melt slowly.
Deliquescent, de-lī-ques'-ent, *a.* liquefying in the air.
Delir'ious, -i-us, *a.* light-headed, raving.
Delir'iousness, *s.* the state of one delirious.

Delir'ium, *s.* alienation of mind.
Delir'ium tre'mens, *s.* a disease of the brain, almost peculiar to drunkards.
Deliv'er, *v.* to set free; to release; to give up; to utter; to give birth to.
Deliv'erable, *a.* that may be delivered.
Deliv'erance, *s.* freedom from; utterance.
Deliv'erer, *s.* one who delivers.
Deliv'ery, *s.* a giving up; a release; utterance or pronunciation; child-birth.
Dell, *s.* a little dale or valley.
Delphin, del'fin, *a.* relating to the *Dauphin* of France; an edition of Latin Classics, prepared under Louis XIV. for the Dauphin's use ("in usum Delphini").
Del'ta, *s.* the Greek letter Δ; a triangular tract of land between the diverging mouths of a river.
Del'toid, *a.* like a delta in shape.
Delu'dable, *a.* liable to be deceived.
Delu'de, *v.* to mislead by arts; to deceive.
Delu'der, *s.* a beguiler; a deceiver.
Deluge, del'ūj, *s.* a general inundation; the great Flood: *v.* to overflow; to inundate; to overwhelm; to drown.
Delusion, de-lu'-zhun, *s.* act of deluding; state of being deluded; deception; a cheat; error.
Delu'sive, -siv, *a.* tending to deceive; deceptive; illusory; vain.
Delu'sively, *ad.* in a delusive manner.
Delu'siveness, *s.* tendency to deceive.
Delve, delv, *v.* to dig with a spade.
Delv'er, *s.* one who digs with a spade.
Demag'netise, *v.* to deprive of magnetism.
Demagogism, dem'-a-gog-izm, *s.* the arts or practices of demagogues.
Dem'agogue, -gog, *s.* a leader of the people; a popular and factious orator or agitator.
Demain. See *Demesne*.
Demand, *v.* to claim by right; to ask for with authority: *s.* a claim by right; an asking by authority; a desire to possess that which is claimed.
Demand'able, *a.* that may be demanded.
Demand'er, *s.* one who demands.
Demarca'tion, *s.* separation of territories.
Demean, *v.* to deport or conduct one's self *well* or *ill*.
Demean'our, *s.* deportment; behaviour.
Demen'ted, *a.* infatuated, insane.
Demer'it, *s.* the opposite to merit; fault.
Demesne, de-mēn', *s.* a mansion, with the adjoining ground, kept for the owner's use.
Dem', a prefix signifying *half*.
Dem'i-dev'il, *s.* a half devil; a monster in vice.
Dem'i-god, *s.* a half god; a hero deified.
Dem'i-john, *s.* a large narrow-necked bottle enclosed in a wickerwork case.
Dem'i-lune, *s.* a half moon, a term in fortification.
Dem'irep, *s.* a woman of (demi or half *reputation*) suspicious chastity.
Demise, de-mīz', *s.* death, decease: *v.* to grant at one's death; to bequeath; to transfer.
Dem'i-sem'i-qua'ver, *s.* the half of a semi-quaver.
Democ'racy, *s.* a form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.
Dem'ocrat, *s.* one devoted to democracy.

Democrat'ic, Democrat'ical, a. relating to a democracy; popular.
Demol'ish, v. to throw down a pile or structure; to overthrow; to destroy.
Demolition, -ish'-un, s. the act of demolishing; destruction.
Dē'mon, s. a spirit, generally an evil one.
Demon'iac, s. one possessed with a demon.
Demon'iac, Demon'iacal, a. pertaining to demons; influenced by demons.
Demon'ism, s. demonolatry.
Demonol'atry, s. the worship of demons.
Demonol'ogy, s. a treatise on demons.
Demon'strable, a. that may be demonstrated.
Demonstrably, ad. with demonstration.
Demon'strate, v. to show plainly; to prove with certainty; to show by experiments.
Demonstra'tion, s. the act of demonstrating; clear and certain proof; a movement of troops towards a point or place, as if to attack.
Demon'strative, a. having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive.
Demon'stratively, ad. in a demonstrative manner.
Dem'enstrator, s. one who demonstrates.
Demoralisa'tion, s. destruction of moral principles.
Demor'alise, v. to deprive of moral principles or habits; to corrupt.
Demot'ic, a. pertaining to the people; applied to a simple form of hieroglyphic writing in common use among the ancient Egyptians.
Demul'cent, s. any medicine that softens or mollifies: *a.* softening, mollifying.
Demur', v. to delay, to hesitate; to delay a process in law by doubts and objections: *s.* doubt; hesitation.
Demu're, a. of serious or pensive look; very grave; affectedly modest.
Demu'rely, ad. in a demure manner.
Dema'reness, s. gravity of aspect; affected modesty.
Demur'rage, s. an allowance paid for detaining ships.
Demur'rer, s. one who demurs; a stop in a law-suit.
Demy, de-mī', s. a kind of paper (*demi*-sized).
Den, s. a wild beast's hole or abode.
Dena'rīus, s. a Roman silver coin; in law, an English penny.
Den'ary, a. containing or relating to ten.
Denationalise, de-nash'-un-al-iz, v. to deprive of national rights or character.
Den'drite, a. stone or mineral having figures of trees or shrubs.
Dendrit'ic, Dendrit'ical, a. resembling a tree.
Den'drolite, s. a petrified tree or branch.
Deni'able, a. that may be denied.
Deni'al, s. affirmation to the contrary; refusal to grant; disavowal.
Deni'er, s. one who denies; a disowner.
Denier, denēr', s. an old French coin, the twelfth of a sol or penny.
Den'izen, s. one not a native, but made a citizen.
Denom'inate, v. to give a name to; to name; to style or designate.
Denomina'tion, s. the act of naming; a name; a class; a sect.
Denomina'tional, a. pertaining to a denomina-

tion or body called by the same name; sectarian.
Denomina'tionally, ad. according to denominations.
Denom'inative, a. conferring a name.
Denom'inator, s. the giver of a name; the number below the line in a fraction.
Deno'te, v. to mark; to betoken; to be a sign of; to signify; to imply.
Denouement, de-noo'-mong, Fr. s. a winding up; an explanation.
Denoun'ce, v. to threaten by proclamation; to accuse publicly.
Denouncement, s. a declaration of a threat.
Denoun'cer, s. one who denounces.
Dense, a. close, compact, almost solid.
Denseness, s. state of being dense.
Den'sity, s. closeness, compactness.
Dent, s. a mark made by a *tooth* or by a *stroke* with something hard; an indentation: *v.* to indent; to mark with notches.
Dent'al, a. relating to the teeth.
Dent'ate, Dent'ated, a. toothed; notched.
Dent'icle, s. a point like a small tooth.
Dentic'ulate, Dentic'ulated, a. having small teeth or notches.
Denticula'tion, s. a small indentation.
Dent'ifrice, -fris, s. something to cleanse the teeth; tooth-powder.
Dent'il, s. a tooth-like ornament in cornices.
Dent'ist, s. a surgeon or doctor for the teeth.
Dent'istry, s. the practice or profession of a dentist.
Dentition, -tish'-un, s. the cutting of teeth in infancy.
Dent'oid, a. like a tooth in shape.
Denuda'tion, s. the act of making naked or bare.
Denu'de, v. to make naked; to strip; to divest.
Denun'ciate, -shī-ūt, v. to denounce.
Denuncia'tion, -shī-a'-shun, s. the act of denouncing; a public menace or threat.
Denun'ciator, s. one who denounces.
Denun'ciatory, a. denouncing, threatening.
Deny', v. to declare untrue; to refuse to grant; to disown.
Deobstruent, de-ob'-stroo-ent, a. removing obstructions: *s.* any aperient medicine.
De'odand, s. anything forfeited to the king; originally, to be given for pious uses.
Deodorant, de-o'-dor-ant, s. an agent for deodorising.
Dēo'dorise, v. to free from or remove a bad smell.
Dēox'idise, v. to deprive of oxygen.
Depart', v. to go away; to leave; to die.
Department, s. a separate office or duty; a division or province.
Departmen'tal, a. belonging to a department.
De'par'ture, s. the act of going away.
Depau'perate, v. to make poor.
Depend', v. to hang from; to rely on.
Depend'ence, s. state of being dependent or subordinate.
Depend'ency, s. a dependent territory or colony.
Depend'ent, a. hanging from or down; in the power of another: *s.* one who lives in subjection to another; a retainer.
Depict', v. to paint; to portray.
Depil'atory, a. taking off the hair.
Deple'tion, s. act of emptying out or from.
Deplo'rable, a. that is to be deplored.

Deplo'rableness, *s.* the state of being deplorable.
Deplo'rably, *ad.* in a deplorable manner.
Deplo're, *v.* to lament; to bewail; to mourn.
Deploy', *v.* to spread wide, to display.
Deplu'me, *v.* to strip off the feathers.
Depo'larise, *v.* to deprive of polarity.
Depo'ne, *v.* to testify on oath.
Depo'nent, *s.* a witness on oath: *a.* in grammar, verbs that have a passive form with an active signification.
Depop'ulate, *v.* to unpeople, to lay waste.
Depopula'tion, *s.* the act of depopulating; havoc, destruction, waste.
Depop'ulator, *s.* one who depopulates.
Depo'rt, *v.* to demean, to behave.
Depo'rtation, *s.* transportation, exile.
Depo'rtment, *s.* carriage, demeanour, behaviour.
Depo'sal, *s.* the act of deposing.
Depo'se, *v.* to lay down; to bear witness; to displace from a throne; to degrade.
Deposit, de-poz'-it, *s.* anything lodged in trust; a pledge: *v.* to lay down; to lodge as a pledge or security.
Depos'itary, *s.* one with whom anything is lodged in trust.
Deposition, -zish'-un, *s.* the act of deposing; written testimony on oath.
Depos'itor, *s.* one who makes a deposit.
Depos'itory, *s.* a store or warehouse.
Depôt, dēp'-o or de-po', *s.* place of deposit; a warehouse or magazine; a place for military stores or recruits.
Deprava'tion, *s.* act of making worse.
Depra've, *v.* to vitiate, to corrupt.
Depravedly, -prāv'-ed-ly, *ad.* in a depraved manner.
Depra'vement, *s.* a vitiated state.
Depravity, Deprāv'edness, *s.* state of being depraved; corruption; vice.
Dep'recāte, *v.* to pray earnestly against; to regret deeply.
Depreca'tion, *s.* act of deprecating; a prayer against an expected evil.
Dep'recātory, Dep'recā'tive, *a.* deprecating, tending to deprecate.
Depreciate, de-prē'-shī-āt, *v.* to lessen in price or value.
Deprecia'tion, *s.* a lessening of the value.
Depre'ciātive, *a.* tending to depreciate.
Depre'ciātor, *s.* one who depreciates.
Depreciatory, de-pre'-shī-ā-tō-ri, *a.* tending to depreciate.
Depreda'tion, *s.* a robbing, a spoiling.
Dep'redātor, *s.* a robber, a plunderer.
Depress', *v.* to press down; to humble; to degrade; to abuse; to defect.
Depressed, de-prest', *p. a.* pressed down; dejected.
Depression, de-presh'-un, *s.* lowness of spirits; the act of pressing down or humbling.
Depres'sive, *a.* tending to depress.
Depri'vable, *a.* liable to deprivation.
Depriva'tion, *s.* the act of depriving; state of being deprived: loss.
Deprive, *v.* to take from, to bereave.
Depth, *s.* deepness, or measure from the surface downwards; a deep place; the middle, as of the winter; profundity; abstruseness.
Depūta'tion, *s.* act of deputing; the persons deputed; delegation.

Depu'te, *v.* to send with a special commission; to delegate; to empower to act.
Dep'uty, *s.* any one that transacts business for another, a substitute, a viceroy.
Derange, de-rānj', *v.* to turn out of the proper course; to confuse; to disorder the mind.
Deranged, -rānjd', *p. a.* disordered; delirious.
Derangement, *s.* disorder; insanity.
Der'elict, *a.* abandoned; utterly forsaken.
Derelic'tion, *s.* the act of forsaking; desertion; abandonment.
Deri'de, *v.* to laugh at; to ridicule; to scoff at; to mock; to jeer.
Deri'der, *s.* one who derides; a scoffer.
Deri'dingly, *ad.* in a jeering manner.
Derision, de-rizh'-un, *s.* the act of deriding; contemptuous laughter.
Deri'sive, -siv, *a.* ridiculing; scoffing.
Deri'sively, *ad.* with derision.
Deri'vable, *a.* that may be derived.
Deriva'tion, *s.* a drawing or reducing from a source; the tracing of a word from its original; the word so traced.
Deriv'ative, *a.* derived from another: *s.* the word or thing derived from another.
Deriv'atively, *ad.* in a derivative manner.
Deri've, *v.* to deduce from its original; to owe its origin to; to descend from.
Derm, *s.* the true skin which covers animal bodies.
Derm'al, *a.* pertaining to the skin; composed of skin.
Der'nīer, Fr. *a.* the last, the only remaining.
Der'ogate, *v.* to detract from; to disparage: *a.* lessened in value, damaged.
Deroga'tion, *s.* the act of lessening or detracting from; disparagement.
Derog'atorily, *ad.* in a detracting manner.
Derog'atory, *a.* detracting; lessening the reputation or value of.
Der'rick, *s.* a kind of tackle used in ships; a machine for raising heavy weights; a huge floating crane for raising sunken ships.
Der'vis, Der'vise, Der'vish, *s.* a Turkish monk or priest.
Des'cant, *s.* a song or tune in parts; a discourse; a disquisition.
Descant', *v.* to discourse at large upon.
Descend', *v.* to go or come down; to sink.
Descend'ant, *s.* one descended or sprung from; the offspring of an ancestor.
Descend'ent, *a.* descending; sinking; falling.
Descen'sion, *s.* act of descending; descent.
Descent', *s.* a falling or coming down; a declivity; an invasion; lineage.
Descri'bable, *a.* capable of description.
Descri'be, *v.* to represent by words; to draw a plan of; to delineate; to relate.
Descri'er, *s.* one who describes.
Descrip'tion, *s.* the act of describing; a representation; a delineation.
Descrip'tive, *a.* giving a description.
Descry', *v.* to spy out; to discover.
Des'ecrate, *v.* to pervert from a sacred purpose; to profane.
Desecra'tion, *s.* the act of desecrating; a profanation.
Desert', *s.* degree of merit or demerit, especially the former; claim of right to reward; merit; worth.

Desert, *s.* an uncultivated region; a waste: *a.* wild; solitary; uninhabited.
Desert, *v.* to leave without permission, as a post of duty; to forsake; to abandon.
Deserter, *s.* one who deserts his post or his party; a soldier who runs away from his regiment.
Desertion, *s.* the act of deserting.
Deserve, *de-er-v'*, *v.* to be worthy of, to merit.
Deservedly, *-er-v-ed-ly*, *ad.* worthily; justly.
Deserving, *p. a.* worthy; meritorious.
Deservingly, *ad.* in a deserving manner.
Deshabille, *des-a-bil'*, *Fr.* a undress, loose, negligent dress for the morning.
Desiccant, *s.* drying; *a.* a medicine that dries a sore.
Desiccate, *des-ik-ate* or *-ik'*, *v.* to dry up.
Desiccation, *s.* the act of desiccating; the state of being dried.
Desiderate, *v.* to desire or wish for.
Desideratum, *L.* a something desired or wanted.
p. Desiderata.
Design, *-stn'* or *-stn'*, *v.* to form an outline of; to sketch out; to plan; to project, to frame in the mind; to purpose or intend: *a.* a plan; a scheme; an intention.
Designable, *-stn-abil* or *-stn'*, *a.* that may be designed.
Designate, *des-ig-nat'*, *v.* to mark out; to point out or show; to distinguish.
Designation, *s.* the act of designating; a distinctive mark; name or title; import; intention.
Designedly, *-stn-ed-ly* or *-stn'*, *ad.* by design; purposely.
Designer, *s.* one who designs; a contriver.
Designing, *p. a.* planning; contriving; artful; malicious; deceitful: *s.* the act of sketching or delineating objects.
Desirable, *de-sir-abil*, *a.* worthy of desire; pleasing.
Desirableness, *s.* quality of being desirable.
Desire, *de-sir'*, *s.* a wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy: *v.* to wish for; to long for; to express wishes; to ask or demand.
Desireous, *s.* full of desire, eager for.
Desireously, *ad.* with desire, earnestly.
Desist, *-sist'*, *v.* to cease, to stop; to leave off.
Desistance, *s.* a stopping or cessation.
Desistive, *s.* ending, concluding.
Desk, *s.* an inclining table to write on.
Desolate, *v.* to lay waste, to make desert: *a.* laid waste, uninhabited; solitary.
Desolately, *ad.* in a desolate manner.
Desolation, *s.* act of desolating; state of being desolate; a desolate place.
Desolatory, *s.* causing desolation.
Despair, *s.* hopelessness, despondency: *v.* to be without hope, to despond.
Despairing, *p. a.* giving up to despair.
Despairingly, *ad.* in a hopeless manner.
Despatch, *v.* to send away hastily; to perform quickly; to conclude an affair; to kill: *s.* hasty execution; speed; an express or hasty message.
Desperate, *s.* a furious desperate man.
Desperate, *a.* having no hope, furious, mad.
Desperately, *ad.* in a desperate manner.
Desperation, *s.* despair, madness.
Despicable, *a.* contemptible, worthless.
Despicableness, *s.* meanness; vileness.

Despiably, *ad.* meanly; vilely.
Despise, *de-spis'*, *v.* to look down upon with contempt; to scorn; to slight.
Despiser, *s.* a contemner, a scorner.
Despite, *s.* malice, malignity; defiance.
Despitful, *a.* malicious, full of hate.
Despitfully, *ad.* in a spiteful manner.
Despoil, *v.* to rob, to plunder; to strip; to divest; to deprive.
Despoiler, *s.* one who despoils; a plunderer.
Despoilation, **Despoilment**, *s.* the act of despoiling; a plundering.
Despond, *v.* to lose courage or hope; to be depressed in mind.
Despondency, **Despondence**, *s.* loss of hope or courage; sinking of spirits.
Despondent, *a.* losing hope, dejected.
Despondingly, *ad.* in a hopeless manner.
Despot, *s.* an absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority.
Despotic, **Despoticism**, *a.* absolute, arbitrary, tyrannical.
Despotically, *ad.* in a despotic manner.
Despotism, *s.* absolute power, tyranny.
Despumate, *v.* to throw off in foam.
Desquamate, *des-kwá-mát*, *v.* to scale off.
Desquamation, *s.* the act of coming off in scales, as the outer skin.
Dessert, *des-ert'*, *s.* fruit served after dinner.
Destina-tion, *s.* end or ultimate design, destiny; place to be reached.
Destine, *v.* to appoint or doom unalterably to a state or condition; to appoint to any purpose; to devote.
Destiny, *s.* state or condition predetermined; invincible necessity; ultimate fate; doom; lot in life.
Destitute, *a.* forsaken, abandoned; friendless; in utter want.
Destitution, *s.* state of being destitute.
Destroy, *v.* to demolish; to ruin; to annihilate; to kill.
Destroyer, *s.* one who destroys.
Destructibility, **Destructibility**, *s.* habitness to destruction. [*able*].
Destructible, *a.* that may be destroyed; perish.
Destruction, *s.* act of destroying; state of being destroyed; ruin; overthrow; death.
Destructive, *a.* tending to destroy; ruinous.
Destructively, *ad.* in a destructive manner.
Destructiveness, *s.* the quality of being destructive; a propensity to destroy, kill, or murder (*Phrenology*).
Desudation, *s.* a profuse sweating.
Desuetude, *des-wá-túd*, *s.* disuse of a custom.
Desultory, *ad.* in a desultory manner.
Desultiveness, *s.* unconnectedness.
Desultory, *a.* cursory; unconnected.
Detach, *v.* to separate; to disjoin; to send out as a part, as soldiers.
Detached, *p. a.* separated; disengaged or parted from.
Detachment, *s.* a body of troops detached.
Detail, *s.* a minute and particular relation; *v.* to relate minutely and particularly.
Detain, *v.* to keep back; to delay.
Detainer, *s.* one that detains; in law, forcible keeping out of possession.
Detect, *v.* to discover, to find out what was meant to be concealed.
Detecter, *s.* one who detects.

Detect'ion, *s.* discovery of guilt or fraud.
Detect'ive, *a.* fit or able to detect.
Detect'ive, *s.* a policeman in plain clothes employed to detect offenders.
Deten'tion, *s.* the act of detaining; state of being detained; restraint; confinement.
Deter', *v.* to discourage by terror; to dishearten; to prevent or hinder.
Deter'gent, -jent, *a.* cleansing, purging: *s.* a cleansing or purgative medicine.
Detē'riorate, *v.* to make worse; to grow worse.
Detē'riora'tion, *s.* state of growing worse.
Deter'minable, *a.* that may be decided.
Deter'minate, *a.* fixed, limited; decisive.
Deter'minately, *ad.* resolutely, decisively.
Determina'tion, *s.* a decision; a resolution.
Deter'minative, *a.* that determines.
Deter'mine, *v.* to fix, to resolve, to decide.
Deter'mined, *p. a.* resolved; decided.
Deter'rent, *a.* having a tendency to deter: *s.* that which deters.
Deter'sive, -siv, *a.* having power to cleanse: *s.* a cleansing or detergent medicine.
Detest', *v.* to hate, to abhor, to loathe.
Detest'able, *a.* deserving detestation.
Detest'ableness, *s.* extreme hatefulness.
Detest'ably, *ad.* hatefully; abominably.
Detesta'tion, *s.* hatred, abhorrence.
Detest'er, *s.* one that detests.
Dethro'ne, *v.* to drive from the throne; to depose; to divest of sovereignty.
Dethro'nement, *s.* the act of dethroning.
Det'onate, *v.* to explode; to make a noise like thunder.
Det'onating, *p. a.* fulminating; explosive.
Detona'tion, *s.* the act of exploding.
Detor'sion, **Detor'tion**, *s.* a wresting; a perversion.
Detort', *v.* to twist, to wrest; to pervert.
Detour, **detoor'**, *Fr. s.* a turning; a winding; a circuitous way.
Detract', *v.* to draw from; to lessen or derogate from; to defame; to slander.
Detrac'tion, *s.* defamation; slander.
Detrac'tive, *a.* tending to detract.
Detrac'tiveness, *s.* quality of being detractive.
Detrac'tor, *s.* one who detracts; a slanderer.
Det'riment, *s.* loss, damage, harm.
Detrimen'tal, *a.* hurtful, injurious.
Detri'tal, *a.* pertaining to detritus.
Detrition, -trish'-un, *s.* a wearing off.
Detri'tus, *L. s.* the waste or matter worn off rocks, &c.
Detru'de, *v.* to thrust down; to lower.
Detrunca'tion, *s.* the act of lopping off.
Detru'sion, *s.* the act of thrusting down.
Deuce, **dūs**, *s.* the two in cards or dice.
Deuce, or **Deuse**, **dūs**, *s.* a demon, the devil.
Deuteronomy, **dū-ter-on'-o-mī**, *s.* the second giving of the law: the fifth book of the Pentateuch.
Dev'astate, *v.* to lay waste.
Devasta'tion, *s.* waste, havoc, destruction.
Devel'op, *v.* to unfold; to lay open to view; to disclose; to unravel.
Devel'opment, *s.* act of developing; state of being developed; an unfolding; the unravelling of a plot.
Dēvest', *v.* to deprive of (*Law*).
Deviate, **dē-vī-āt**, *v.* to wander from the right way; to go astray, to err; to sin.

Dēvia'tion, *s.* a turning aside from the right way; a departure from rule; an error; an offence.
Devi'ce, *s.* a contrivance; an emblem.
Dev'il, *s.* Satan; an extremely wicked or mischievous person; a printer's errand-boy.
Dev'ilish, *a.* diabolical.
Dev'ilishness, *s.* the qualities of the devil.
Dev'ilishly, *ad.* diabolically.
Dev'ilism, *s.* the state of devils.
Dev'ilment, *s.* devilish tricks or mischief.
Dev'ilry, *s.* devilment.
De'vious, -vī-us, *a.* out of the common way; going astray; erring.
Devise, **de-vīz'**, *s.* a will or testament; a bequest: *v.* to contrive; to give by will.
Devi'sable, *a.* that may be devised.
Devi'sor, *s.* one who grants by will.
Devoid', *a.* empty, vacant, destitute of.
Devoir, **dev-wawr'**, *Fr. s.* service, duty, an act of civility.
Devolu'tion, *s.* the act of devolving.
Devolve, **de-volv'**, *v.* to roll down; to fall by succession into new hands.
Devo'te, *v.* to give up by a vow; to dedicate; to consecrate; to addict; to doom to evil.
Devo'ted, *p. a.* given up to; dedicated; strongly attached.
Devo'tedness, *s.* the state of being devoted to.
Devotee' or **Dev'otee**, *s.* one devoted; a bigot.
Devō'tement, *s.* a giving up; consecration.
Devo'tion, *s.* state of being consecrated or devoted; solemn worship; prayer to the supreme Being; piety; devoutness; devotedness; strong affection; earnestness; ardour.
Devo'tional, *a.* pertaining to devotion; suited to devotion.
Devour', *v.* to eat ravenously; to swallow up; to consume.
Devour'er, *s.* one who devours or consumes.
Devout', *a.* pious, religious, sincere.
Devout'ly, *ad.* in a devout manner.
Devout'ness, *s.* piety, devotion.
Dew, **dū**, *s.* a thin cold vapour or moisture: *v.* to moisten or wet with dew.
Dew'drop, *s.* a drop or spangle of dew.
Dew'iness, *s.* state of being dewy.
Dew'lap, *s.* the fleshy protuberance hanging down from the throat of an ox or cow.
Dew'y, *a.* resembling or moist with dew.
Dex'ter, *a.* the right, not the left.
Dexter'ity, *s.* right-handedness; expertness; skill; tact.
Dex'terous, *a.* expert; skilful.
Dex'terously, *ad.* in a dexterous manner.
Dex'terousness, *s.* dexterity.
Dey, **dā**, *s.* the title of a Moorish prince.
Diabetes, **dī-ā-bē-tēz**, *s.* a morbid excess of urine.
Diabet'ic, *a.* pertaining to diabetes.
Diab'lērie, **Diab'lery**, *Fr. s.* devilry.
Diabol'ic, **Diabol'ical**, *a.* devilish.
Diabol'ically, *ad.* in a devilish manner.
Diab'olism, *s.* devilishness; devilry.
Diachylon, **dī-ak'-il-on**, **Diachylum**, *s.* sticking plaster.
Dia'conal, *a.* pertaining to a deacon.
Diaconus'tics, *s. pl.* the science or doctrine of repeated sounds.
Di'adem, *s.* a crown, an ensign of royalty.

Diæresis, dī-er'-es-is, *s.* the mark used to separate a diphthongal syllable; as in *aërial*.
Diagnosis, dī-ag-nō'-sis, *s.* the art of judging a disease by its symptoms.
Diagnos'tic, *s.* a distinguishing symptom: *a.* characteristic; distinguishing.
Diag'onal, *s.* a line from angle to angle: *a.* reaching from one angle to another.
Diag'onally, *ad.* in a diagonal direction.
Di'agram, *s.* a mathematical scheme or delineation for demonstration.
Di'agraph, *s.* an instrument used in perspective drawing.
Diagraph'ica, *s. pl.* the art of design.
Di'al, *s.* a plate on which a hand shows the hour of the day by the sun's shadow.
Di'alect, *s.* speech, language; a peculiar form or idiom of a language; a peculiar manner or style of speaking.
Dialec'tic, **Dialec'tical**, *a.* relating to logic; relating to a dialect.
Dialectician, -tish'-an, *s.* a logician.
Dialec'tics, *s.* the art of logic.
Di'aling, *s.* the art of constructing dials.
Di'alist, *s.* a constructor of dials.
Dial'ogist, -jist, *s.* a writer of dialogues.
Dialogis'tic, **Dialogis'tical**, *a.* having the form of a dialogue.
Di'ologue, -log, *s.* conversation between two or more; alternate discourse.
Diam'eter, *s.* a line which passes through the centre of a circle or globe.
Diamet'rical, **Diamet'ric**, *a.* describing a diameter; direct; opposite.
Diamet'rically, *ad.* in a diametrical direction; in direct opposition.
Di'amond, *s.* a precious stone of the most valuable kind; a very small printing type: *a.* resembling a diamond.
Diapason, dī-ā-pā'-zon, *s.* an octave in music which includes all the sounds.
Di'aper, *s.* a sort of fine flowered or figured linen: *v.* to variegate with flowers.
Diaph'anous, *a.* translucent, transparent.
Diaph'anously, *ad.* transparently.
Diaphon'ica, *s. pl.* the science or doctrine of refracted sounds; diacoustics.
Diaphōret'ic, *s.* a sudorific medicine: *a.* promoting perspiration.
Diaphragm, dī'-a-fram, *s.* the midriff.
Di'a'rian, *a.* pertaining to a diary.
Diarrhœa, dī-ā-rē'-ā, *s.* a purging; a flux.
Diarrhœtic, dī-ā-ret'-ik, *a.* purgative.
Di'ary, *s.* a daily account; a journal.
Diastole, dī-as'-tō-lē, *s.* the dilatation of the heart; the making a short syllable long. It is opposed to *systole* or contraction.
Diat'es'saron, *s.* the four Gospels; a harmony of the four Gospels; a term in music.
Diather'mal, *a.* letting heat through.
Diaton'ic, *a.* ascending or descending by tones and semitones.
Di'atribe, *s.* a long and tedious discourse or disputation.
Dib'ble, *s.* a gardener's planting-tool: *v.* to plant with a dibble.
Dice, *s. pl.* of *Die*: *v.* to game with dice.
Di'cer, *s.* a player at dice, a gamester.
Dichotomous, -kot'-, *s.* regularly divided by pairs.

Dick'y, *s.* a seat behind a carriage for servants; a sham bosom of a shirt; an ass.
Dicōtyle'don, *s.* a plant whose seeds divide into two lobes when germinating.
Dicotyledonous, dī-kot-i-led'-ō-nus, *a.* having two seed lobes.
Dict'ate, *v.* to tell what to say or write, to prescribe; to tell with authority; to order: *s.* an authoritative maxim; an order; an impulse, as of the conscience.
Dicta'tion, *s.* the act of dictating.
Dicta'tor, *s.* one invested with unlimited power, as the *Dictator* of ancient Rome; one who wishes to dictate to others.
Dictatō'rial, *a.* like a dictator; authoritative.
Dictatō'rially, *ad.* in a dictatorial manner.
Dicta'torship, *s.* the office of a dictator.
Dic'tion, *s.* style, language, expression.
Dic'tionary, *s.* a book explaining the words of any language alphabetically; a lexicon.
Dic'tum, *s.* a positive saying or assertion.
Did, *p. t.* of *Do*.
Didac'tic, **Didac'tical**, *a.* giving instruction; teaching; perceptive.
Didac'tics, *s. pl.* the art or science of teaching.
Did'apper, *s.* a diving bird.
Did'dle, *v.* to trick; to cheat (a low word).
Did'y'mous, -mus, *s.* growing in pairs (*Botany*).
Die, *v.* to lose life; to expire; to perish.
Die, *s.;* *pl.* *Dice*, a small marked cube to play with; a stamp used in coinage.
Di'et, *s.* an assembly of princes or states.
Di'et, *s.* food; formerly prescribed or regulated food: *v.* to supply with food.
Di'etāry, *a.* pertaining to diet or to the rules of diet: *s.* a system or course of diet.
Dietet'ic, **Dietet'ical**, *a.* relating to diet.
Dietet'ics, *s. pl.* the science of diet or regimen.
Differ, *v.* to be unlike, as to differ *from*; to disagree, as to differ *with*.
Difference, *s.* state of being unlike or distinct from; the qualities by which one thing differs from another; diversity; disagreement; variance; a dispute; a quarrel.
Different, *a.* unlike; dissimilar; distinct; separate.
Differen'tial, *a.* belonging to the method of calculating by infinitely small parts.
Differently, *ad.* in a different manner.
Diff'icult, *a.* hard to be done, not easy; laborious; troublesome; hard to please.
Difficultly, *ad.* hardly; with difficulty.
Difficulty, *s.* that which is hard to accomplish; an objection or obstacle; embarrassment; perplexity; distress.
Diffidence, *s.* distrust, want of confidence.
Diffident, *a.* not confident, distrustful.
Diffidently, *ad.* in a diffident manner.
Diffract', *v.* to break in pieces, as light.
Diffu'se, -fūz', *v.* to pour out; to spread abroad; to circulate.
Diffuse, -fūs', *a.* widely spread; not concise; prolix.
Diffusely, -fūs'-, *ad.* widely; copiously.
Diffusibil'ity, *s.* quality of being diffusible.
Diffu'sible, -fūz'-, *a.* that may be diffused.
Diffu'sion, *s.* the act of diffusing; a spreading abroad.
Diffu'sive, -siv, *a.* that diffuses or spreads widely.
Diffusively, *ad.* widely; extensively.

Diffu'siveness, *s.* quality of being diffusive; want of conciseness; prolixity.
Dig, *v.* to turn up or cultivate the earth with a spade.
Digam'ma, *s.* the Eolic F; but called *double gamma* from its form.
Digest, *di-jest'*, *v.* to dissolve in the stomach; to reduce to method mentally; to arrange.
Digest, *s.* a collection or body of laws.
Digester, *s.* he or that which digests.
Digestibility, *s.* the being digestible.
Digestible, *a.* that may be digested.
Digestion, *s.* the dissolving of food in the stomach; reduction to a regular plan.
Digestive, *a.* having power to cause digestion: *s.* a medicine to aid digestion.
Digger, *s.* one that digs.
Diggings, *s. pl.* localities in which ore is found; gold-fields.
Dight, *dit*, *v.* to deck, to dress, to adorn.
Digit, *dij'it*, *s.* three quarters of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any number under ten.
Digital, *dij'-*, *a.* pertaining to a digit or finger.
Digitaria, *dij-*, *s.* the foxglove.
Digitate, *dij'-*, **Digitated**, *a.* branching into leaflets like fingers.
Digitigrade, *dij'-*, *a.* walking on the toes.
Dignified, *a.* exalted, having dignity.
Dignify, *v.* to advance, to exalt, to honour.
Dignitary, *s.* a clergyman advanced to some dignity above that of a parochial priest.
Dignity, *s.* grandeur, honour, rank.
Digraph, *s.* two vowels pronounced as one.
Digress, *v.* to turn aside, to expatiate.
Digression, *s.* act of digressing; a deviation from the subject.
Digressional, *a.* making digressions.
Digressive, *a.* deviating, expatiating.
Digressively, *ad.* in the way of digression.
Dike, *s.* a ditch, a bank, a mound.
Dilapidate, *v.* to fall to ruin, as a building.
Dilapidation, *s.* decay for want of repair.
Dilatability, *s.* the quality of being dilatable.
Dilatable, *a.* that may be dilated.
Dilatation, *s.* the act of dilating; expansion.
Dilate, *v.* to spread out or widen; to expand; to enlarge upon; to tell diffusely.
Dilation, *s.* delay.
Dilator, *s.* a muscle that dilates.
Dilatorily, *ad.* in a dilatory manner.
Dilatoriness, *s.* tardiness; slowness.
Dilatory, *a.* given to delay; slow.
Dilemma, *s.* an argument that tells against us either way; a vexatious alternative or choice.
Dilettante, *dil-é-tan'-tā*, *It. s.* a lover of the fine arts; an amateur: *pl.* Dilettanti.
Diligence, *dil'-i-zhangz* or *dil'-i-jens*, *s.* a French stage-coach.
Diligence, *s.* steady application to some employment; industry; assiduity.
Diligent, *a.* persevering; assiduous.
Diligently, *ad.* in a diligent manner.
Dilly-dally, *v.* to loiter, to trifle.
Diluent, *a.* making thin or more fluid: *s.* that which thins other matter.
Dilute, *v.* to make thin, to weaken.
Dilution, *s.* the act of diluting.
Diluvial, *a.* belonging to a flood.
Diluvian, *a.* relating to the deluge.
Diluvium, *L. s.* a flood; the deluge; in geology,

deposits caused by the deluge, or ancient currents of water.
Dim, *a.* not clear in sight: *v.* to darken.
Dime, *s.* in the United States, a silver coin equal to one-tenth of a dollar or 10 cents.
Dimension, *s.* bulk, extent, capacity.
Diminish, *v.* to make less or smaller; to become less; to appear less; to decrease; to reduce.
Diminishingly, *ad.* so as to lessen.
Diminution, *s.* the act of diminishing; the state of becoming or appearing less; a lessening; a decrease.
Diminutive, *a.* small: *s.* a word that expresses diminution.
Diminutiveness, *s.* smallness.
Diminüendo, a term in music (*diminishing* the volume of sound).
Dimissory, *a.* dismissing to another's jurisdiction; granting leave to depart.
Dimity, *s.* a kind of white cotton cloth ribbed.
Dimly, *ad.* obscurely, imperfectly.
Dimness, *s.* dulness of sight, obscurity.
Dimple, *s.* a small hollow in the cheek or chin: *v.* to sink in small cavities.
Dimpled, **Dimply**, *a.* full of dimples.
Dim-sighted, *a.* having dim sight.
Din, *s.* a loud, continued, and clattering noise: *v.* to stun with noise; to harass with clamour.
Dine, *v.* to eat a dinner; to give a dinner.
Ding, *v.* to dash down with violence.
Ding-dong, *s.* a word by which the sound of bells is intended to be imitated.
Dinginess, *din'-ji-nes*, *s.* a dark, dusky hue.
Dingle, *ding'-gl*, *s.* a hollow or narrow dale.
Dingy, *din'-ji*, *a.* dark, dusky; soiled.
Dining-room, *s.* a room for dining in.
Dinner, *s.* the chief meal of the day.
Dinornis, *s.* a very large extinct bird, the bones of which are found in New Zealand.
Dinothereum, *s.* a huge extinct animal.
Dint, *s.* the mark made by a blow; force; power; as by *dint* of argument.
Diocesan, *di-os'-e-san*, *s.* a bishop or head of a diocese: *a.* pertaining to a diocese.
Diocese, *di'-ô-ses*, *s.* the jurisdiction of a bishop.
Dioptric, **Dioptrical**, *a.* pertaining to dioptrics; assisting the sight.
Dioptries, *s. pl.* that part of Optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through different mediums.
Diorama, *di-o-ra'-ma*, *s.* that which is seen through an opening, as when clouds break; a kind of exhibition of paintings.
Dip, *v.* to put into any fluid, to immerse; to enter slightly into: *s.* an immersion.
Dipetalous, *a.* having two flower-leaves.
Diphtheria, *dif-*, *s.* a dangerous disease in the throat.
Diphthong, *dip'-thong*, or *dif-* *s.* the union of two vowels in one sound.
Diphthongal, *dip'-thong'-gal*, or *dif-*, *a.* belonging to a diphthong.
Diplo'ma, *s.* a document conferring some privilege, honour, or authority.
Diplo'macy, *s.* the art or practice of treating with foreign states by diplomas or letters interchanged; the skill and tact necessary for an envoy; a body of envoys.
Diplomatic, *dip-lô-mat'-ik*, *a.* relating to envoys.

Diplomatics, *s. pl.* the science of deciphering ancient documents or writings.
Diplo'matist, *s.* one skilled in diplomacy.
Dip'per, *s.* one who or that which dips; a ladle.
Dip'ping-nee'dle, *s.* a magnetic needle that dips or inclines to the earth.
Dip'terous, **Dip'teral**, *a.* having two wings.
Dip'tych, -tik, *s.* a tablet with two leaves.
Dire, **Di'reful**, *a.* dreadful, dismal, horrible.
Direct', *a.* straight, right; plain; express: *v.* to aim or drive in a straight line; to point against, as a mark; to regulate; to adjust; to prescribe; to order; to address.
Direct'ion, *s.* act of directing; line of motion or aim; regulation; prescription; command; superscription of a letter, &c.
Direct'ive, *a.* having the power of direction.
Directly, *ad.* in a direct manner; immediately.
Directness, *s.* quality of being direct; straightness.
Direct'or, *s.* one who directs; a manager of a bank or of a trading company; a guide.
Directo'rial, *a.* giving direction.
Direct'orship, *s.* office of a director.
Direct'ory, *s.* a book of directions or addresses: *a.* tending to direct; directing or enjoining.
Di'reful, *a.* dreadful, terrible; calamitous.
Di'refully, *ad.* dreadfully, terribly.
Di'refulness, *s.* dreadfulness, horror.
Di'reness, *s.* dismalness, horror.
Dinge, derj, *s.* a mournful or funeral ditty.
Dirk, derk, *s.* a kind of dagger or short sword.
Dirt, dert, *s.* mud, filth, mire: *v.* to dirty.
Dir'tily, *ad.* in a dirty manner; meanly.
Dir'tiness, *s.* nastiness, sordidness.
Dir'ty, *a.* foul, nasty, sullied; mean, base: *v.* to make foul or filthy; to soil.
Disabil'ity, *s.* want of power; inability; weakness; incompetency; want of qualification; legal impediment.
Disa'ble, *v.* to deprive of strength; to render incapable; to hinder from action.
Disabuse, dis-ab-üz', *v.* to undeceive; to set right.
Disacom'modate, *v.* to inconvenience.
Disadvan'tage, *s.* want of advantage; prejudice; loss, injury to interest.
Disadvanta'geous, -jus, *a.* hurtful, prejudicial.
Disadvanta'geously, *ad.* prejudicially.
Disadvanta'geousness, *s.* loss; injury.
Disaffect', *v.* to fill with discontent.
Disaffect'ed, *p. a.* alienated; disloyal.
Disaffect'edly, *ad.* in a disaffected manner.
Disaffect'edness, *s.* the being disaffected.
Disaffect'ion, *s.* want of loyalty or zeal.
Disaffirm, -ferm, *v.* to deny, to contradict.
Disagree', *v.* to differ in opinion; to quarrel; not to be like; to be unsuitable.
Disagree'able, *a.* unpleasant; offensive.
Disagree'ableness, *s.* unpleasantness.
Disagree'ably, *ad.* unpleasantly.
Disagree'ment, *s.* act or state of disagreeing; difference; dissension; discord.
Disallow', *v.* to refuse to allow; to reject.
Disallow'able, *a.* not allowable.
Disannul', *v.* to annul, to make void.
Disannul'ment, *s.* the act of annulling.
Disappear', *v.* to be lost to view; to vanish from the sight; to go away.
Disappear'ance, *s.* act of disappearing; a withdrawing from the sight.

Disappoint', *v.* to defeat the expectation or desire; to frustrate; to balk.
Disappoint'ment, *s.* defeat of hopes; failure of expectation or plan.
Disapproba'tion, *s.* act of disapproving; displeasure; dislike; censure.
Disap'probatory, *a.* implying or expressing disapprobation.
Disapproval, -proof'-al, *s.* disapprobation.
Disapprove, -proof', *v.* to refuse approbation of; to dislike; to censure; to reject.
Disarm', *v.* to deprive of arms; to deprive of anything hostile or injurious.
Disarm'ing, *s.* act of disarming; a deprivation of arms.
Disarrange, -ränj', *v.* to unsettle.
Disarra'ngement, *s.* disorder, confusion.
Disarray', *s.* undress, disorder, confusion: *v.* to undress; to put out of order; to discomfit; to rout.
Disassociate, dis-as-sö'-shí-ät, *v.* to disunite.
Disas'ter, diz-, *s.* misfortune, grief, mishap.
Disas'trous, *a.* unlucky, calamitous.
Disas'trouly, *ad.* in a disastrous manner.
Disavow', *v.* to disown; to deny all knowledge of.
Disavow'al, *s.* a denial.
Disband', *v.* to dismiss from military service; to separate, to break up, to scatter.
Disbar', *v.* to dismiss a barrister-at-law from the bar.
Disbark'. See **Disembark**.
Disbelief, dis-be-léf', *s.* a refusal of belief; unbelief; scepticism.
Disbelieve, -lév', *v.* not to believe; to discredit; to deny.
Disbeliev'er, *s.* one who disbelieves; an infidel.
Disbranch', *v.* to separate or lop off.
Disbur'den, *v.* to ease of a burden or load; to unburden or ease the mind; to disencumber.
Disbur'se, *v.* to pay out money, to expend.
Disbur'sement, *s.* act of disbursing; the sum disbursed.
Disbur'then. The same as **Disburden**, but now less used.
Disc. The same as **Disk**.
Discard', *v.* to throw out of the hand such cards as are useless; to dismiss or cast off.
Discern, diz-zern', *v.* to see; to perceive; to see the difference; to discriminate; to judge.
Discern'ible, *a.* that may be discerned; perceptible.
Discern'ibleness, *s.* visibleness.
Discern'ibly, *ad.* perceptibly.
Discern'ing, *p. a.* able to see or distinguish; judicious: *s.* the act of discerning.
Discern'ingly, *ad.* judiciously.
Discern'ment, *s.* power of judging; acuteness of judgment; sagacity.
Discerp, dis-serp', *v.* to tear or pluck in pieces.
Discerp'tion, *s.* act of pulling to pieces.
Dischar'ge, *v.* to unload; to dismiss; to pay; to fire, as a gun: *s.* an unloading; dismissal; payment, acquittance; firing off, as a gun.
Disciple, dis-sí-pl, *s.* a learner, a scholar; a follower or adherent.
Dis'ciplin'able, *a.* capable of discipline.
Disciplina'rian, *a.* pertaining to discipline: *s.* one who enforces strict discipline.
Dis'ciplin'ary, *a.* pertaining to discipline.

Discipline, dis'-sip-līn, *s.* education, instruction; military regulation; strict order: *v.* to instruct and govern; to put under discipline; to prepare and improve by discipline.

Disclaim, *v.* to disown; to deny any knowledge of; to renounce.

Disclaim'er, *s.* one that disclaims; a denial.

Disclose, dis-klōz', *v.* to make known; to reveal.

Disclosure, dis-klo'-zhūr, *s.* a revealing of a secret.

Dis'coid, **Discoid'al**, *a.* having the form of a discus or disk.

Discol'our, -kul', *v.* to change the colour; to change from the natural hue; to stain.

Discoloura'tion, *s.* change of colour; stain.

Discoloured, dis-kul'-urd, *p. a.* changed in colour.

Discomfit, dis-kum'-fit, *v.* to rout, to defeat, to vanquish.

Discom'fitūre, *s.* overthrow; ruin.

Discomfort, dis-kum'-furt, *s.* want of comfort; uneasiness; sorrow: *v.* to grieve, to sadden.

Discommend, *v.* to censure, to blame.

Discommend'able, *a.* blamable.

Discommo'de, *v.* to put to inconvenience.

Discommo'dious, *a.* inconvenient.

Discompose, -poz', *v.* to disturb or ruffle the temper; to disorder; to unsettle.

Discomposure, -pō'-zhūr, *s.* disturbance of mind; disorder.

Disconcert, *v.* to break up or frustrate a plan or design; to baffle; to confuse; to ruffle.

Disconform'ity, *s.* want of agreement.

Disconnect, *v.* to disunite, to sever.

Disconnected, *p. a.* disunited; separated.

Disconnec'tion, *s.* disunion of parts.

Discon'solate, *a.* comfortless, sorrowful.

Discontent, *s.* want of content; uneasiness; dissatisfaction: *v.* to make discontented.

Discontent'ed, *a.* not contented, dissatisfied.

Discontent'edly, *ad.* in a discontented manner.

Discontent'edness, *s.* discontentment.

Discontent'ment, *s.* state of being discontented.

Discontin'uance, *s.* act of discontinuing; state of being discontinued; cessation.

Discontinua'tion, *s.* disruption of parts; separation.

Discontinue, -tin'ū, *v.* to leave off; to stop or put an end to.

Discontinu'ity, *s.* a separation of parts.

Discontin'uous, *a.* broken off; separate.

Dis'cord, *s.* a disagreement; opposition.

Discor'dance, **Discor'dancy**, *s.* disagreement; inconsistency.

Discord'ant, *a.* disagreeing; inconsistent.

Discord'antly, *ad.* in a discordant manner.

Discount, *v.* to deduct a certain sum per cent. from the principal.

Dis'count, *s.* a deduction or allowance for earlier payment.

Discount'able, *a.* that may be discounted.

Discoun'tenance, *v.* to check by cold looks; to show disapprobation of.

Discourage, -kur', *v.* to dishearten; to dissuade.

Discour'agement, *s.* act of discouraging; state of being discouraged; that which discourages or disheartens.

Discour'aging, *p. a.* disheartening; deterring.

Discour'se, -kōrs, *s.* conversation; a sermon; a

dissertation; reasoning; reason: *v.* to converse; to treat of.

Discourteous, -kurt'yus, *a.* uncourteous; uncivil; rude.

Discourt'efully, *ad.* uncivilly; rudely.

Discourtesy, dis-kurt'-ē-sī, *s.* incivility, rudeness.

Discous, dis'-kus, *a.* broad, wide, flat.

Discover, dis-kuv'er, *v.* to disclose, to detect, to find out.

Discov'erable, *a.* that may be discovered.

Discov'erer, -kuv'-, *s.* one that finds out.

Discov'ery, *s.* the act of discovering; the thing discovered; a disclosure.

Discred'it, *s.* want of credit; disrepute; disgrace: *v.* not to credit or believe; to deprive of credibility; to disgrace.

Discred'itable, *a.* disreputable, disgraceful.

Discred'itably, *ad.* in a discreditable manner.

Discreet, *a.* judicious; prudent; wise to avoid errors.

Discreet'ly, *ad.* in a discreet manner.

Discreet'ness, *s.* discretion, prudence.

Discrep'ance, **Discrep'ancy**, *s.* difference, want of agreement.

Discrep'ant, *a.* different, disagreeing.

Discre'te, *a.* not concrete; separated; distinct.

Discretion, -kresh'-un, *s.* judgment; prudence; wise management; liberty of acting according to one's own judgment.

Discretion'al, -kresh'-un-al, *a.* left to discretion.

Discretion'ally, *ad.* according to discretion.

Discretion'ary, *a.* discretionary.

Discre'tive, *a.* noting separation or opposition; disjunctive.

Discrim'ināte, *v.* to distinguish between; to separate; to select out.

Discrim'inātely, *ad.* distinctly.

Discrim'ināting, *p. a.* making a difference; judicious.

Discrimina'tion, *s.* the faculty of nicely distinguishing differences; discernment; mark of distinction.

Discrim'inātive, *a.* serving to distinguish.

Discrim'inātively, *ad.* with discrimination.

Discrim'inator, *s.* one who discriminates.

Discurs'ive, dis-kur'-siv, *a.* rambling, desultory; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences, argumentative.

Discur'sively, *ad.* in a discursive manner.

Discur'siveness, *s.* quality of being discursive.

Dis'cus, *L. s.* a quoit. See **Disk**.

Discuss, *v.* to examine by disputation; to debate; to reason out; to disperse morbid matter.

Discus'sion, *s.* act of discussing; an examination by argument.

Discus'sive, *a.* having power to discuss.

Disdain, *v.* to consider unworthy of notice; to regard with lofty contempt; to scorn: *s.* haughty contempt; scorn.

Disdain'ful, *a.* contemptuous; scornful.

Disdain'fully, *ad.* in a disdainful manner.

Disdain'fulness, *s.* contemptuousness.

Disease, diz-ēz', *s.* disorder, distemper, malady, sickness: *v.* to affect with disease; to disorder.

Diseased, diz-ēzd', *p. a.* affected with disease; sick; corrupt.

Disembark, *v.* to put on shore, to land.

Disembark'ment, Disembarka'tion, *s.* the act of disembarking.
Disembarrass, *v.* to free from embarrassment or perplexity.
Disembarrassment, *s.* freedom from embarrassment.
Disembodied, *a.* divested of the body.
Disembod'y, *v.* to discharge from military incorporation; to divest of body.
Disembogue, -bög', *v.* to pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a river.
Disembogement, -bög'-, *s.* the discharge of rivers into the ocean, &c.
Disembowel, *v.* to take out the bowels.
Disembreil', *v.* to free from perplexity.
Disenable, dis-en-ä-bl, *v.* to deprive of power.
Disenchant', *v.* to free from enchantment.
Disencumber, *v.* to free from encumbrance or obstruction.
Disencum'brance, *s.* deliverance from encumbrance.
Disenga'ge, *v.* to free from engagement; to disentangle; to detach from; to clear from.
Disenga'ged, *p. a.* not engaged; unoccupied.
Disenga'gement, *s.* state of being disengaged; release; vacancy.
Disenno'ble, *v.* to deprive of nobility.
Disenrol, dis-en-röl', *v.* to erase out of a roll.
Disemula've, *v.* to free from slavery.
Disentan'gle, *v.* to unravel, to disengage; to free or extricate.
Disenthrall, -thrawl', *v.* to set free, to rescue.
Disenthro'ne, *v.* to depose a sovereign.
Disenti'tle, *v.* to deprive of a title.
Disentrance, -träns', *v.* to awaken from a trance.
Disestab'lish, *v.* to remove from being established.
Disesteem', *s.* slight regard; dislike: *v.* to regard slightly; to dislike.
Disfa'vour, *s.* want of favour, slight displeasure; dislike: *v.* to discountenance.
Disfigura'tion, *s.* the act of disfiguring.
Disfig'ure, *v.* to injure the form or appearance of; to deface; to mangle.
Disfig'ured, *p. a.* deformed; defaced.
Disfig'urement, *s.* a deforming or defacement.
Disfranchise, dis-fran'-chiz, *v.* to deprive of franchise.
Disfran'chisement, *s.* act of disfranchising; state of being disfranchised; deprivation of franchise.
Disgorge, dis-görj', *v.* to vomit; to pour out with force.
Disgorgement, *s.* act of disgorging; things disgorged.
Disgra'ce, *s.* state of being out of favour; state of ignominy; cause of shame; dishonour: *v.* to put out of favour; to bring a reproach upon; to dishonour.
Disgra'ceful, *a.* shameful.
Disgra'cefully, *ad.* shamefully.
Disgra'cefulness, *s.* ignominy; disgrace.
Disgra'cious, -shus, *a.* ungracious.
Disguise, dis-giz', *v.* to conceal by an unusual dress; to change the form of: *s.* dress to conceal; false appearance, a pretence.
Disgust', *s.* distaste; dislike; aversion: *v.* to raise aversion in the stomach; to produce strong dislike.
Disgust'ing, *a.* nauseous; causing aversion.
Disgust'ingly, *ad.* in a disgusting manner.

Dish, *s.* a vessel used to serve up meat in: *v.* to put or serve up meat in a dish.
Dishabille, dis-ab-il'. See **Deshabille**.
Dish cloth, *s.* a cloth for cleaning dishes.
Dishearten, dis-hart'n, *v.* to discourage.
Disher'it, *v.* to cut off from inheritance.
Dishevel, di-shev'-el, *v.* to spread the hair loosely or in disorder.
Dishevelled, *a.* flowing disorderly.
Dishonest, dis-on'est, *a.* void of honesty; fraudulent.
Dishon'estly, *ad.* in a dishonest manner.
Dishon'esty, *s.* want of honesty, roguery.
Dishonour, dis-on'er, *s.* reproach, disgrace, ignominy: *v.* to disgrace; to refuse the acceptance or payment of a bill; to treat with indignity; to violate.
Dishon'ourable, *a.* shameful, reproachful.
Dishon'ourably, *ad.* with dishonour.
Disinclination, *s.* want of inclination, unwillingness; dislike.
Disincl'ine, *v.* to produce dislike or aversion to.
Disinclined, -klind', *a.* not favourably disposed to.
Disincorporate, *v.* to deprive of corporate powers; to dissolve.
Disinfect, *v.* to purify from infection.
Disinfectant, *s.* an agent for removing infection, as chlorine.
Disingen'uons, *a.* wanting in frankness; meanly artful; unfair.
Disingen'uously, *ad.* in a disingenuous manner.
Disingen'uonsness, *s.* want of candour; want of fairness.
Disinher'it, *v.* to cut off from heirship or the right of inheriting.
Disinher'itance, *s.* act of disinheriting.
Disin'tegrate, *v.* to separate the particles of; to break up.
Disintegra'tion, *s.* act of disintegrating; a crumbling away of rocks.
Disinter', *v.* to take out of a grave.
Disin'terested, *a.* not interested; free from self-interest.
Disin'terestedly, *ad.* in a disinterested manner.
Disin'terestedness, *s.* freedom from self-interest.
Disinter'ment, *s.* the act of unburying.
Disjoin', *v.* to separate, to disunite.
Disjoint', *v.* to put out of joint, to separate a joint; to separate: *a.* disjointed.
Disjoint'ed, *p. a.* put out of joint; incoherent.
Disjoint'ly, *ad.* in a divided state.
Disjunct', *a.* disjointed, separate.
Disjunc'tion, *s.* disunion, separation.
Disjunc'tive, *a.* disjoining, separating: *s.* a word that disjoins.
Disjunc'tively, *ad.* separately.
Disk, Disc, *s.* the face or apparent form of the sun, moon, or a planet; a quoit; a circular dish.
Disli'ke, *s.* disinclination; aversion: *v.* not to like; to have an aversion for.
Disli'ken, *v.* to make unlike.
Dis'locate, *v.* to displace; to put out of joint.
Dis'located, *p. a.* displaced; out of joint.
Disloca'tion, *s.* the act of dislocating; a joint displaced.
Dialodge, -loj', *v.* to remove from a place; to drive from a position or station, as an army.
Dialoy'al, *a.* not loyal.
Dialoy'alty, *s.* a want of loyalty or fidelity.

Disloy'ally, *ad.* in a disloyal manner.
Dismal, diz'-mal, *a.* sorrowful, gloomy, dire.
Dis'mally, *ad.* in a dismal manner.
Dis'malness, *s.* state of being dismal.
Disman'tle, *v.* to strip or divest; to strip, as of outworks and fortifications; to destroy or break down.
Dismast', *v.* to deprive of masts.
Dismay', diz- or dis-, *v.* to terrify, to affright, to daunt: *s.* terror, fright, fear.
Dismem'ber, *v.* to divide member from member; to cut off a member from; to separate.
Dismem'berment, *s.* act of dismembering; division; partition.
Dismiss', *v.* to send away; to put out of employment or office.
Dismiss'al, *s.* dismissal.
Dismission, -mish'-un, *s.* act of dismissing; discharge.
Dismiss'ive, *a.* causing or granting dismissal.
Dis mortgage, dis-mor-gāj, *v.* to redeem from mortgage.
Dismount', *v.* to descend; to alight from a horse; to throw from a horse.
Disobedience, dis-o-bēd'-yens, *s.* want of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey.
Disobēd'ient, *a.* not obedient; refusing to obey.
Disobēd'iently, *ad.* in a disobedient manner.
Disobey, dis-o-bā', *v.* to neglect or refuse to obey.
Disobl'ige, *v.* to offend by not doing something that was expected; to offend by unkindness or incivility.
Disobl'iging, *p. a.* not obliging; discourteous; uncivil.
Disobl'igingly, *ad.* in a disobl'iging manner.
Disor'der, *s.* want of order, confusion; distemper, disease: *v.* to put out of order; to confuse; to make sick.
Disor'dered, -derd, *p. a.* put out of order; confused; diseased.
Disor'derliness, *s.* state of being disorderly.
Disor'derly, *a.* confused; irregular; lawless.
Disorganisa'tion, *s.* act of disorganising; state of being disorganised; subversion of order.
Disor'ganise, *v.* to break up or destroy an organised body; to destroy union or order.
Disown', diz-ōn' or dis-, *v.* to deny; to renounce.
Dispār'age, *v.* to undervalue; to injure by depreciating comparison.
Dispar'agement, *s.* act of disparaging; injurious comparison; depreciation.
Dispar'aging, *p. a.* causing disparagement.
Dispār'ity, *s.* inequality, dissimilitude.
Dispart', *v.* to divide in two, to separate.
Dispassionate, -pash'-un-āt, *a.* cool, calm; impartial.
Dispassionately, *ad.* without passion; calmly.
Dispel', *v.* to drive away, to disperse.
Dispen'sable, *a.* that may be dispensed, or dispensed with.
Dispen'sary, *s.* a place where medicines are dispensed or dealt out to the poor.
Dispensa'tion, *s.* a distribution; the dealing out of anything; the method of Providence; an exemption from some law; an indulgence from the Pope.
Dispen'sative, *a.* granting dispensation.
Dispen'satory, *s.* a directory or book for making medicines: *a.* having the power of granting dispensation.

Dispense, -pens', *v.* to give out; to distribute; to administer, as justice. *To dispense with* is to permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient; to do without it; to excuse or free from an obligation.
Dispeople, dis-pē'-pl, *v.* to depopulate, to lay waste.
Disperm'ous, *a.* in botany, two-seeded.
Disper'se, *v.* to scatter, to drive away.
Dispersedly, dis-pers'-ed-li, *ad.* in a scattered manner.
Disper'sion, *s.* act of dispersing; state of being dispersed; wide diffusion.
Disper'sive, *a.* tending to disperse.
Dispir'it, *v.* to dishearten or discourage.
Dispir'itedness, *s.* want of spirit or vigour.
Displa'ce, *v.* to put out of place, to remove.
Displa'cement, *s.* the act of displacing.
Display', *v.* to spread wide, to exhibit.
Display', *s.* an exhibition, a show.
Displease, dis-plēz', *v.* to offend, to provoke, to dissatisfy.
Displeasure, dis-plezh'-ūr, *s.* offence, anger, disfavour.
Displu'me, *v.* to deprive of feathers.
Dispōrt', *s.* play, sport: *v.* to play.
Disposable, dis-pōz'-ā-bl, *a.* that may be disposed of.
Disposal, dis-pōz'-al, *s.* act of disposing; disposition; arrangement; power or right of bestowing; management.
Dispose, dis-pōz', *v.* to place or arrange; to adapt; to incline or frame the mind to; to apply to any purpose; to part with; to sell, as *to dispose of*.
Dispōsition, -zish'-un, *s.* act of disposing; mode of settling or arranging; habitual frame of mind; inclination; tendency.
Dispossess, dis-poz'-zes', *v.* to put out of possession.
Dispossession, *s.* putting out of possession.
Dispraise, dis-prāz', *s.* blame, censure: *v.* to blame, to censure, to condemn.
Disproof, *s.* a confutation, a refutation.
Dispropōr'tion, *s.* want of proportion or symmetry; inequality: *v.* to make unsuitable.
Dispropōr'tionable, **Dispropōr'tional**, **Dispropōr'tionate**, *a.* wanting proportion; unsuitable in form or quantity.
Dispropōr'tionableness, **Dispropōr'tionateness**, *s.* want of proportion.
Disprove, dis-proof', *v.* to prove or show to be false or erroneous.
Disprovable, -proof'- *a.* that may be disproved.
Dispū'table, *a.* liable to be disputed.
Dispū'tant, *s.* an arguer, a controvertist.
Dispū'ta'tion, *s.* act of disputing; controversy.
Disputa'tious, **Dispu'tative**, *a.* inclined or disposed to dispute; captious.
Dispu'te, *v.* to contend by argument; to controvert; to altercate: *s.* a contest in words; a controversy; an altercation.
Disqualifica'tion, *s.* the act of disqualifying; that which disqualifies.
Disqual'ify, *v.* to deprive of qualifications; to disable or make unfit by some impediment.
Disquiet, *s.* uneasiness, anxiety: *v.* to make uneasy, to disturb or annoy.
Disqui'etly, *ad.* without rest, anxiously.
Disqui'etness, *s.* uneasiness; restlessness.
Disqui'etude, *s.* uneasiness, anxiety.

Disquisition, *dis-kwi-zhish'-un*, *s.* a formal inquiry by arguments.
Disquisitional, *a.* relating to disquisition.
Disregard, *v.* to slight as unworthy of notice; to despise: *s.* omission of notice; slight; contempt.
Disregardful, *a.* not noticing; negligent.
Disregardfully, *ad.* negligently.
Disrel'ish, *s.* distaste; dislike; aversion: *v.* not to relish; to dislike.
Disrepair, *s.* the state of being out of repair.
Disrep'utable, *a.* not reputable; shameful.
Disrepu'te, *s.* want of reputation or esteem; ill character.
Disrespect, *s.* want of respect; incivility; rudeness.
Disrespectful, *a.* wanting respect; uncivil; rude.
Disrespectfully, *ad.* in a disrespectful manner.
Disro'be, *v.* to undress, to uncover, to strip.
Disroot, *v.* to root up, to extirpate.
Disrupt, *v.* to break asunder.
Disrup'ted, *p. a.* rent asunder.
Disrup'tion, *s.* act of breaking asunder; a breach; a rent.
Dissatisfac'tion, *s.* the state of being dissatisfied; discontent.
Dissatisfac'toriness, *s.* unsatisfactoriness.
Dissatisfac'tory, *a.* unsatisfactory.
Dissat'isfied, *p. a.* not satisfied; discontented.
Dissat'isfy, *v.* to fail to satisfy; to displease.
Dissect, *v.* to cut in pieces, as an animal body; to anatomise; to cut up and examine minutely.
Dissec'tion, *s.* act of dissecting; a cutting up and examining; anatomy.
Dissec'tor, *s.* one who dissects.
Disseise, *dis-sēz'*, **Disseize**, *-sēz'*, *v.* to dispossess, a law term.
Dissem'blance, *s.* want of resemblance.
Dissem'ble, *v.* to conceal facts, motives, &c., by some false pretence; to play the hypocrite.
Dissem'bler, *s.* one who dissembles; a hypocrite.
Dissem'bling, *p. a.* pretending; feigning.
Dissem'blingly, *ad.* with dissimulation.
Dissem'inate, *v.* to scatter, as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation, as opinions, &c.; to spread abroad; to diffuse.
Dissemina'tion, *s.* the act of disseminating; propagation; diffusion.
Dissen'sion, *s.* disagreement in opinion; discord, contention; strife.
Dissent, *s.* disagreement from an opinion or measure; separation from the Established Church: *v.* to differ in opinion; to disagree.
Dissen'ter, *s.* one who dissents from the Established Church.
Dissentient, *dis-sen'-shī-ent*, *a.* disagreeing: *s.* one who declares his dissent.
Disser'ta'tion, *s.* a discourse; an essay.
Disser've, *v.* to disoblige; to do an injury to.
Disser'vice, *s.* injury done; harm.
Disser'viceable, *a.* injurious; hurtful.
Dissev'er, *v.* to part in two, to disunite.
Dis'sident, *a.* varying; not agreeing.
Dissim'ilar, *a.* unlike; heterogeneous.
Dissimil'itude, *s.* unlikeness; want of resemblance.
Dissimūla'tion, *s.* dissembling; hypocrisy.
Dis'sipate, *v.* to scatter, to disperse; to spend lavishly.

Dis'sipated, *p. a.* scattered; dissolute.
Dissipa'tion, *s.* act of dissipating; state of being dissipated; dissolute living.
Dissociate, *dis-sō'-shī-āt*, *v.* to separate, to disunite.
Dissocia'tion, *s.* separation from.
Dissolūbil'ity, *s.* quality of being dissoluble.
Dis'solūble, *a.* dissolvable.
Dis'solūte, *a.* loose in morals; debauched.
Dis'solūtely, *ad.* in a dissolute manner.
Dis'solūteness, *s.* laxity of morals.
Dissolu'tion, *s.* act of dissolving; state of being dissolved; a breaking or termination; separation of the soul and body; death.
Dissolvable, *diz-zolv'-abl*, *a.* that may be dissolved.
Dissolve, *diz-zolv'*, *v.* to melt; to disunite; to separate; to break up; to be melted; to melt or waste away; to perish.
Dissolvent, *diz-zolv'-ent*, *a.* having power to dissolve: *s.* that which has power to dissolve.
Dis'sonance, *s.* discord; disagreement.
Dis'sonant, *a.* discordant; harsh.
Dissuade, *dis-swād'*, *v.* to advise or exhort against.
Dissuasion, *-swā'-zhun*, *s.* act of dissuading; advice or persuasion against a thing.
Dissua'sive, *-siv*, *a.* tending to dissuade: *s.* an argument employed to dissuade.
Dissyllab'ic, *a.* consisting of two syllables.
Dissyll'able, *s.* a word of two syllables.
Dis'taff, *s.* a staff used in spinning.
Distain, *v.* to stain, to tinge; to sully.
Distance, *s.* space between two objects; remoteness in time or place; respect; reserve: *v.* to leave behind, as in a race.
Dis'tant, *a.* standing apart; remote in time or place; shy; reserved.
Dis'tantly, *ad.* remotely; with reserve.
Distaste, *-tāst'*, *s.* disgust; dislike; aversion.
Distasteful, *a.* nauseous to the palate; disagreeable; offensive.
Distastefulness, *s.* quality of being distasteful.
Distemper, *s.* disorder, indisposition, disease, malady; a method of tempering paint by size, &c., instead of oil: *v.* to affect with disease.
Distem'perature, *s.* bad temperature; excess of heat or cold or other qualities.
Distem'pered, *p. a.* disordered; diseased; painted in distemper.
Distend, *v.* to stretch out in breadth; to expand.
Disten'sive, *a.* that distends or may be distended.
Disten'tion, *s.* act of distending; extension; breadth.
Dis'tich, *-tik*, *s.* a couplet of verses.
Dis'tichous, *a.* arranged in or having two rows.
Distil, *v.* to fall in drops; to flow gently and silently; to cause to fall in drops; to draw by distillation; to extract the spirit or pure part of a fluid.
Distil'able, *a.* that may be distilled.
Distilla'tion, *s.* the act or process of distilling.
Distill'er, *s.* one who distills spirits.
Distillery, *s.* a building or place for distilling spirits.
Distil'ment, *obs. s.* that which is distilled.
Distinct, *a.* different, separate, clear.

- Distinc'tion**, *s.* a difference; honourable note of superiority; eminence; quality.
- Distinc'tive**, *a.* marking distinction or difference.
- Distinc'tively**, *ad.* with distinction or difference.
- Distinc'tiveness**, *s.* quality of being distinctive.
- Distinct'ly**, *ad.* separately; clearly.
- Distinct'ness**, *s.* clearness; precision.
- Distinguish**, -ting'-gwish, *v.* to note difference between; to discern critically; to make a distinction by some mark of honour; to signalise; to make eminent.
- Disting'uishable**, *a.* that may be distinguished; worthy of note.
- Disting'uished**, *p. a.* eminent, celebrated.
- Disting'uishing**, *p. a.* marking distinction.
- Distort'**, *v.* to writhe, to twist; to pervert.
- Distor'tion**, *s.* act of distorting; state of being distorted; perversion.
- Distract'**, *v.* to draw different ways at once; to draw or turn from; to perplex; to make mad.
- Distract'ed**, *p. a.* drawn from; perplexed; frantic.
- Distract'edly**, *ad.* wildly; frantically.
- Distrac'tion**, *s.* state of being distracted; perplexity; madness.
- Distrac'tive**, *a.* tending to distract.
- Distrain'**, *v.* to seize for a debt.
- Distrain'able**, *a.* liable to be distrained.
- Distrain't**, *s.* a seizure of goods for debt.
- Distress'**, *s.* misery, want; a distraining of goods: *v.* to make miserable.
- Distressed**, -trest', *p. a.* afflicted; miserable.
- Distress'ful**, *a.* miserable.
- Distress'fully**, *ad.* miserably.
- Distress'ing**, *p. a.* afflicting; very painful.
- Distrib'ute**, *v.* to divide among a number; to deal out; to apportion or allot; to separate and replace, as types.
- Distribu'tion**, *s.* the act of distributing; that which is distributed; dispensation; apportionment.
- Distrib'utive**, *a.* that distributes and assigns.
- Distrib'utively**, *ad.* by distribution; singly.
- Dist'ric't**, *s.* a territorial division; a province; a circuit; a tract; a region.
- Distrust'**, *v.* not to trust; to disbelieve: *s.* suspicion, want of confidence.
- Distrust'ful**, *a.* apt to distrust; suspicious; diffident; timorous.
- Distrust'fully**, *ad.* in a distrustful manner.
- Distrust'fulness**, *s.* want of confidence.
- Disturb'**, *v.* to stir up; to agitate; to trouble; to disquiet; to perplex; to interrupt or hinder.
- Disturb'ance**, *s.* agitation; confusion; perplexity; interruption of a settled state; tumult; insurrection.
- Disturb'ed**, *p. a.* disgusted; perplexed.
- Disturb'er**, *s.* one who disturbs.
- Disunion**, dis-ün'-yun, *s.* a separation; disagreement.
- Disuni'te**, *v.* to separate; to divide.
- Disu'nity**, *s.* state of disunion.
- Disusage**, dis-üz'-äj, *s.* gradual disuse of a custom.
- Disuse**, -üs', *s.* a cessation of use or custom.
- Disuse**, -üz', *v.* to disaccustom, to leave off.
- Disval'ue**, *v.* to undervalue, to slight.
- Ditch**, *s.* a trench: *v.* to make a ditch.
- Ditch'er**, *s.* a man who makes ditches.
- Dithyrambic**, dith-ı-ram'-bik, *s.* a song in honour of Bacchus: *a.* wild; enthusiastic.
- Dit'to**, *s.* the aforesaid, the same repeated; contracted into *Do.* in books of account.
- Dit'ty**, *s.* a song; a musical poem.
- Diüretic**, *a.* promoting urine: *s.* a drug that promotes urine.
- Diur'nal**, *a.* performed in a day, daily: *s.* a day-book; a journal.
- Diur'nally**, *ad.* daily, every day, day by day.
- Divan'**, *s.* the Ottoman grand council; a council; a smoking-room.
- Divar'icate**, *v.* to stride widely; to open or spread out widely; to fork or part into two; to diverge.
- Divarica'tion**, *s.* the act of divaricating; a partition into two.
- Dive**, *v.* to plunge under water; to go suddenly and deeply into anything.
- Di'ver**, *s.* one who dives; a sort of water-fowl.
- Diverge**, di-verj', *v.* to tend in various directions from one point; to branch off widely.
- Diver'gence**, *s.* tendency in various directions from one point.
- Diver'gent**, *a.* going farther asunder.
- Di'vers**, -verz, *a.* several, sundry, many.
- Di'verse**, or **Divers'**, *a.* different, unlike, various.
- Diver'sely**, or **Di'versely**, *ad.* differently, variously.
- Diversifica'tion**, *s.* variation, change.
- Diver'sify**, *v.* to vary; to variegate.
- Diver'sion**, *s.* a turning aside; sport, play.
- Diver'sity**, *s.* dissimilitude, variety.
- Di'verally**, *ad.* differently, variously.
- Divert'**, *v.* to turn aside; to amuse.
- Divert'ing**, *p. a.* amusing, agreeable.
- Divert'ingly**, *ad.* in a diverting manner.
- Divest'**, *v.* to strip of clothes; to strip of anything possessed or enjoyed.
- Divi'dable**, *a.* that may be divided.
- Divi'de**, *v.* to part into different pieces; to separate; to give out in portions.
- Divi'dend**, *s.* a share, a part allotted in a division, a number to be divided.
- Divi'ders**, *s.* a pair of compasses.
- Divina'tion**, *s.* the act of divining; a foretelling of future events.
- Divi'ne**, *a.* godlike, heavenly; not human; excellent in a supreme degree: *s.* a clergyman: *v.* to foretell, to presage.
- Divi'nely**, *ad.* by the agency of God; in a divine manner.
- Divi'neness**, *s.* participation in the divine nature; supreme excellence.
- Divi'ner**, *s.* one who professes divination; a soothsayer.
- Div'ing-bell**, *s.* an apparatus for enabling a person to descend and remain under water in safety.
- Divi'ning-rod**, *s.* a rod, usually of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend by its means to discover water or metals in the earth.
- Divin'ity**, *s.* the Deity; the supreme Being; science of divine things; theology.
- Divisible**, di-viz'-ı-bl, *a.* that may be divided.
- Division**, di-vizh'-un, *s.* the act of dividing; the state of being divided; the part separated; a partition; a share; part of a discourse; disunion; discord.

Divisional, *a.* dividing; noting division.
Divisor, -sor, *s.* the number that divides.
Divorce, -vōrs', *s.* a separation; a dissolution of the marriage contract: *v.* to separate married persons; to disunite.
Divorcement, -vors', *s.* a divorce.
Divulge, di-vulj', *v.* to make public; to proclaim.
Divulsion, *s.* a plucking away.
Dix'en, *v.* to deck or dress gaudily.
Dizziness, *s.* giddiness; whirl in the head.
Dizzy, *a.* giddy, thoughtless; having a whirl in the head: *v.* to make dizzy.
Djerid, Jereed, Jerriid, all pronounced jer-eed', *s.* a blunt Turkish javelin.
De, a contraction of Ditto.
De, doo, *v.* to act, to practise, to perform.
Docile, dos'-, *a.* docile.
Docile, dos'il, *a.* teachable; disposed to learn.
Docility, *s.* state of being docile; teachableness.
Dock, *s.* a place for building or laying up ships into which water is let in and out at pleasure; the place where a criminal stands in court; a sort of weed: *v.* to lay up in dock; to cut short, as a horse's tail; to curtail or shorten.
Dockage, *s.* payment for the use of a dock.
Docket, *s.* a label or direction affixed to goods; a register of cases: *v.* to abstract and enter in a docket.
Dockyard, *s.* a yard for naval stores, &c.
Doctor, *s.* a teacher; a learned man; one who has taken the highest degree in divinity, law, physic, &c.: *v.* to physic, to cure, to heal.
Doctorship, Doc'torate, *s.* the degree or rank of a doctor. *Doctors' Commons*, *s.* ecclesiastical and admiralty courts in London; a place where wills are deposited.
Doctrinaire, -ār', *s.* a theorising politician; one fond of new systems (first used in France).
Doctrinal, *a.* relating to or containing doctrine.
Doctrinally, *ad.* by way of doctrine.
Doctrine, *s.* teaching; that which is taught; a principle of belief.
Document, *s.* a writing containing some precept, instruction, or evidence.
Documental, *a.* pertaining to documents.
Documentary, *a.* consisting of documents; relating to written evidence.
Dodecagon, *s.* a figure of twelve sides.
Dodge, *v.* to use craft; to follow artfully and unperceived; to evade by shifting: *s.* a crafty trick; an evasion.
Dodger, *s.* one who dodges or evades.
Do'do, *s.* a large unwieldy bird, extinct.
Doe, dō, *s.* the female of the fallow-deer.
Deer, doo'er, *s.* one who performs.
Doe'skin, *s.* the skin of the doe; a sort of woollen cloth.
Doff, *v.* to put off dress, to strip.
Dog, *s.* a well-known animal; a term of reproach for a man; a lump of iron; an and-iron: *v.* to follow as a dog; to follow insidiously.
Dogberry, *s.* a kind of wild cherry.
Dog-brier, *s.* the brier bearing the hip.
Dog-cheap, *a.* cheap as dogs' meat.
Dog-days, *s.* the days in which Sirius or the Dog-star rises and sets with the sun (the ancients computed them from the 15th July

to the 20th August,—we, from the 2d July to the 11th August).
Doge, dōj, *s.* the title of the chief magistrate in Venice during the Republic.
Dog-fish, *s.* a kind of shark.
Dog-fly, *s.* a voracious biting fly.
Dogged, dog'-ēd, *a.* surly, morose; stubborn.
Doggedly, *ad.* in a dogged manner.
Doggedness, *s.* surliness; stubbornness.
Dogger, *s.* a Dutch fishing-vessel.
Doggerel, *a.* low, contemptible, applied to mean worthless verses.
Dog-gish, *a.* currish, snappish; surly.
Dog-hole, *s.* a vile, mean habitation.
Dog-kennel, *s.* a house or place for dogs.
Dog-Latin, *s.* barbarous or vile Latin.
Dogma, *s.* an established principle; a tenet.
Dogmatic, **Dogmatical**, *a.* relating to dogmas; authoritative; positive.
Dogmatically, *ad.* positively; arrogantly.
Dogmatics, *s. pl.* doctrinal theology.
Dogmatise, *v.* to teach dogmatically; to assert positively.
Dogmatiser, *s.* one who dogmatises.
Dogmatism, *s.* magisterial assertion.
Dogmatist, *s.* a dogmatical teacher.
Dog-rose, *s.* the flower of the dog-brier.
Dog's-ear, *s.* the corner of a leaf in a book turned down like a dog's ear.
Dog's-meat, *s.* meat for dogs; offal.
Dog-star, *s.* Sirius. See **Dog-days**.
Dog-teeth, *s.* the teeth next the grinders.
Dog-trot, *s.* a gentle trot, like a dog's.
Doinly, *s.* a small after-dinner napkin.
Doings, doo'-ingz, *s. pl.* actions, feats.
Doit, *s.* a small piece of money; a trifle.
Dolce, dōl'-chā, *It.* sweet, pleasing, soft.
Dolcemente, dōl'-chā-ment'-ā, *in music* the same as Dolce.
Doldrums, *s. pl.* the parts of the ocean near the equator where calms and shifty uncertain winds prevail. "To be in the doldrums," to be in a state of listlessness, *ennui*, or in low spirits.
Dole, *v.* to deal out sparingly; to distribute: *s.* a share, a portion; an allowance given in charity; grief; misery.
Doleful, *a.* sorrowful; dismal.
Dolefully, *ad.* in a doleful manner.
Dolefulness, *s.* sorrow; melancholy.
Dolerite, *s.* a variety of trap-rock.
Dole'some, *a.* doleful.
Doll, *s.* a little girl's puppet or baby.
Dollar, *s.* a foreign coin of different value, from about 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Dolmen, *s.* an ancient sepulchral monument consisting of a large flat stone supported on several others; a cromlech.
Dolomite, *s.* a variety of magnesian limestone.
Dolor, **Dolour**, *s.* grief, lamentation, pain.
Dolorific, *a.* causing grief or pain.
Dolorous, *a.* sorrowful; painful.
Dolourously, *ad.* sorrowfully; with pain.
Dolphin, *s.* a cetaceous animal, remarkable for its beautiful changes of colour when dying.
Dolt, *s.* a heavy, stupid fellow.
Doltish, *a.* stupid; blockish.
Doltishness, *s.* stupidity.
Domain, *s.* a dominion; empire; estate.
Dome, *s.* a building; a cathedral; a spherical roof or cupola.

Domes'tic, *a.* belonging to the house; private; not foreign: *s.* a servant.
Domes'ticate, *v.* to make domestic.
Domestica'tion, *s.* the act of domesticating.
Domesticity, -tis'-i-ti, *s.* the state of being domestic.
Dom'icille, *s.* a house; a fixed residence: *v.* to render domestic; to establish a fixed residence.
Domicil'iate, *v.* to domicile.
Dom'inant, *a.* having the rule or ascendancy; predominant.
Dom'inate, *v.* to rule over, to prevail.
Domina'tion, *s.* ruling power; arbitrary authority; tyranny.
Dōmineer', *v.* to lord it over; to rule or direct with insolence.
Domin'ical, *a.* denoting the Lord's day.
Domin'ican, *a.* belonging to St. Dominic: *s.* a friar of the order of St. Dominic.
Domin'ion, -yun, *s.* sovereign authority; power; rule; government, region, territory.
Dom'ino, *s.* a kind of hood; a long dress.
Dom'inoes, -ōz, *s. pl.* a kind of game.
Don, *s.* the Spanish title for gentleman.
Don, *v.* to do or put on. Compare **Doff**.
Dōna'tion, *s.* the act of giving; a gift, a present.
Don'ative, *s.* a gift, a largess; a benefice: *a.* vested by donation.
Done, dun, *p. p.* of **Do**.
Done! *interj.* a word used to confirm a wager (let it be done).
Donee', *s.* the receiver of a gift.
Don'jon, *s.* the strongest tower in a castle.
Don'key, *s.* a word for ass.
Don'na, *s.* the Spanish title for lady.
Do'nor, *s.* a giver, a bestower.
Doo'dle, *s.* a simple fellow; a trifler.
Doom, *v.* to judge; to condemn; to destine; *s.* a judicial sentence; condemnation; final judgment; ruin; destiny.
Dooms'day, *s.* the day of judgment.
Dooms'day-Book, *s.* a book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which all the estates in England were registered with the view to their being (*doomed*) adjudged for taxation.
Door, dōr, *s.* the gate or entrance of a house; a portal; a passage.
Door-case, *s.* the frame in which a door is enclosed.
Door-keeper, *s.* one who attends at a door, a porter.
Door-post, *s.* the post of a door.
Dor, *s.* a flying insect, the hedge chafer.
Doree, dō-rē', or do'-rā, *s.* a fish with golden-yellow sides; commonly called a *John Dory*.
Dor'ic, *a.* relating to an order of architecture invented by the Dorians.
Dor'mant, *a.* sleeping; in a sleeping posture; leaning; not used; concealed.
Dor'mer, *s.* an upright window in the sloping roof of a house.
Dor'mitive, *s.* a soporific medicine.
Dor'mitory, *s.* a sleeping room with many beds; a burial-place.
Dor'mouse, *s.* a small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.
Dorn, *s.* a fish, the thornback.
Dor'sal, *a.* belonging or fixed to the back.
Dose, dōs, *s.* the quantity of medicine given at a time: *v.* to give in doses.

Dos'sil, *s.* a pledget of lint used in surgery.
Dot, *s.* a small spot or point in writing: *v.* to mark with dots.
Do'tage, *s.* imbecility of mind in old age; silly fondness.
Do'tal, *a.* relating to a portion or dowry.
Do'tard, *s.* one whose age has impaired his intellect; a silly lover.
Dota'tion, -shun, *s.* the act of endowing; an endowment.
Dote, *v.* to love to excess; to grow silly.
Doth, duth, a part of the verb **Do**.
Do'ting, *p. a.* fond to ridiculous excess.
Do'tingly, *ad.* with excessive fondness.
Dot'terel, **Dot'trel**, *s.* the name of a bird.
Double, dub'l, *a.* twofold, twice as much: *v.* to make twice as much; to sail round a headland; to turn back or wind in running; to fold: *s.* a plait or fold; a trick, a turn.
Double-deal'er, *s.* a deceitful subtle person.
Double-deal'ing, *s.* dissimulation, cunning.
Double-edged, *a.* having two edges.
Double-entendre, doo'-bl-ong-tong'dr, *Fr. s.* a phrase with a double meaning.
Double-faced, *a.* insincere, deceitful.
Double-minded, *a.* deceitful, treacherous.
Doublet, dub'-let, *s.* a garment that folds or *doubles* round the body; a waistcoat; a pair; two: *pl.* the same number on both dice.
Double-tongued, -tūngd, *a.* deceitful, false.
Doub'ling, *s.* the act of making double; a fold, a plait; a shift; a trick.
Doubleon, dub-loon', *s.* a Spanish coin, *double* the value of a pistole.
Doub'ly, *ad.* with twice the quantity; twice; twofold.
Doubt, dōwt, *s.* uncertainty of mind; difficulty as to belief; hesitation; uncertainty: *v.* to be in uncertainty; to hesitate; to suspect; to distrust.
Doubt'able, *a.* that may be doubted.
Doubt'er, *s.* one who doubts.
Doubt'ful, *a.* full of doubts; dubious; uncertain; not determined.
Doubt'fully, *ad.* with doubt; dubiously.
Doubt'fulness, *s.* uncertainty; dubiousness.
Doubt'less, **Doubt'lessly**, *ad.* without doubt; unquestionably.
Douceur, doo-ser', *Fr. s.* sweetness; a gratuity; a conciliating bribe.
Douche, doosh, *Fr. s.* a jet of water thrown upon some diseased part of the body.
Dough, dō, *s.* baked paste.
Doughty, dow'-ti, *a.* brave, valiant, redoubted, noble (now used ironically).
Doughy, dō'-i, *a.* soft, not quite baked.
Douse, *v.* to plunge or fall suddenly into water; to lower a sail suddenly.
Dove, duv, *s.* a species of pigeon; a domestic pigeon.
Dove-cot, **Dove-cote**, **Dove-house**, *s.* a pigeon-house.
Dovelike, *a.* gentle; innocent.
Dovetail, s. in carpentry, a tenon or joint in form of a dove's tail spread: *v.* to unite by a dovetail joint.
Dow'ager, *s.* a widow with a jointure; a title of a widow of rank.
Dow'dy, *s.* an awkward, ill-dressed woman: *a.* awkward; ill-dressed.
Dow'dyish, *a.* like a dowdy.

Dowel, *s.* a plug of wood or iron that fastens two adjacent boards together.
Dower, *s.* a wife's portion; a widow's jointure; a dowry.
Dow'less, *a.* without a dower, unportioned.
Dow'lan, *s.* a kind of coarse strong linen.
Down, *s.* a large open plain, or a flat on the top of a hill; a sandbank. See **Downs**.
Down, *s.* the finest, softest feathers; soft wool; tender hair; the soft hairy fibres of plants which wing the seeds.
Down, *ad.* in a downward direction: *int.* as down with them: *a.* as a down look.
Down'cast, *a.* bent down, dejected.
Down'fall, *s.* a sudden fall; overthrow; ruin.
Down'hill, *a.* descending: *s.* a descent.
Down'ly'ing, *s.* near the time of childbirth.
Down'right, *a.* open, plain, direct, blunt: *ad.* plainly; frankly; directly.
Downs, *pl.* of Down, ridges of high land, such as lie along the coast of Kent and Sussex. The **Downs**, the roads in which ships lie off these hilly coasts at anchor, particularly near Deal.
Down'ward, *a.* bending down, dejected.
Down'ward, **Downwards**, *ad.* towards the lower place or condition; from a higher to a lower place.
Down'y, *a.* covered with or made of down; soft; tender.
Dowry, *s.* the property a woman brings to her husband in marriage.
Doxal'ogy, *s.* a form of giving praise or glory to God during divine service.
Dox'y, *s.* a loose wench, a kept woman.
Dose, *v.* to slumber, to be half asleep: *s.* a light sleep, a slumber.
Dosen, **dus'n**, *a.* twelve: *s.* twelve things, usually of the like kind.
Do'ziness, *s.* state of being dozy.
D'zy, *a.* drowsy, inclined to sleep.
Drab, *s.* a thick woollen cloth; a strumpet: *a.* of a dull brown or dun colour.
Drachm, **dram**, *s.* an ancient Greek coin; the eighth part of an ounce. See **Dram**.
Drach'ma, **drak'-ma**, *Gr. s.* a small silver coin; a small weight. See **Drachm** and **Dram**.
Dr'co, *s.* the dragon; a constellation.
Dr'ff, *s.* refuse; anything cast away.
Dr'ffy, *a.* dreggy; waste; worthless.
Draft, *s.* a bill; a cheque; a portion or detachment of soldiers drawn from a regiment; a current of air, as from a window, &c.
Drag, *v.* to pull along by force; to draw along slowly; to trail on the ground; to use a drag-net or drag: *s.* anything that is dragged or drawn along, as a harrow; a sledge; a heavy vehicle; an instrument which hooks to catch hold of anything under water; an instrument to lock a wheel.
Drag'gle, *v.* to make dirty by dragging on the ground.
Drag'oman, *s.* an interpreter in Turkey: *pl.* **Dragomans**.
Drag'on, *s.* an imaginary winged serpent; a constellation.
Drag'on-fly, *s.* a fierce stinging insect.
Drag'onlike, *a.* furious, fiery, fierce.
Dragonna'de, *Fr. s.* act of dragooning.
Drag'on's-blood, *s.* a red resinous substance.
Dragoon, *s.* a cavalry or horse soldier, a trooper: *v.* to force one into a measure.

Drain, *s.* a channel to carry off water.
Drain, *v.* to make quite dry, to draw off.
Drain'able, *a.* capable of being drained.
Drain'age, *s.* a draining or flowing off.
Drain'ing, *s.* the act of making drains.
Drake, *s.* a fowl, the male of the duck.
Dram, *s.* a small weight; a small portion of spirituous liquor. See **Drachm**.
Dr'a'ma, *s.* the action of a play; a poem.
Dramat'ic, **Dramat'ical**, *a.* represented by action; theatrical.
Dramat'ically, *ad.* by stage representation.
Dram'atise, *v.* to adapt to the drama or scenic representation.
Dram'atist, *s.* a writer of plays.
Drank, **Drunk**, *p. t.* of **Drink**.
Drape, *v.* to cover with cloth or drapery.
Dra'per, *s.* one who sells or deals in cloth.
Dra'peried, *a.* furnished with drapery.
Dra'pery, *s.* the trade or business of a draper, hangings or curtains; the dress of figures in painting and sculpture.
Dras'tic, *a.* powerful as a purgative.
Drastics, *s. pl.* powerful purgatives.
Draught, **draft**, *s.* the act of drinking; the quantity drunk at once; a delineation or sketch; the act of pulling carriages.
Draught'-horse, *s.* a horse used for drawing, as distinguished from a saddle-horse.
Draughts, *s. pl.* a kind of play on chequers.
Draughts'man, *s.* one who draws or sketches.
Draw, *v.* to pull forcibly, to attract, to unsheathe; to suck or inhale; to sketch or delineate; to practise drawing; to allure; to deduce.
Draw'back, *s.* duty paid back on exports.
Draw'bridge, *s.* a bridge made to draw up.
Drawee, **draw-ee**, *s.* one on whom a bill is drawn.
Draw'er, *s.* one who draws anything, as a drawer of water; one who draws a bill; a tapster or drawer of liquor; that which is drawn out, as a set of boxes in a bureau or case; that which is drawn on, as under trousers (drawers).
Draw'ing, *s.* a delineation; a picture.
Draw'ing-master, *s.* a teacher of drawing.
Draw'ing-room, *s.* a room for withdrawing to after dinner; an assembly at court.
Drawl, *v.* to utter slowly and affectedly: *s.* a slow protracted utterance.
Drawn, *p. p.* of **Draw**.
Drawn'-bat'tle, *s.* a battle from which the combatants withdraw their forces, without the defeat or victory of either party.
Draw'-net, *s.* a net for catching wild-fowl.
Draw'-well, *s.* a deep well of water.
Dray, *s.* a car used by brewers.
Dray'-horse, *s.* a horse which draws a dray.
Dray'man, *s.* one that drives a dray.
Dread, **dred**, *s.* great fear, terror, awe: *v.* to fear greatly: *a.* awful.
Dread'ful, *a.* terrible, frightful, horrid.
Dread'fully, *ad.* terribly, frightfully.
Dread'less, *a.* fearless, undaunted, daring.
Dread'naught, **-nawt**, *s.* one who dreads nothing: a large heavy coat.
Dream, *s.* thoughts or fancies in sleep; an idle fancy; a wild conceit: *v.* to have thoughts or fancies in sleep; to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish.

Dream'er, *s.* one who dreams; a visionary; a mope.
Dream'iness, *s.* state of being dreamy.
Dream'less, *a.* free from dreams.
Dreamt, *dremt*, for **Dreamed**. See **Dream**.
Dream'y, *a.* full of dreams; visionary.
Drear'ily, *ad.* dismally; gloomily.
Drear'iness, *s.* state of being dreary.
Dreary, **Drear**, *a.* dismal; gloomy with solitude; mournful.
Dredge, *s.* a drag or net for taking oysters, &c.; a machine for cleaning canals and rivers: *v.* to catch or gather with a dredge; to sprinkle flour, as on meat.
Dredg'er, *s.* one who fishes with a dredge.
Dredg'ing-box, *s.* a box for sprinkling flour.
Dree, *v.* to endure; to suffer.
Dreggy, **dreg'-l**, *a.* containing dregs, not clear.
Dregs, *s.* the sediments of liquors, lees.
Drench, *v.* to wet thoroughly, to soak, to fill with drink; to purge violently: *s.* a draught or dose for a horse or other beast.
Dress, *s.* clothes, ornaments, finery: *v.* to clothe, to deck, to adorn; to cook; to cover a wound with medicaments; to trim; to adjust; to arrange in a line.
Dress'er, *s.* one who dresses; a kitchen table or shelved bench.
Dress'ing, *s.* the act of putting on one's clothes; the act of decking or ornamenting; an application to a wound; manure spread on land; a whipping.
Dress'ing-gown, *s.* a gown worn while dressing.
Dress'ing-room, *s.* an apartment to dress in.
Dress'ing-table, *s.* a table to dress at, a toilet-table.
Dress'-maker, *s.* a mantua-maker.
Dress'y, *a.* fond of dress; showy in dress.
Drew, *p. t.* of **Draw**.
Dribble, *v.* to fall in drops, to drop slowly; to drivel.
Drib'let, *s.* a small part of a large sum; a small quantity.
Dried, **drid**, *p. a.* made dry; free from moisture. See **Dry**.
Dri'er, *s.* that which absorbs moisture.
Drift, *s.* design, aim, tendency, anything driven at random; a heap of snow: *v.* to be driven along, to be driven into heaps: *a.* applied to anything that has drifted, as *drift-wood*; *diluvial* deposits, &c.
Drill, *s.* an instrument used in boring holes; the act of teaching the military exercise; a row of grain; an ape or baboon: *v.* to perforate; to sow in rows; to train soldiers.
Drill'-harrow, *s.* a small harrow used between rows or drills.
Drill'-husbandry, **-huz'-**, *s.* a mode of sowing land by a machine in drills.
Drill'-plough, **-plow**, *s.* a plough for sowing grain in drills.
Drink, *s.* a liquor to be swallowed: *v.* to swallow liquors, to quench thirst.
Drink'able, *a.* that may be drunk.
Drink'er, *s.* one that drinks; a drunkard.
Drink'ing, *s.* the act of drinking; the practice of drinking to excess.
Drip, *v.* to fall in drops: *s.* a small drop.
Drip'ping, *s.* the fat that drops from meat while roasting.

Drip'ping-pan, *s.* the pan in which the fat of roast-meat is caught.
Drip'-stone, *s.* in masonry, a projecting moulding to throw off the rain-water.
Drive, *v.* to impel or force along; to urge forward; to knock or force in; to guide or manage a carriage: *s.* a ride in a carriage.
Drivel, **driv'l**, *v.* to slaver or let the spittle fall in drops like a child or idiot; to be weak or foolish; to dote: *s.* a fool, an idiot.
Driv'eller, *s.* a dotard, an idiot.
Driv'elling, *p. a.* slaving; doting: *s.* the act of a driveller.
Driv'en, *p. p.* of **Drive**.
Driv'er, *s.* one who drives or urges on.
Driz'zle, *v.* to fall in small drops.
Driz'zly, *a.* raining in small drops.
Droit, *Fr. s.* right; privilege.
Dröll, *a.* comical, humorous, merry: *v.* to play the buffoon, to jest: *s.* a jester, a buffoon, a farce.
Dröl'lery, *s.* buffoonery; idle jokes.
Drom'edary, *s.* the Arabian camel, which has only one protuberance on its back.
Dröne, *s.* the bee which collects no honey; an idler, a sluggard; a low humming sound; a pipe of a bagpipe: *v.* to live in idleness; to emit a low humming sound.
Dro'nish, *a.* idle, sluggish, dull.
Droop, *v.* to pine away, to languish.
Drop, *s.* a small globule of any liquid: *v.* to let fall; to fall in drops; to utter slightly; to cease; to come to nothing.
Drop'ping, *s.* a falling in drops; that which falls in drops.
Drop'aical, *a.* diseased with dropsy; tending to dropsy.
Drop'sy, *s.* a morbid collection of serum or watery matter in some parts of the body.
Dros'ky, *s.* a Russian four-wheeled carriage (corrupted from *Drozhki*).
Dross, *s.* the scum of metals; rust; refuse.
Dross'iness, *s.* state of being drossy.
Dross'y, *a.* full of dross; like dross; impure.
Drought, **drowt**, *s.* a long continuance of dry weather; the effect of dry weather; dryness; thirst.
Drought'y, *a.* arid; wanting rain; thirsty.
Drouth, **Drouthy**. See **Drought** and **Droughty**.
Dröve, *p. t.* of **Drive**.
Dröve, *s.* a herd of cattle; a crowd of people moving.
Dro'ver, *s.* one who drives cattle to market.
Drown, *v.* to suffocate in water, to overwhelm in water; to immerge.
Drowse, **drowz**, *v.* to slumber, to grow sleepy.
Drow'sily, *ad.* sleepily, heavily, lazily.
Drow'siness, *s.* sleepiness; sluggishness.
Drowsy, **drow'-zī**, *a.* sleepy, heavy, dull.
Drub, *s.* a thumb, a knock, a blow: *v.* to thrash, to beat, to bang.
Drub'bing, *s.* a beating, a thrashing.
Drudge, *v.* to labour in mean offices; to toil, to slave: *s.* a mean labourer, a slave.
Drud'gery, *s.* hard mean labour, slavery.
Drud'gingly, *ad.* laboriously, toilsomely.
Drug, *s.* a medicinal simple; a thing of little value or worth: *v.* to fill with drugs.
Drug'get, **drug'-et**, *s.* a coarse kind of woollen stuff.
Druggist, **drug'-ist**, *s.* a dealer in drugs and medicines.

Druid, *s.* an ancient British or Celtic priest.
Druid'ic, **Druid'ical**, *a.* pertaining to the Druids.
Druidism, *s.* the religion or rites and ceremonies of the Druids.
Drum, *s.* an instrument of military music; the tympanum of the ear; a short cylinder used in machinery; a small drum-shaped box of figs; an assembly or rout: *v.* to beat a drum; to expel by beat of drum; to instil by repetition.
Drum-ma'jor, *s.* the chief drummer.
Drum'mer, *s.* one who beats a drum.
Drum'mond-light, *s.* an intense light caused by a stream of ignited oxygen and hydrogen gas thrown at once on a ball of lime.
Drum'stick, *s.* a stick with a knobbed end for beating a drum.
Drunk, **Drunk'en**, *a.* intoxicated.
Drunk'ard, *s.* one addicted to drinking.
Drunk'eness, *s.* intoxication, inebriety.
Drupeaceous, **droo-pá'-shus**, *a.* a term applied to stone-fruit, as plums, peaches, and cherries.
Drupe, **droop**, *s.* stone-fruit.
Dry, *a.* free from water or moisture; not wet; not raining; not juicy; arid; thirsty; frigid; tedious; quietly humorous; sarcastic; plain; unembellished: *v.* to free from moisture; to drain; to grow dry.
Dry'ad, *s.* a wood-nymph.
Drying, *s.* the act of drying; desiccation.
Dry'ly, *ad.* in a dry manner; coldly; sarcastically.
Dry'ness, *s.* state of being dry; want of moisture; quiet humour.
Dry'-nurse, *s.* a woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.
Drysalter, **dri'-sawlt-er**, *s.* a dealer in salted or dried meats, sauces, oils, pickles, &c.
Dry'-shod, *a.* having the feet dry.
Du'al, *a.* expressing the number two.
Du'alism, *s.* the doctrine of two sovereign principles—one good, the other evil.
Dualis'tic, *a.* relating to dualism.
Dual'ity, *s.* the state of being two.
Dub, *s.* a tap, a blow: *v.* to confer knighthood.
Dubbed, **dubd**, *p. a.* struck; made a knight.
Dubi'ety, *s.* doubtfulness, uncertainty.
Du'bious, *a.* doubtful; uncertain; not plain or clear.
Du'biously, *ad.* doubtfully.
Du'biousness, *s.* doubtfulness, uncertainty.
Dubita'tion, *s.* the act of doubting; doubt.
Du'cal, *a.* pertaining to a duke.
Duc'at, *s.* a foreign coin, so called because first struck by a sovereign *duke*; value in silver, about 4s. 6d.; in gold, 9s. 6d.
Duch'ess, *s.* the wife of a duke.
Duch'y, *s.* a territory giving title to a duke.
Duck, *s.* a water-fowl, female of the drake; a term of fondness; a dip under water; a kind of light canvas: *v.* to dive or dip under water; to decline or stoop the head.
Duck'ing, *s.* the act of plunging under water.
Duck'ing-stool, *s.* a chair in which scolds were tied, and publicly ducked. Same as Cucking-stool.
Duck'ling, *s.* a young duck.
Duck'meat, *s.* a plant growing in stagnant waters.
Duct, *s.* a tube, a canal, a passage.
Duc'tile, *a.* that may easily be drawn out in length; pliable, flexible, tractable, docile.

Duc'tileness, *s.* ductility.
Ductil'ity, *s.* quality of being ductile; flexibility.
Dud'geon, **-jun**, *s.* anger; ill-will; a small dagger.
Due, **dū**, *s.* that which is owed; a right or just title to; custom, tribute: *a.* just, fit, proper: *ad.* duly, exactly, directly, as due south.
Du'el, *s.* a combat between two persons.
Du'elling, *s.* the act or practice of fighting duels.
Du'ellist, *s.* a fighter of duels.
Duel'lo, **It. s. a duel; the rules or laws of duelling.
Duen'na, *s.* a governess; an old woman kept to guard a younger one.
Duet, **dū-et'**, *s.* a song or air for two voices.
Duffel, *s.* a sort of frieze or flannel.
Dug, *s.* the pap or teat of a beast.
Dug or Digged, *p. t. and p. p.* of Dig.
Duke, *s.* the dignity next below a prince.
Du'kedom, *s.* the possessions of a duke.
Dul'cet, *a.* sweet, harmonious.
Dul'cify, *v.* to make sweet.
Dul'cimer, *s.* a kind of musical instrument.
Du'lia, **Gr. s. an inferior kind of worship. See **Latria**.
Dull, *a.* stupid, sluggish, heavy; not bright or clear; obtuse or blunt; sad or cast down; tedious or prosy: *v.* to make stupid or sad; to blunt.
Dul'lard, *s.* a dull fellow; a blockhead.
Dull'ness, **Dul'ness**, *s.* state or quality of being dull; stupidity; want of brightness or vividness.
Dul'ly, *ad.* in a dull manner; stupidly.
Du'ly, *ad.* properly, fitly, exactly.
Dumb, **dum**, *a.* mute, silent; unable to utter words.
Dumb'-bells, *s.* weights swung in the hands for exercise.
Dumb'ness, *s.* inability to speak; muteness.
Dumb'-show, *s.* a tale or scene exhibited by signs, without words or language; a pantomime.
Dumb'-waiter, *s.* a piece of furniture placed beside the dining-table for holding dishes, &c.
Dumfound'er, *v.* to strike dumb (*Low*).
Dum'my, *s.* one who is dumb or unable to speak; a sham package of goods.
Du'mous, **Du'mose**, *a.* beset with bushes and briers.
Dump'ish, *a.* sad, melancholy.
Dump'ling, *s.* a small round pudding.
Dumps, *s.* melancholy, sullenness.
Dumpy, *a.* short and thick.
Dun, *a.* a darkish or dull brown colour.
Dun, *s.* a clamorous, importunate creditor: *v.* to press or importune for a debt.
Dun, *s.* a Celtic term for a circular fort; a fortified place; a kingly residence. See **Down**.
Dunce, *s.* an unteachable person, a dolt.
Dung, *s.* the excrement of animals; manure: *v.* to manure land with dung.
Dun'geon, **-jun**, *s.* a close, dark prison. See **Donjon**, of which this is another form.
Dung'hill, *s.* a heap of dung: *a.* sprung from the dunghill; low-bred; mean, base.
Dun'ning, *s.* the act of importuning for a debt.
Dun'nish, *a.* inclining to a dun colour.****

Duodecimo, dū-o-des'-i-mo, *s.* a book in which each sheet of paper contains twelve leaves; commonly written 12mo.
Dupe, *v.* to trick, to cheat, to impose on: *s.* a credulous simple person.
Du'plex, *a.* twofold; double; compound.
Du'plicāte, *s.* an exact copy of anything: *a.* double, twofold: *v.* to double, to fold.
Duplica'tion, *s.* act of doubling; a fold.
Duplicity, dū-plis'-i-ti, *s.* double dealing; deceit; insincerity.
Durabil'ity, *s.* the power of lasting.
Du'rabl, *a.* hard, strong, lasting.
Du'rableness, *s.* the quality of lasting.
Du'rably, *ad.* in a durable manner.
Du'rance, *s.* imprisonment, custody.
Dura'tion, *s.* continuance, length of time.
Dur'bar, *s.* an audience room in India.
Dure, *v.* to endure, to last.
Du'ress, *s.* constraint by confinement; unlawful imprisonment.
Du'ring, *prep.* for the time of; the continuance of; for the period of.
Durst, or **Dared**, *p. t.* of Dare.
Dusk, *a.* tending to darkness; dusky, obscure: *s.* incipient darkness; twilight.
Dusk'iness, *s.* slight darkness.
Dusk'ish, *a.* somewhat dusky.
Dusk'y, *a.* tending to darkness; somewhat dark; gloomy.
Dust, *s.* earth or other matter dried to a powder; mould; the grave: *v.* to free from dust; to sprinkle with dust.
Dust'er, *s.* that which frees from dust.
Dust'iness, *s.* the state of being dusty.
Dust'man, *s.* one who carries away dust.
Dust'y, *a.* clouded or covered with dust.
Dutch, *s.* the people or language of Holland: *a.* relating to the Dutch.
Duteous, dū'-te-us, *a.* performing that which is due; obedient.
Du'tiful, *a.* obedient to parents and superiors.
Du'tifully, *ad.* in a dutiful manner.
Du'tifulness, *s.* obedience; reverence.
Du'ty, *s.* that which is due or that which a person is bound by any obligation to do; obedience due to parents or superiors; act of reverence or respect; business; office; the business of a soldier on guard; service; tax or customs.
Dwarf, dwōrf, *s.* a man much below the ordinary size; any animal or plant much smaller than the usual size: *v.* to hinder from growing to the natural size.
Dwarf'ish, *a.* below the natural size; very small; stunted.
Dwarf'ishness, *s.* minuteness of stature.
Dwell, *v.* to abide or reside in; to stay; to continue or dilate upon; to hang upon with attention or fondness.
Dwell'er, *s.* one who dwells; an inhabitant.
Dwell'ing, *s.* a habitation or abode.
Dwell'ing-house, *s.* the house in which one lives, a mansion.
Dwelt, or **Dwelled**, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Dwell.
Dwin'dle, *v.* to grow less; to fall away.
Dwine, *v.* to pine away; to dwindle.
Dye, dī, *v.* to tinge, to colour: *s.* any colouring fluid used in dyeing; a hue or tinge.
Dye'ing, *s.* the art of colouring cloth, &c.
Dy'er, *s.* one whose trade is to dye.

Dy'ing, *p. a.* expiring; at the time of death; deadly or mortal.
Dynam'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes.
Dynam'ic, **Dynamical**, *a.* relating to dynamics.
Dynam'ics, *s. pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the forces of moving bodies.
Dynas'tic, *a.* relating to a dynasty.
Dyn'asty, or **dī'**, *s.* a race of kings of the same family; sovereignty.
Dysenter'ic, *a.* tending to dysentery.
Dys'entery, *s.* a looseness, bloody flux.
Dyspep'sia, **Dyspep'sy**, *s.* difficulty of digestion.
Dyspep'tic, *a.* having a difficulty of digestion: *s.* one whose digestion is bad.
Dys'ūry, *s.* a difficulty in voiding urine.

E

E, a Latin prefix, the same as *ex*, signifying from or out of.
Each, *a.* either of two, every one.
Eager, ē'-ger, *a.* ardent, zealous, sharp, keen.
Ea'gerly, *ad.* ardently, keenly.
Ea'gerness, *s.* earnestness, ardent zeal.
Eagle, ē'-gl, *s.* a large bird of prey; the king of birds; the military standard of the ancient Romans.
Ea'gle-eyed, *a.* sharp-sighted, as an eagle.
Ea'gle-stone, *s.* clay iron-stone.
Eaglet, ēg'-let, *s.* a young eagle.
Ea'gle-wood, *s.* a fragrant Oriental wood.
Ear, ēr, *s.* the organ of hearing, the power of judging of harmony; a spike of corn: *v.* to shoot into ears.
Ear, *obs. v.* to plough.
Earl, erl, *s.* a title of nobility next to a marquis.
Earl'dom, *s.* the dignity or seigniorship of an earl.
Earliness, er'-li-nes, *s.* the state of being early.
Earl-mar'shal, *s.* a great officer of state.
Early, er'-li, *a.* coming soon; timely; seasonable: *ad.* soon; in good time.
Earn, ern, *v.* to gain by labour; to merit by services; to acquire.
Earnest, er'-nest, *a.* ardent, zealous, eager, intent, fixed: *s.* seriousness; money advanced as a pledge.
Ear'nestly, *ad.* eagerly, zealously.
Ear'nestness, *s.* eagerness, solitude.
Earn'ing, *s.* act of earning; that which is gained by labour—used in the plural **Earnings**.
Ear-ring, *s.* an ornament for the ear.
Ear'-shot, *s.* within reach of the ear.
Earth, erth, *s.* the world or the globe which we inhabit; the materials of which it is composed; mould; the soil; the ground: *v.* to cover with earth; to get under ground.
Earth'-born, *a.* born of the earth.
Earthen, erth'n, *a.* made of earth or clay.
Earth'en-ware, *s.* ware made of clay, pottery.
Earth'iness, *s.* the quality of being earth.
Earth'liness, *s.* worldliness.
Earth'ling, *s.* a poor, frail creature; a worldling.
Earth'ly, *a.* belonging to the earth; not heavenly; not spiritual; corporeal; carnal; vile.
Earth'ly-minded, *a.* having a sensual mind; worldly.
Earth'-nut, *s.* a root like a nut.
Earth'quake, *s.* a violent shaking of the earth; vibration of the ground.
Earth'ward, *ad.* towards the earth.

Earth'work, *s.* an embankment for defence.
Earth'worm, *s.* a worm that lives under ground ; a mean wretch.
Earth'y, *a.* consisting of earth ; partaking of earth ; earthly ; gross.
Ear'-trum'pet, *s.* a trumpet used to assist the hearing.
Ear'-wax, *s.* wax that gathers in the ear.
Ear'wig, *s.* an insect ; a whisperer.
Ease, *s.* quiet, rest after labour, facility : *v.* to free from pain, to relieve, to slacken.
Easel, *ēz'l*, *s.* a painter's frame for canvas.
Easement, *ēz'-ment*, *s.* assistance ; relief.
Eas'ily, *ad.* gently, without difficulty.
Eas'iness, *s.* state of being easy ; ease, rest ; tranquillity ; mildness or softness ; facility.
East, *ēst*, *s.* the quarter where the sun rises : *a.* from or towards the east ; eastern.
Easter, *ēs'-ter*, *s.* the festival in commemoration of the resurrection of our Saviour.
East'erly, *a.* towards the east.
East'ern, *a.* belonging to the east, Oriental.
East'ward, *ad.* toward the east : *a.* eastern.
Eas'y, *ēz'-*, *a.* not difficult, quiet.
Eat, *v.* to take food ; to devour ; to corrode.
Eat'able, *a.* that may be eaten : *s.* anything that may be eaten.
Eat'en, *p. p.* of Eat.
Eat'ing, *s.* the act of taking food ; food.
Eat'ing-house, *s.* a house where provisions are sold ready dressed.
Eau de Cologne, *ō-dē-ko-lōng*, *Fr. s.* a perfumed spirit originally made at Cologne.
Eau de vie, *ō-dē-vē*, *Fr. s.* brandy. [house.
Eaves, *s.* edges of the roof which overhang the
Eaves'dropper, *s.* a listener under windows ; an insidious listener.
Ebb, *v.* to flow back to the sea, to decline : *s.* the reflux of the tide, decline, decay.
Eb'bing, *s.* the reflux of the tide.
Eb'on, *a.* made of ebony ; black.
Eb'ony, *s.* a hard, black, valuable wood : *a.* made of ebony.
Ebri'ety, *s.* drunkenness, intoxication.
Ebulliency, *ē-būl'-yen-sī*, *s.* a boiling over.
Ebul'lient, *a.* boiling over.
Ebullition, *-lish'-un*, *s.* the act of boiling or bubbling up.
Ebur'nēan, *a.* made of or like ivory.
Eccentric, *ek-sen'-trik*, **Eccentric**, *a.* deviating from the centre, irregular ; anomalous ; peculiar ; singular ; odd.
Eccen'trically, *ad.* in an eccentric manner.
Eccentricity, *-tris'-i-tī*, *s.* deviation from the centre ; deviation from what is usual ; singularity.
Ecclesiastic, *ek-klē-zī-as'-tik*, *a.* clergyman, a priest.
Ecclesias'tical, *a.* relating to the church.
Echelon, *esh'-ē-lōng*, *Fr. s.* a term used in military tactics to express the movement in which each division follows behind the other like the steps of a ladder.
Echidna, *ek-id'na*, *s.* the porcupine ant-eater, a genus of spiny quadrupeds, natives of Australia.
Echinus, *ek-i'-nus*, *L. s.* a hedgehog ; a sea-urchin ; the prickly head of a plant ; an ornament in architecture.
Echo, *ek'-o*, *s.* the reverberation of a sound : *v.* to give back the sound of a voice.

Eclaircissement, *ek-klār'-sis-mong*, *s.* a full explanation.
Eclat, *ek-la'*, *Fr. s.* striking effect ; applause ; brilliancy ; renown.
Eclec'tic, *a.* selecting, choosing at will.
Eclip'se, *s.* the darkening of one heavenly body by the intervention of the shadow of another : *v.* to obscure ; to throw into the shade.
Eclip'tic, *s.* the sun's apparent annual path in the heavens.
Eclogue, *ek'-log*, *s.* a pastoral poem.
Econom'ic, **Economical**, *a.* frugal, thrifty ; pertaining to economics.
Economically, *ad.* with economy.
Econom'ics, *s. pl.* Political Economy, or the science which teaches how to manage, to the best advantage, the general interests of a country.
Econ'omise, *v.* to manage frugally ; to employ with economy.
Econ'omist, *s.* one frugal in expenses ; one versed in Political Economy.
Econ'omy, *s.* prudent or thrifty household management ; frugal expenditure ; arrangement ; system ; disposal.
Ec'stasy, *s.* excessive joy, enthusiasm.
Ecstat'ic, *a.* enrapturing, transporting.
Ecūmen'ical, *a.* general, universal.
Edacious, *ē-dā'-shus*, *a.* eating ; voracious ; greedy.
Edacity, *-das'-*, *s.* voracity ; ravenousness.
Ed'da, *s.* the mother of poetry ; a collection of poems containing the ancient Scandinavian mythology.
Ed'dy, *s.* a contrary or back current ; a whirlpool : *a.* whirling, moving circularly : *v.* to move as an eddy.
Edem'atous, **Edem'atose**, *a.* swelling with serous humour ; swollen.
E'den, *s.* a paradise, a place of delight.
Eden'tate, *a.* deprived of teeth ; without front teeth.
Edge, *ej*, *s.* the sharp or cutting part of a blade ; brink or border : *v.* to sharpen or give an edge to ; to incite ; to border or fringe ; to move forward sideways, or by little and little.
Edgeless, *a.* without any edge, blunt.
Edgetool, *s.* a tool made sharp to cut with.
Edgewise, *ad.* with the edge forward.
Edg'ing, *s.* a fringe, an ornamental border.
Ed'ible, *a.* fit to be eaten, eatable.
Ed'ibleness, *s.* the quality of being edible.
Edict, *ē'-dict*, *s.* proclamation, an ordinance.
Edification, *ed-i-fi-kā'-shun*, *s.* a building up in faith ; instruction in religion and morals.
Ed'ificatory, *a.* tending to edification.
Ed'ifice, *-fis*, *s.* a large building ; a structure ; a house.
Ed'ify, *v.* to improve the mind ; to instruct.
Ed'ifying, *p. a.* tending to edify ; instructive ; improving.
E'dile, *s.* a magistrate in ancient Rome who had charge of the temples and public buildings.
Ed'it, *v.* to prepare a work for publication.
Edition, *ē-dish'-un*, *s.* the publication of a book ; the number of copies published.
Ed'itor, *s.* one who revises or prepares any literary work for publication.
Edito'rial, *a.* pertaining to, or written by, an editor.

- Editorship**, the office or business of an editor.
Edify, *v.* to cultivate and improve the various powers of the mind; to bring up; to train; to teach; to instruct.
Educated, *p. a.* brought up; trained; taught, instructed.
Education, *s.* a gradual development of all the powers and faculties of man from his infancy to his manhood, teaching or instruction of the young; breeding.
Educational, *a.* pertaining to education.
Educationalist, *a.* a professor or promoter of education.
Educator, *s.* a person who educates.
Educa'te, *v.* to bring out; to elicit.
Educible, *a.* that may be educated.
Eduction, *s.* the act of bringing or drawing out.
Eel, *s.* a serpentine slimy fish.
Even, *fn.* a contraction of Even.
Ever, *fr.* a contraction of Ever.
Erase, *v.* to erase, to obliterate; to destroy.
Erasement, *s.* the act of erasing; erasure.
Erect, *s.* that which is produced by a cause; issue, reality. *v.* to produce as a cause; to complete or accomplish; to bring to pass.
Effective, *a.* having the power to produce effects; efficacious; ready for action, as troops.
Effectively, *ad.* in an effective manner.
Effectiveness, *s.* the quality of being effective, or of producing effects.
Effectless, *a.* without effect; useless.
Effects, *s. pl.* goods, movables.
Effectual, *a.* that produces the effect; efficacious.
Effectually, *ad.* in an effectual manner.
Effectuate, *v.* to bring to pass; to accomplish.
Effeminate, *a.* unmanly delicacy.
Effeminate, *a.* womanish, tender.
Effeminately, *ad.* in an effeminate manner.
Effeminateness, *s.* unmanly softness.
Effendi, *s.* a Turkish title of honour, usually applied to high civil functionaries. See *Agé*.
Effervesce, *-ves*, *v.* to grow hot; to hiss or bubble.
Effervescence, *s.* the act of growing hot; frothing or bubbling.
Effervescent, *a.* gently boiling or bubbling.
Effervescent, *a.* capable of effervescing.
Effete, *a.* barren, worn out.
Effluvia, *-shua*, *a.* producing the effect; suited to produce the result intended.
Effluvia, *ad.* effectually.
Effluvia, *s.* efficacy.
Efficiency, *s.* the quality of being efficacious; power strength.
Efficacy, *s.* efficacy, *ef-fish'*, *s.* the act or power of producing effects; effectual agency.
Efficient, *-fish'-ent*, *a.* producing effects, competent, able.
Efficiently, *ad.* in an efficient manner.
Effigy, *s.* an image or resemblance.
Effluvia, *s.* production of flowers.
Effluvia, *a.* shooting out in flowers.
Effluvia, *s.* that which flows out or issues from some other principle.
Effluent, *a.* flowing from, issuing out of.
Effluvia, *L. s.* a flowing from; vapour; invisible particles which exhale from moist bodies: *pl.* *Effluvia*.
Effusion, *s.* an effusion; a flowing out.
Effusion, *s.* the act of flowing out.
Effort, *s.* an exertion of strength; an endeavour.
Effortless, *a.* making no effort.
Effrontery, *a.* boldness, impudence.
Effulge, *el-fulj'*, *v.* to send forth effulgence.
Effulgence, *s.* a flood of light; splendour.
Effulgent, *a.* shining with a flood of light.
Effuse, *ef-fuz'*, *v.* to pour out; to shed forth.
Effusion, *-fu-shun*, *s.* the act of effusing; that which is effused.
Effusive, *-siv*, *s.* pouring out; diffusive or spreading.
Eft, *s.* a newt or small lizard.
Egg, *v.* to edge, to incite, to instigate.
Egg, *s.* that which is laid by feathered animals and various kinds of insects, from which their young are produced.
Egg-plant, *s.* a plant which bears egg-shaped fruit.
Eg'antine, *s.* a species of rose; sweet briar.
Eg'ot, *é-go-lat*, *s.* one of a sect of philosophers who professed to be certain of nothing but their own existence (from the Latin *ego*, I myself).
Eg'otise, *v.* to talk much of one's self.
Eg'otism, *s.* talking much of one's self.
Eg'otist, *s.* one who talks much of himself.
Eg'otistical, *a.* praising one's self.
Egregious, *é-gré-jus*, *a.* remarkable; enormous.
Egregiously, *ad.* remarkably; enormously.
Egregiousness, *s.* the state of being egregious.
Egress, *s.* the act of going out; the power or liberty of going out.
Egress, *s.* a going out or forth.
Egret. See *Aigret*.
Egret, *s.* a species of sour cherry.
Egyptology, *s.* the study of the antiquities and hieroglyphics of Egypt.
Ek! (*interj.*) denoting slight surprise or desire to hear again.
Elder-down, *é-der*, *s.* the down of the elder-duck, much prized.
Elder-duck, *é-der*, *s.* a species of duck found in the Shetland Isles, Orkney, &c.
Eight, *at* a twice four.
Eighteen, *a.* eight and ten united.
Eighteenth, *a.* the ordinal of eighteen.
Eighth, *atth*, *a.* the ordinal of eight.
Eighthly, *ad.* in the eighth place.
Eightieth, *at ieth* *a.* the ordinal of eighty.
Eight score, *a.* eight times twenty.
Eighty, *a.* eight times ten.
Eisel *isél* *oöl* *s.* vinegar.
Eistedd fed, *s.* a meeting of Welsh bards.
Eitkar *s.* from one of the two, conj. or.
Ejaculate, *v.* to utter a few words suddenly and quickly.
Ejaculation, *s.* the act of ejaculating; a short prayer suddenly expressed.
Ejaculatory, *a.* hasty; darted out.
Eject, *v.* to throw or cast out, to expel.
Ejection, *s.* the act of casting out; expulsion.
Ejectment, *s.* the act of rejecting; expulsion; a writ against illegal possession.
Ejector, *s.* one who ejects or dispossesses.
Eke, *v.* to add to; to spin out; to supply; *ad.* also, likewise, moreover.

Elab'orate, *v.* to produce or finish with much labour or study.
Elab'orate, *a.* finished with great labour and exactness; studied.
Elab'orately, *ad.* laboriously, diligently.
Elabora'tion, *s.* the act of finishing with great care and attention.
Elaine, Elain', *s.* the liquid or oily principle of oils and fats.
Ela'n'ce, *v.* to throw out, to dart out.
Ela'p'se, *v.* to pass away, to glide away.
Ela'stic, *a.* having elasticity; springing back; rebounding.
Elasticity, -tis'-i-ti, *s.* the quality in bodies by which, on being bent or compressed, they spring back to their original form.
Ela'te, *a.* flushed with success; haughty: *v.* to puff up, to exalt, to heighten.
Ela'tion, *s.* haughtiness from success.
El'bow, -bō, *s.* the bend of the arm; an angle: *v.* to push with the elbow; to jut out.
El'bow-chair, *s.* a chair with arms.
El'bow-room, *s.* room to stretch out the elbows on each side; freedom. See **Ell**.
Eld, *s.* old age. See **Elder**.
El'der, *a.* another form of *older*: *s.* one who is older than another; one who is selected for his age and wisdom, as a ruler, as among the Jews; a lay ruler in the Presbyterian Church.
El'der, *s.* a small tree with a hollow, pithy stem.
El'derly, *a.* somewhat in years, rather old.
El'dest, *a.* the oldest, the first-born.
El Dora'do, *s.* an imaginary country in the interior of South America, supposed by the Spaniards to be full of gold.
Elēcam'p'ne, *s.* a plant; a sweetmeat.
Elec't, *v.* to choose or select for office; to decide in favour of: *a.* chosen, selected: *s.* one chosen or set apart.
Elec'tion, *s.* the act of electing; the state of being elected; power of choosing; choice; preference; a term in theology.
Electioneer'ing, *s.* the practices used at the election of members of Parliament: *p. a.* aiming to promote or secure an election.
Elec'tive, *a.* having choice; regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice.
Elec'tively, *ad.* by choice or preference.
Elec'tor, *s.* a person entitled to vote at an election; one of the princes of Germany who had a vote in the election of the emperor.
Elec'toral, *a.* pertaining to election or electors.
Elec'torate, *s.* the territory or dignity of an elector of the old German empire.
Elec'tric, *s.* any substance capable of exhibiting electricity; a non-conductor.
Elec'tric, Elec'trical, *a.* pertaining to, or containing electricity.
Elec'trically, *ad.* by means of electricity.
Electrician, -trish'-un, *s.* one skilled in electricity.
Electricity, -tris'-i-ti, *s.* the science which explains the laws of the electric fluid; that property in bodies which by friction attracts light substances and emits fire.
Elec'trifiable, *a.* capable of being electrified.
Elec'trify, *v.* to communicate electricity; to excite suddenly as by a shock.
Elec'trōde, *s.* one of the poles of a decomposing battery.

Elec'tro-magnet'ic, *a.* pertaining to magnetism as connected with electricity.
Electro-mag'netism, *s.* the science that treats of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.
Electrom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the electricity in any electrified body.
Elec'tro-plate, *v.* to cover with a thin coating of precious metal by means of electricity.
Elec'troscope, *s.* an instrument for detecting and measuring the kind of electricity in a body.
Electrotype, *s.* a method of taking copies of medals, coins, &c., by electricity.
Elec'trum, *L. s.* amber; a mixed metal.
Elec'tuary, *s.* a soft compound medicine.
Eleemosynary, el-e-moz'-in-ar-i, *a.* living upon alms.
El'e-gance, *s.* beauty, grace, symmetry.
El'e-gant, *a.* choice; graceful, beautiful.
El'e-gantly, *ad.* in an elegant manner.
El'e-giac, *a.* used in elegies; sorrowful.
El'egy, *s.* a mournful or plaintive song; a funeral song or dirge.
El'ement, *s.* a first or constituent principle of anything; an ingredient; proper habitation or sphere of anything; rudiments of science; popularly, earth, air, water, and fire are called the four elements.
Element'al, *a.* pertaining to elements.
Elemen'tary, *a.* of or belonging to the elements; primary; not compounded, simple.
El'e-phant, *s.* the largest of quadrupeds.
Elephantiasis, -ti'-ā-sis, *s.* a species of leprosy.
Elephan'tine, *a.* pertaining to elephants.
El'e-vate, *v.* to raise from a low point to a higher; to raise morally or to refine and exalt; to make louder or higher, as the voice; to elate or excite.
El'e-vated, El'e-vate, *p. a.* exalted; elated.
Eleva'tion, *s.* the act of elevating; state of being elevated; height, exaltation, dignity.
Eleven, e-lev'n, *a.* ten and one added.
Elev'enth, *a.* the ordinal of eleven.
Elf, *s.* a fairy, a goblin: *pl.* **Elves**.
Elf-arrow, or **Elf-bōlt**, *s.* a flint arrow-head, such as was used by the ancient Britons—vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies. See **Celt**.
Elfin, Elf'ish, *a.* relating to fairies.
Elf-lock, *s.* a knot of hair supposed to be twisted by elves.
El'gin Mar'bles, -gin-, *s.* a collection of ancient sculptured marbles in the British Museum, brought by Lord Elgin, in 1812, from the Parthenon at Athens.
Elicit, e-lis'it, *v.* to bring or draw out of a person insidiously; to find out.
Eli'de, *v.* to cut off a final vowel.
Eligibil'ity, *s.* fitness to be chosen.
Eligible, el'-ij-i-bl, *a.* fit to be chosen; desirable.
Elim'inate, *v.* to put out of doors; to discharge or throw off.
Elision, e-lizh'-un, *s.* the act of cutting off or striking out, as a final vowel before another.
Elite, ā-lēt', *s.* a choice or select body.
Elixir, ā-lik's'-ir, *s.* the liquid extract or quintessence of any thing; a medicine, a cordial.
Elizabe'than, *a.* pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times.

Elk, *s.* a stately animal of the stag kind.
Ell, *s.* a measure of length. See **Elbow**.
Ellipse, -lips', **Ellip'sis**, *s.* an oval figure.
Ellip'sis, *s.* the omission of a word or phrase in a sentence.
Ellip'tic, **Ellip'tical**, *a.* like an ellipsis; oval; in grammar, having a word or words omitted or left out.
Ellip'tically, *ad.* in an elliptic manner.
Ellipticity, -tis'-i-ti, *s.* the quality of being elliptic.
Elm, *s.* the name of a forest tree.
Elm'y, *a.* abounding with elm-trees.
Elocu'tion, *s.* fluency of speech; eloquence.
Elocu'tionary, *a.* relating to elocution.
Elocu'tionist, *s.* one versed in elocution.
Eloge, e-lōzh', *s.* an oration in honour of a dead person.
Elongate, e-long'-gāt, *v.* to lengthen, to draw out.
Elonga'tion, *s.* the act of lengthening.
Elo'pe, *v.* to run away; to get loose from confinement; to go off clandestinely.
Elo'pement, *s.* a departure from friends and family without their consent.
Elo'quence, *s.* the art or power of speaking well; fluent and elegant speech.
Elo'quent, *a.* speaking with eloquence.
Elo'quently, *ad.* in an eloquent manner.
Else, *a.* other, different; *ad.* otherwise.
Elsewhere, els'-hwār, *ad.* in another place.
Elu'cidate, *v.* to clear up; to explain.
Elucida'tion, *s.* a throwing light upon; an explanation.
Elu'cidative, *a.* throwing light upon; explanatory.
Elu'cidator, *s.* one who elucidates.
Elu'de, *v.* to escape or avoid by artifice.
Elu'dible, *a.* that may be eluded.
Elusion, e-lū'-zhun, *s.* an escape by artifice; evasion.
Elu'sive, *a.* practising elusion; evasive.
Elu'sory, *a.* tending to elude or deceive.
Elysian, e-lizh'-i-an, *a.* pertaining to Elysium; blissful; delightful.
Elysium, e-lizh'-i-um, *s.* in the heathen mythology, the place appointed for the souls of the virtuous after death; any delightful place.
Emaciate, e-mā'-shī'-āt, *v.* to lose flesh gradually; to waste away.
Emā'ciated, **Emā'ciate**, *p. a.* meagre; thin; wasted.
Emā'cia'tion, *s.* the act of making or becoming thin or meagre.
Em'anāte, *v.* to flow or proceed from.
Emana'tion, *s.* the act of flowing or issuing from any other substance; that which flows or issues from something.
Eman'cipato, *v.* to set free from slavery.
Eman'cipated, **Emancipate**, *p. a.* freed from bondage; set at liberty.
Emancipa'tion, *s.* a deliverance from slavery, or civil disabilities.
Emas'culate, *v.* to deprive of virility: *a.* unmanned; effeminate.
Emascula'tion, *s.* castration; effeminacy.
Embalm, -bam', *v.* to impregnate a body with aromatics that it may resist putrefaction; to preserve from decay.
Embank, *v.* to throw up or make a bank.
Embankment, *s.* a bank or mound.

Embar', *v.* to shut in, to block up.
Embar'go, *s.* stoppage of ships from leaving a harbour; a hindrance.
Embark', *v.* to go on board ship; to engage in a business.
Embarka'tion, *s.* the act of embarking.
Embār' rass, *v.* to hinder or perplex; to involve in money difficulties.
Embār' rassment, *s.* perplexity or confusion; money difficulties.
Emba'se. See **Debase**.
Em'bassy, *s.* the mission of an ambassador; the function or office of an ambassador.
Embat'tle, *v.* to range in order of battle.
Embat'tled, -tld, *p. a.* placed in battle array; in heraldry, indented like a battlement.
Embay', *v.* to enclose in a bay.
Embed', *v.* to lay as in a bed.
Embed'ded, *p. a.* sunk in another substance.
Embel'lish, *v.* to adorn, to beautify.
Embel'lishment, *s.* ornament, decoration.
Em'bers, *s.* hot cinders, or ashes.
Em'ber-week, *s.* a week in which an ember day or day of humiliation falls.
Embez'zle, *v.* to take another's property intrusted to one's care.
Embez'zlement, *s.* the act of embezzling; the thing embezzled.
Embla'ze, *v.* to blazon, to adorn, to point.
Emblazon, em-blā'-zn, *v.* to adorn with ensigns armorial; to set off pompously; to deck.
Embla'zoner, *s.* a herald; a blazoner.
Embla'zonment, *s.* the act of emblazoning.
Embla'zonry, *s.* pictures upon shields.
Em'blem, *s.* a moral device; a representation; an allusive picture; inlay; enamel.
Emblematic, **Emblematical**, *a.* relating to emblems; using emblems; figurative.
Emblematically, *ad.* by means of emblems.
Embod'ied, *p. a.* collected into a body.
Embodi'ment, *s.* the act of embodying.
Embod'y, *v.* to incorporate; to form into a body.
Embōl'den, *v.* to make bold; to encourage.
Embōr'der, *v.* to adorn with a border.
Embosom, em-booz'um, *v.* to hold in the bosom; to enclose in the midst; to surround.
Emboss', *v.* to form with protuberances; to engrave with relief or raised work.
Emboss'ed, *p. a.* formed with embossments.
Emboss'ment, *s.* relief or raised work.
Embouchūre, -boosh'-, *Fr. s.* the mouth of a river; the mouth-hole of a flute, &c.
Embow'el, *v.* to take out the entrails.
Embow'elment, *s.* the act of embowelling.
Embow'er, *v.* to place or lodge in a bower.
Embow'ered, *p. a.* surrounded with trees.
Embra'ce, *v.* to clasp or hold fondly in the arms; to comprise, to contain, to include: *s.* fond pressure in the arms.
Embra'cement. See **Embrace**.
Embrasure, em-brā'-zhūr, *s.* a battlement; an aperture in fortifications for cannon; a widened space around a door or window on the inside.
Em'brocāte, *v.* to foment a part diseased.
Embroca'tion, *s.* a fomentation, a lotion.
Embroid'er, *v.* to ornament with needlework.
Embroiderer, *s.* one who embroiders.
Embroid'ery, *s.* variegated needlework.
Embroil', *v.* to involve in troubles.
Embroil'ment, *s.* confusion; disturbance.

Embrue. See Imbrue.

Em'bryo, em'-brī-o, Em'bryon, s. the child in the womb before it has perfect shape; anything in an unfinished state: *a.* not yet ready for production.

Emend', v. to correct or improve.

Emenda'tion, s. a correction, an alteration.

Em'endātor, s. a corrector, an improver.

Emend'atory, a. contributing to emendation.

Em'erald, s. a precious stone of a green colour; a very small kind of type.

Emer'ge, v. to rise out of a fluid or other covering; to rise into view.

Emer'gence, Emer'gency, s. the act of rising from any surrounding element; any sudden occasion or unexpected casualty.

Emer'gent, a. rising into view; sudden.

Emer'itus, a. honourably discharged from public duty.

Em'erods, Em'eroids. See Hemorrhoids.

Emersion, e-mer'-shun, s. the act of emerging.

Em'ery, s. a mineral used in cutting gems and polishing steel.

Emet'ic, s. a vomit: *a.* provoking vomits.

E'meu, E'mew. See Emu.

Emeute, ā-mūt', Fr. s. a seditious commotion; a mob.

Em'igrant, s. one who emigrates: *a.* removing from one country to another.

Em'igrāte, v. to quit one country or region and settle in another.

Emigra'tion, s. removal of inhabitants from one country to another.

Em'inence, s. a part rising above the rest; a rising ground; loftiness; height; a conspicuous situation; distinction; a title given to cardinals.

Em'inency. See Eminence.

Em'inent, a. high; conspicuous; distinguished.

Em'inently, ad. in an eminent manner.

Emir, ē'-mir, s. a title of dignity among the Turks. Compare Ameer.

Em'issary, s. one sent on a mission; a secret agent; a spy.

Emis'sion, s. a sending out; what is sent out.

Emis'sive, a. sending out; emitting.

Emit', v. to send out; to throw out.

Em'met, s. an ant, a pismire.

Emmew', v. to coop up, to confine.

Emol'lient, -yent, a. softening: *s.* a medical application which softens and relaxes.

Emol'lition, -lish'-un, s. a softening or relaxing.

Emol'ument, s. profit, advantage, gain.

Emo'tion, s. a movement or agitation of the mind or of the feelings; mental excitement; depth of feeling.

Emo'tional, a. relating to or implying emotion.

Empā'le, v. to fence or enclose with pales; to put to death by fixing on a stake.

Empa'lement, s. the act of empaling; a conjunction of coats of arms pale-wise; the calyx of a flower.

Empan'el. See Impannel.

Em'peror, s. the sovereign of an empire.

Em'phasis, s. a particular stress laid on a word or sentence by the speaker.

Em'phasise, v. to utter with a particular stress of the voice.

Emphatic, Emphatical, a. uttered with emphasis; forcible; strong.

Emphatically, ad. in an emphatic manner.

Em'pire, s. supreme power in governing; the dominions of an emperor.

Empir'ic, s. one of a sect of ancient physicians who practised from experience only, and not from theory; a trier of experiments; a pretended physician; a quack.

Empir'ic, Empir'ical, a. relating to empiricism or empirics; charlatanic; practised without rational grounds—as applied to philosophy, *experimental*, in opposition to hypothetical or theoretic.

Empir'ically, ad. experimentally; as a quack.

Empir'icism, -sizm, s. dependent on experience only without theory or knowledge; the practice of empirics; quackery.

Emplas'tic, a. viscous, glutinous.

Employ', v. to occupy the time, attention, or labour of; to keep busy or at work; to use as an instrument or means; to use as materials; to intrust with the management of something: *s.* that which occupies the time, attention, or labour of a person; business; office; employment.

Employé, em-ploy-ā', Employée, em-ploy-ē', s. one who is employed in the service of another.

Employ'er, s. one who employs.

Employ'ment, s. the act of employing; state of being employed; occupation; office; business.

Empoison, empoi'-zn, v. to destroy by poison.

Empoi'sonment, s. the act of poisoning.

Empo'rium, s. a place of merchandise; a mart; a commercial city.

Empov'erish. See Impoverish.

Empow'er, v. to authorise, to enable.

Em'press, s. the wife of an emperor; the female sovereign of an empire.

Empri'se, s. an undertaking; an enterprise.

Emp'tiness, s. a void space, vacuity; want of substance, want of knowledge.

Emp'tion, s. the act of buying; a purchasing.

Emp'ty, a. not full; unfurnished; unsubstantial; vacant of head: *v.* to make empty or void; to evacuate; to exhaust.

Empur'ple, v. to make of a purple colour.

Empy'real, Empyre'an, a. formed of pure fire or light; relating to the highest heavens; heavenly.

Empyre'an, s. the highest heaven, where the pure elemental fire is supposed to exist.

Empyreumatic, em-pī-roo-mat'-ik, a. having the taste or smell of slightly burned substances.

E'mū, s. a large bird of the ostrich kind.

Em'ulate, v. to rival; to imitate.

Emula'tion, s. rivalry, envy, contention.

Em'ulative, a. inclined to emulation.

Em'ulātor, s. a rival, a competitor.

Emul'gent, a. milking or draining out.

Em'ulous, a. rivalling, desirous to excel.

Em'ulously, ad. with desire of excelling.

Emul'sion, s. any soft medicinal preparation of a colour and consistency resembling milk.

Emul'sive, a. like milk; softening or mollifying.

Emunc'tory, s. a secreting gland.

Ena'ble, v. to make able, to empower.

Enact', v. to decree, to establish by law.

Enact'ment, s. the making of a law.

Enac'tor, s. one who enacts.

Enal'lage, -la-jě, s. in grammar, a change of one case, mood, &c., of the same word for another.

Enam'el, *v.* to inlay, to variegate with colours ; to form a glossy substance : *s.* substance used • in enamelling ; the smooth hard covering of the teeth.
Enam'eller, *s.* one who enamels.
Enam'elling, *s.* the act or art of laying on enamel.
Enam'our, *v.* to inspire with love.
Enca'ge, *v.* to confine in a cage, to coop up or confine.
Encamp', *v.* to pitch tents for lodging ; to form into a camp.
Encamp'ment, *s.* tents pitched in order ; a camp.
Enca'se. See **Incase**.
Encaust'ic, *a.* applied to the process of infixing coloured designs on a surface by strong heat, as encaustic tiles.
Enceinte, ang-sant, Fr. *a.* pregnant : *s.* an enclosure.
Encha'fe, *v.* to chafe ; to fret ; to irritate.
Enchain', *v.* to fasten with a chain.
Enchant', *v.* to bewitch ; to charm ; to fascinate ; to delight in the highest degree.
Enchant'er, *s.* a magician, a sorcerer.
Enchant'ing, *p. a.* magical ; charming.
Enchant'ingly, *ad.* charmingly.
Enchant'ment, *s.* magical charms, spells ; irresistible influence ; high delight.
Enchant'ress, *s.* a sorceress ; a woman that fascinates by her beauty.
Encha'se, *v.* to infix, as in an open case so as to be seen ; to *chase* or adorn by embossed work ; to cut in for ornament.
Enchiridion, en-kl-rid'-l-on, *s.* a small pocket volume.
Enchorial, en-ko'-ri-al, *a.* popular ; used by the people ; applied to the writing in common use among the people of ancient Egypt, as distinguished from the hieroglyphics.
Encircle, -ser'-, *v.* to surround, to environ ; to enclose in a ring or circle.
Enclit'ic, *s.* a particle which throws back the accent upon the preceding syllable : *a.* leaning ; throwing back.
Enclo'se, **Enclosure**. See **Inclose**, &c.
Enco'miast, *s.* a panegyrist, a praiser.
Encomias'tic, **Encomiastical**, *a.* laudatory.
Enco'mium, *s.* a panegyric, praise, eulogy.
Encompass, -kum'-, *v.* to go round any place ; to surround ; to shut in and confine.
Encom'passment, *s.* a surrounding.
Encore, ang-kör', Fr. *ad.* again, once more : *v.* to call for a repetition.
Encoun'ter, *s.* a sudden or unexpected meeting ; a hostile meeting ; a conflict ; a skirmish ; a sharp contest in words : *v.* to meet face to face ; to meet in a hostile manner ; to attack ; to engage with ; to meet and try to surmount, as difficulties.
Encourage, en-kur'-āj, *v.* to inspire with courage ; to embolden ; to invite ; to countenance ; to support.
Encour'ager, *s.* one who encourages.
Encour'agement, *s.* act of encouraging ; that which encourages ; incitement ; incentive ; countenance ; support.
Encour'aging, *p. a.* affording encouragement ; cheering ; favouring.
Encour'agingly, *ad.* with encouragement.
En'crinite, *s.* in geology, the stone-lily.
Encroach', *v.* to make invasions upon the rights of another ; to pass bounds.

Encroach'ment, *s.* an unlawful intrusion.
Encrust. See **Incrust**.
Encum'ber, *v.* to clog, to impede.
Encum'brance, *s.* an impediment, a clog.
Encyclical, en-sik'-lik-al, *a.* circular ; round about.
Encyclopæ'dia, **Encyclope'dia**, *s.* the whole circle of the sciences ; a dictionary of general knowledge ; a cyclopedia.
Encysted, en-sist'-ed, *a.* enclosed in a cyst or vesicle.
End, *s.* the extreme point ; termination ; conclusion ; death ; object or purpose : *v.* to bring to an end ; to come to an end ; to terminate ; to finish.
Endam'age, *v.* to injure ; to prejudice.
Endân'ger, *v.* to bring into peril, to hazard.
Endear', *v.* to render dear or beloved.
Endear'ment, *s.* act of endearing ; state of being endeared ; that which endears ; tenderness ; affection.
Endeavour, -dev'-, *s.* an effort, an attempt : *v.* to try or attempt.
Endem'ic, **Endem'ical**, *a.* peculiar to a country, as applied to general diseases.
End'ing, *s.* conclusion ; termination.
En'dive, *s.* a common salad herb ; succory.
Endless, *a.* having no end ; unlimited ; perpetual ; incessant.
End'lessly, *ad.* without end ; incessantly.
End'most, *a.* at the extreme end.
Endogenous, -doj'-, *a.* applied to plants or trees increasing within, as the palm-tree.
Endor'se, **Endorsement**. See **Indorse**, &c.
Endosmose, en'-dos-môs, *s.* the passage of a fluid through a membrane.
Endow', *v.* to furnish with a portion or dower ; to supply funds for an endowment ; to enrich with gifts.
Endow'ed, -dowd, *p. a.* having an endowment ; enriched with gifts, either natural or acquired.
Endow'ment, *s.* the act of endowing ; the funds supplied for the purpose ; a gift or quality, either of body or mind, given by the Creator.
Endue, -du', *v.* to invest or clothe ; to supply with. See **Indue**.
Endu'able, *a.* that may be endured ; tolerable.
Endu'rance, *s.* state of enduring or suffering ; sufferance, patience ; continuance.
Endu're, *v.* to bear or suffer ; to brook ; to sustain ; to support ; to continue ; to last.
Endu'ring, *p. a.* suffering ; lasting ; permanent.
End'ways, or **Endwise**, *ad.* on end ; erectly.
Enema, *s.* a clyster, an injection.
En'emy, *s.* a foe, an adversary, an opponent.
Energetic, **Energet'ical**, *a.* full of energy.
Energetically, *ad.* with energy.
En'ergy, *s.* inherent power ; power vigorously exerted ; force ; vigour ; force of language or utterance ; spirit ; life.
Enervate, *v.* to unnerve ; to deprive of vigour ; to weaken : *a.* deprived of vigour ; enfeebled.
Enervat'ion, *s.* the state of being enervated.
Enfee'ble, *v.* to render feeble ; to weaken.
Enfee'blement, *s.* the act of making feeble ; weakness.
Enfeoff, en-fef', *v.* to invest with possession in fee.
Enfeoffment, *s.* the act or deed of enfeoffing. See **Fief** and **Feoff**.

Enfilā'de, *s.* a straight passage or line: *v.* to pierce or rake with shot.
Enfō'ree, *v.* to force, to put in execution by force; to compel; to urge with energy.
Enforcedly, *en-fōrs'-ed-lī*, *ad.* by force or constraint.
Enfo'recement, *s.* the act of enforcing; compulsion; that which gives force.
Enfran'chise, *v.* to make free, to liberate.
Enfran'chisement, *s.* the act of making free; release from slavery or prison.
Engā'ge, *v.* to embark in an affair; to win by pleasing means; to bind by a contract; to attack, to fight.
Enga'ged, *p. a.* bound; pledged to marry; occupied or engaged in some pressing business.
Enga'gement, *s.* an obligation, a bond; employment of the attention; a battle.
Enga'ging, *a.* winning by pleasing ways.
Enga'gingly, *ad.* in an engaging manner.
Engen'der, *v.* to beget; to generate; to produce or cause; to be generated or produced.
Engine, *en'-jin*, *s.* a machine.
Engineer', *s.* one who constructs or manages engines. A *civil* engineer constructs railroads, docks, harbours, canals, &c.; a *military* engineer forms and directs the engines and works for offence and defence in war.
Engineer'ing, *s.* the art or profession of an engineer.
Enginery, *s.* management of artillery and of engines in general.
Engird, *en-gerd'*, *v.* to encircle, to surround.
English, *ing'-glīsh*, *a.* belonging or pertaining to England: *s.* the people or language of England: *v.* to translate into English.
Englut', *v.* to swallow up; to fill.
Engorge, *-gorj'*, *v.* to swallow, to gorge.
Engrain', *v.* to die in grain, to die deep.
Engrap'ple, *v.* to close with; to contend.
Engrasp', *v.* to hold fast in the hand.
Engra've, *v.* to cut characters on copper, brass, or other metals.
Engra'ved or Engra'ven, *p. p.* of Engrave.
Engra'ver, *s.* one who engraves.
Engra'ving, *s.* a picture engraved.
Engross', *v.* to copy in fair large writing; to occupy wholly.
Engross'er, *s.* one who engrosses.
Engulf. See *Ingulf*.
Enhanc'e, *v.* to raise in value or estimation.
Enhancement, *s.* act of enhancing; increase.
Enig'ma, *s.* a riddle, an obscure question.
Enigmat'ic, **Enigmat'ical**, *a.* containing an enigma; ambiguous; obscure.
Enig'matist, *s.* a maker of enigmas.
Enjoin', *v.* to direct earnestly; to order.
Enjoin'ment, *s.* a direction, a command.
Enjoy', *v.* to feel joy or delight in, to possess and use with pleasure.
Enjoy'able, *a.* that may be enjoyed.
Enjoy'ment, *s.* act of enjoying; that which is enjoyed; delight; pleasure.
Enkin'dle, *v.* to set on fire, to enflame.
Enlar'ge, *v.* to make greater; to increase; to extend; to expatiate; to set free.
Enlar'gement, *s.* act of enlarging; increase; a setting free; copious discourse.
Enlighten, *en-lit'n*, *v.* to lighten or make light; to illuminate; to give clearer views; to instruct.

Enlight'ened, *p. a.* illuminated; highly civilised.
Enlight'ener, *s.* one who or that which enlightens.
Enlight'enment, *s.* act of enlightening; state of being enlightened.
Enlink', *v.* to chain to; to bind together.
Enlist', *v.* to enter on a list; to enroll; to engage to serve in the army; to enter earnestly into a cause.
Enlist'ment, *s.* the act of enlisting.
Enliven, *en-liv'n*, *v.* to make lively, to animate.
En masse, *ōng-mas'*, *Fr. s.* in a mass or body.
En'mity, *s.* hostility; hatred; malice.
Enno'ble, *v.* to make noble; to dignify; to exalt.
Enno'blement, *s.* act of ennobling; elevation.
Ennui, *ōng-wē'*, *Fr. s.* wearisomeness, languor.
Enor'mity, *s.* some monstrous excess of wrong; great wickedness; atrociousness.
Enor'mous, *a.* beyond rule or measure; excessive; prodigious; very wicked.
Enor'mously, *ad.* beyond measure; flagitiously.
Enor'mousness, *s.* quality or state of being enormous.
Enough, *e-nuf'*, *a.* sufficient: *s.* a sufficiency.
Enoun'ce, *v.* to declare; to express.
Enow'. The same as *Enough*.
En passant, *ōng-pas'-sang*, *Fr. ad.* by the way.
Enquire. See *Inquire*.
Enra'ge, *v.* to irritate, to provoke.
Enrap'ture, *v.* to throw into raptures.
Enrav'ish, *v.* to throw into ecstasy.
Enrav'ishment, *s.* ecstasy of delight.
Enrav'ishing, *p. a.* transporting with ecstasy.
Enrich', *v.* to make rich; to fertilise.
Enrich'ment, *s.* augmentation of wealth.
Enro'be, *v.* to dress, to clothe, to adorn.
Enrōl', *v.* to register, to record, to enwrap.
Enrōl'ment, *s.* a register, a record.
Enroot', *v.* to implant or fix deeply.
En route, *ōng-root'*, *Fr.* on the way.
Ensam'ple, *s.* an example, a pattern.
Ensanguine, *en-sang'-gwin*, *v.* to stain or cover with blood.
Enscon'ce, *v.* to cover, to shelter.
Enseal', *v.* to fix a seal on, to impress.
Enseam', *v.* to sew up, to close up.
Ensear', *v.* to stop with fire; to cauterise.
Ensemble, *ōng-sam'-bl*, *Fr. s.* the whole together: *ad.* together; all at once.
Enshield', *-shēld*, *v.* to shield; to protect.
Enshrine, *v.* to preserve as a holy relic.
Enshroud', *v.* to cover with a shroud; to clothe.
En'sign, *-sīn*, *s.* the flag or standard of a regiment; the officer who carries it; a badge or mark of distinction.
Ensigncy, *en'-sīn-sī*, *s.* the rank, office, or commission of an ensign.
Ensla've, *v.* to deprive of liberty.
Ensla'vement, *s.* state of slavery, bondage.
Ensna're, *v.* to entrap, to allure.
Enstamp', *v.* to impress as with a stamp.
Ensue, *en-su'*, *v.* to follow as a consequence; to follow; to pursue.
Ensu'ing, *p. a.* following, succeeding.
Ensu're. See *Insure*.
Entab'lature, *s.* the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.
Entail', *v.* to settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any subsequent possessor; to fix inalienably:

a. an estate entailed; the rule that limits the succession.
Entailment, *a.* the act of entailing.
Entame, *v.* to tame, to subdue.
Entangle, -tang-gl, *v.* to twist or involve; to perplex.
Entanglement, *a.* intricate, perplexity.
Enter, *v.* to go or come into, to set down in writing, to engage in; to initiate in.
Enteritis, *a.* inflammation of the bowels.
Enters, *v.* to intermix, to interweave.
Enterprise, -pris, *a.* an undertaking of importance or hazard *v.* to undertake anything difficult or hazardous.
Enterprising, *a.* bold; adventurous.
Entertain, *v.* to receive and treat hospitably; to receive and consider favourably anything proposed or suggested, to reserve or cherish in the mind, to amuse or divert.
Entertainer, *a.* one who entertains.
Entertainment, *a.* hospitable reception; a feast; anything that entertains or amuses, as a dramatic performance.
Entertain, *v.* to set on a throne; to exalt.
Entertainment, *a.* the act of enthroning.
Enthusiasm, en-thú-si-azm, *a.* heat of imagination, ardent zeal, fanaticism.
Enthusiast, *a.* one animated by enthusiasm; a zealot, a visionary.
Enthusiastic, *a.* having enthusiasm, ardently zealous; visionary.
Enthusiastically, *ad.* with enthusiasm.
Enthymeme, *a.* a syllogism, of which one of the premises is understood.
Entice, *v.* to allure to evil; to tempt.
Enticement, *a.* an allurement to evil.
Enticing, *p. a.* alluring, attractive.
Enticingly, *ad.* in an enticing manner.
Entire, *a.* whole, undivided, unbroken; completed, perfect, unmingled, sincere; hearty.
Entirely, *ad.* wholly, completely.
Entireness, *a.* totality, completeness.
Entirety, -tir-ti, *a.* the whole, entirety.
Entitle, *v.* to give a title or right to.
Entity, *a.* a real being, real existence.
Entomb, en-tomb, *v.* to put in a tomb, to bury.
Entomologist, *a.* one skilled in entomology.
Entomology, *a.* that part of natural history which treats of insects.
Entails, *a. pl.* the intestines, the bowels.
Entrance, *a.* the act of entering; a passage.
Entrance, *v.* to put into a trance or ecstasy; to enrapture.
Entrancement, *a.* act of entrancing.
Entrap, *v.* to catch in a trap; to catch by artifice, to take in or overreach.
Entreat, en-treat, *v.* to beg earnestly, to impetrate.
Entreaty, *a.* a petition; solicitation.
Entrée, ong-tré, *Fr.* a. entrance; an entry.
Entrepot, ong-tr-po, *Fr.* a. a magazine; a warehouse for depositing goods.
Entresol, ong-tr-sól, *Fr.* a. a platform or apartment between the ground floor and the principal floor above it.
Entrey, *a.* the act of entering; an entrance or passage; a setting down in writing; a record.
Entwine, *v.* to twine or wreath together.
Entwist, *v.* to twist or wreath together.
Entwine, *a.* to reckon up singly.

Enumeration, *a.* the act of counting over.
Entwine, *a.* reckoning up singly.
Entwine, e-ent-ah-ét, *v.* to enclose or declare.
Entwine, *a.* act of enumerating; declaration; manner of utterance.
Entwine, *a.* declarative, expressive.
Entwine, *a.* giving utterance.
Entwine, *v.* to cover with a wrapper; to cover.
Envelope, en'-ve-lóp, *a.* a wrapper, an enclosing cover, a mound of earth raised to cover some weak part.
Envelopment, *a.* a wrapping or enclosing; entanglement.
Envenom, *v.* to poison; to taint with poison; to embitter, to exasperate.
Envenomed, *p. a.* filled with venom; malignant.
Enviable, *a.* exciting envy; desirable.
Envious, *a.* full of envy, malicious.
Enviously, *ad.* with envy, with malice.
Enviousness, *a.* state of being envious.
Environ, *v.* to surround, to encompass.
Environ, or **Environ**, *a. pl.* places adjacent; suburbs.
Envoy, *a.* a public minister sent from one power to another, an ambassador.
Envy, *v.* to repine at the happiness of others, to hate another for any excellence, a vexation at another's good.
Enzyme, e-o-ém, *a.* a term given by geologists to the earliest deposits.
Enzyme, e-o-ém, *a.* a simple stringed instrument played by the wind.
Enzyme, *a.* the excess of the solar month and year above the lunar.
Enzyme, -paul, *Fr.* a. a demi-bastion.
Enzyme, *a.* a shoulder-knot of lace, &c.
Enzyme, *a.* the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.
Enzyme, e-pye, *a.* an ornamental stand for the centre of a dining table.
Enzyme, *a.* a Hebrew dry measure.
Enzyme, *a.* an insect that lives but a day, or for a very short time.
Enzyme, *a.* only for a day; short-lived.
Enzyme, *a.* a journal, a diary; an astronomical almanac: *pl.* Enzymes, of-e-ém-146.
Enzyme, *a.* one who keeps an ephemeris.
Enzyme, of-ét, *a.* a linen girdle worn by Jewish priests.
Enzyme, *a.* narrative, heroic; a. an epic poem.
Enzyme, *a.* the outer or external layer of the pericarp.
Enzyme, *a.* common to both sexes.
Enzyme, *a.* a luxuriant and dainty eater.
Enzyme, *a.* luxurious, contributing to luxury; a. a follower of Epicurus.
Enzyme, *a.* luxury, voluptuousness.
Enzyme, *a.* a little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater.
Enzyme, *a.* a geometrical curve.
Enzyme, *a.* a generally prevailing disease.
Enzyme, *a.* Epidemic, *a.* generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.
Enzyme, *a.* Epidemic, *a.* relating to the skin or bark.
Enzyme, *a.* the cuticle or scarf-skin; the pellicle or exterior coating of plants or shells.
Enzyme, *a.* a kind of crystallised mineral.

Epigastria, *s.* above or near the abdomen.
Epiglottis, *s.* the thin movable cartilage which covers the aperture of the windpipe while food is passing over it to the stomach.
Epigram, *s.* a short, pointed poem.
Epigrammatic, **Epigrammatical**, *a.* like an epigram; concise, pointed.
Epigrammatist, *s.* a writer of epigrams.
Epigraph, *s.* an inscription on a building.
Epilepsy, *s.* the falling sickness.
Epileptic, **Epileptical**, *a.* affected with epilepsy; pertaining to epilepsy.
Epilogue, *-log*, *s.* a speech or an address to the audience at the end of a play.
Epiphany, *s.* (lit. shining upon) a festival held on the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of the manifestation of Christ by the star which guided the Magi to Bethlehem.
Epiphyseis, *-pif-i-sis*, *s.* the growing of one bone to another.
Epiphyte, *s.* a plant which grows upon another plant or tree.
Episcopacy, *s.* church government by bishops.
Episcopal, *a.* relating to episcopacy.
Episcopalian, *a.* episcopal: *s.* one who adheres to episcopacy.
Episcopalianism, *s.* episcopacy.
Episcopally, *ad.* in an episcopal manner.
Episcopate, *s.* the office or dignity of a bishop, a bishopric.
Episcopy, *s.* superintendence; survey.
Episode, *-is-od*, *s.* an incidental narrative or digression in a poem.
Epistemic, **Epistemic**, *a.* relating to or contained in an episode; digressive.
Epistemically, *ad.* by way of episode.
Epistle, *-is-tl*, *s.* a letter; a writing sent.
Epistolary, *-is-tol-a-ri*, *a.* relating to letters; transacted by letters; suitable to letters.
Epitaph, *s.* a monumental inscription.
Epithalamium, *s.* a nuptial song.
Epithet, *s.* an adjective expressing a quality or attribute, an appellation; a title.
Epithetia, *s.* of the nature of an epithet, abounding in epithets.
Epitome, *s.* an abridgment, a summary.
Epitome, *v.* to abridge, to reduce.
Epoch, *-pok* or *-ok*, *s.* the time from which dates are numbered; any fixed period.
Epode, *s.* the last part of an ode.
Eponym, **Eponym**, *s.* a name derived from the name of an individual.
Eponymy, *a.* relating to an eponym.
Epos, or **Epic**, *s.* the subject of an epic poem.
Equality, *-kwā-bil-i-ti*, *s.* evenness, uniformity.
Equable, *-kwā-bil*, *a.* equal, uniform; just.
Equably, *ad.* in an equable manner.
Equal, *-kwā-l*, *a.* like in amount or degree; even, uniform; just: *s.* one of the same rank, age, merit, &c.: *v.* to make equal; to be equal.
Equality, *-kwā-l-i-ti*, *s.* state of being equal; likeness; uniformity.
Equalization, *s.* the act of equalizing.
Equalize, *v.* to make equal or even.
Equally, *ad.* in an equal manner; evenly.
Equanimity, *-kwā-ni-mi-ti*, *s.* evenness of mind; a disposition or temper not liable to be elated or depressed.

Equalize, *v.* to make equal; to reduce to equality.
Equalization, *s.* bringing things to an equality; a term in algebra and astronomy.
Equator, *s.* a great circle, equally distant from the poles of the earth, dividing the globe into two equal parts.
Equatorial, *a.* pertaining to the equator.
Equerry, **Equary**, *-kwā-ri*, *s.* an officer who has the care of the horses of a king or prince.
Equestrian, *a.* pertaining to a horseman; belonging to the Roman knights.
Equilateral, *a.* having equal angles.
Equidistant, *a.* being equally distant.
Equilateral, *a.* having all sides equal.
Equilibrate, *v.* to balance equally.
Equilibrium, *s.* equipoise; equality of weight; in a state of equipoise or an equal balancing between.
Equinal, *a.* relating to the horse kind.
Equine, *See* Equinal.
Equinoctial, *-kwā-nok-ti-al*, *a.* pertaining to the equinoxes, to the time of the equinox, or to the regions under the equinoctial line.
Equinoctial line, *s.* properly, the great line or circle in the heavens which corresponds to the equator, but usually applied to the equator; because when the sun is vertical to it, the days and nights are equal all over the world.
Equinox, *-kwā-nok-s*, *s.* the time when the days and nights are equal, about the 21st of March and 23d of September.
Equip, *-kwip*, *v.* to dress; to accoutre, to fit out; to furnish.
Equipage, *-kwip-ij*, *s.* retinue; horses and carriages, accoutrements; furniture.
Equipment, *s.* the act of equipping; the things equipped or furnished.
Equipoise, *-kwip-wā*, *s.* an equality of weight.
Equipoise, *a.* of equal force or power.
Equiponderant, *a.* of equal weight.
Equitable, *a.* just, right, impartial.
Equitableness, *s.* justice, equity.
Equitably, *ad.* impartially, justly.
Equitation, *s.* a riding on horseback.
Equity, *s.* justice, right, impartiality; a power qualifying or correcting the law in extreme cases, as in the Court of Chancery, which is called, in this sense, a court of equity.
Equivallence, **Equivallency**, *s.* equality of worth or power.
Equivallent, *s.* a thing of the same value: *a.* equal in value or power.
Equivocal, *a.* having an equal meaning in different senses, ambiguous; doubtful.
Equivocally, *ad.* in an equivocal manner.
Equivocalness, *s.* double meaning; ambiguity.
Equivocate, *v.* to use words of double meaning; to shuffle; to prevaricate.
Equivocation, *s.* act of equivocating; a quibble; prevarication.
Equivocator, *s.* one who equivocates.
Equivoque, *-kwā-wā*, *s.* an ambiguous term; a quibble.
Ere, *s.* an epoch; a point of time.
Eradicate, *v.* to shoot out like rays.
Eradication, *s.* emission of radiance.
Eradicate, *v.* to pull up by the roots.
Eradication, *s.* the act of rooting up.
Erase, *-rās*, *v.* to rase or scrape out; to efface; to destroy.

Eräsement, -räs'-ment, **Era'sion**, -rā'-zhun, *s.* act of erasing; obliteration.
Eraser, e-räs'-er, *s.* the person or thing that erases.
Eras'tianism, *s.* the principles of *Erastus*, who held that the Church had no power to discipline the members; and that it was the mere creature of the State.
Era'sure, -zhūr, *s.* act of erasing; something erased; the place of an erasion.
Ere, ār, *ad.* before, sooner than.
Erect, *v.* to set upright; to build; to raise or exalt: *a.* upright; bold.
Erec'tion, *s.* a building or raising up.
Erectly, *ad.* in an erect position.
Erect'ness, *s.* uprightness of posture.
Erelong, ār-, *ad.* before a long time passes.
Eremite, er'-e-mīt, *s.* a hermit; a recluse.
Eremitical, er-e-mīt'-i-kal, *a.* like a hermit.
Erenow, ār-, *ad.* before this time.
Erewhile, *ad.* some time ago; formerly.
Er'go, L. *ad.* therefore, consequently.
Ergot, er'-got, *s.* a morbid and poisonous excrescence in rye or grain; a substance like soft horn behind the pastern joint of a horse.
Erica, *s.* heath.
Erica'ceous, *a.* heathy.
Erin'go. See **Eryngo**.
Ermine, *s.* a small animal that furnishes a valuable fur; the fur of the ermine; figuratively, the office or dignity of a judge.
Er'mined, *a.* clothed with ermine.
Ero'de, *v.* to eat away, to canker.
Erosion, ē-rō'-zhun, *s.* the act of eating away.
Erot'ic, **Erotical**, *a.* pertaining to love.
Erpetology, *s.* that branch of natural history which treats of reptiles.
Err, *v.* to go astray; to deviate from what is right; to mistake; to commit errors.
Er'rand, *s.* a verbal message.
Errant, *a.* wandering, roving; very bad.
Errantry, *s.* a roving or rambling about.
Errat'ic, **Errat'ical**, *a.* wandering; not stationary; irregular; eccentric.
Erratically, *ad.* in an erratic manner.
Erra'tum, L. *s.* a mistake in writing or printing: *pl.* **Erra'ta**.
Er'ring, *p. a.* committing error; liable to err.
Erron'eous, *a.* having or partaking of error; mistaken; untrue.
Erroneously, *ad.* in an erroneous manner.
Erroneousness, *s.* state of being erroneous.
Er'ror, *s.* a deviation from what is right; a mistake; an offence.
Erse, *ers*, *s.* the *Irish* or Gaelic language.
Erst, *erst*, *ad.* at first; formerly.
Erubes'cent, *a.* somewhat red; blushing.
Eru'ca, *s.* a worm; a caterpillar.
Eru'ct, *v.* to belch; to expel wind.
Eru'cta'tion, *s.* a sudden burst of wind.
Erudite, er'-ū-dīt, *a.* learned; well read.
Erūdition, -dish'-un, *s.* learning.
Er'uditely, *ad.* with erudition.
Er'uditeness, *s.* the being erudite.
Eru'ginous, *a.* coppery; rusty.
Erup'tion, *s.* an issuing or breaking forth with violence; a rash or breaking out of humours; pustules.
Erup'tive, *a.* bursting, or tending to burst.
Eryn'go, *s.* the plant called sea-holly.

Ery'sip'elas, *s.* an eruptive disease, vulgarly called Saint Anthony's fire.
Erythe'ma, *s.* a redness of the skin.
Escala'de, Fr. *s.* the scaling of walls: *v.* to mount and enter by means of ladders.
Esoal'op. See **Scallop**.
Escapa'de, Fr. *s.* the fling of a horse; an unconscious impropriety of speech or behaviour; a wild freak.
Esoa'pe, *v.* to get out of danger. to avoid; to pass unobserved: *s.* a getting out of danger; flight; oversight.
Esca'pement, *s.* that part of a watch or clock that regulates its movements.
Escarp'ment, *s.* a slope or steep descent.
Eschalot, esh-a-lot', *s.* a kind of small onion.
Eschar, es'-kar, *s.* a hard crust or scar made by caustic applications to a wound.
Escharot'ic, *a.* burning, searing, caustic.
Escheat, *s.* anything that falls to the lord of the manor as a forfeit, or on the death of a tenant having no heir: *v.* to forfeit.
Escheat'or, *s.* an officer who has to look after the escheats of the Crown.
Eschew, es-choo', *v.* to avoid, to shun; to flee from.
Es'cort, *s.* a guard or protection.
Escort, *v.* to convoy or attend as a guard to a place.
Escritoire, es-kri'-twor', Fr. *s.* a box or bureau which forms a desk for writing.
Escūla'pian, *a.* relating to Esculapius; pertaining to the healing art.
Es'culent, *a.* eatable; good for food: *s.* something fit for food.
Escutcheon, es-kuch'-un, *s.* a shield with arms, **Escutch'eoned**, *a.* having an escutcheon.
Esoph'agus, *s.* the gullet; the canal through which the food passes from the mouth.
Esoter'ic, **Esoter'ical**, *a.* secret, mysterious. (Applied to the instruction which Pythagoras gave in private to his disciples, as distinguished from his *exoteric* or public doctrine.)
Espal'ier, -yer, *s.* a tree trained on rails.
Especial, es-pesh'al, *a.* special; principal.
Especialy, *ad.* specially; principally.
Es'perance, Fr. *s.* hope, expectation.
Espi'al, *s.* the act of spying.
Espionage, es'-pi-o-nāj, *s.* the practice or system of employing spies, or of secretly watching others.
Esplanā'de, *s.* an open or flat space before a fortification; a glacis; any open place for walking in.
Espousal, es-powz'-al, *a.* relating to espousals.
Espou'sals, *s. pl.* a betrothing; a marriage.
Espouse, es-powz', *v.* to betroth; to marry; to take to one's self; to adopt; to maintain.
Espy, *v.* to see from a distance; to discover unexpectedly; to watch; to look about.
Esquimau, es'-ki-mō, *s.* one of a tribe of Indians; the original inhabitants of Labrador.
Esquimaux, es'-kē-mōz, *pl.* of **Esquimau**.
Esqu'ire, or **Es'quire**, *s.* originally the shield-bearer of a knight; a title next below a knight: *v.* to attend as an esquire; to attend or wait on.
Essay, *v.* to try; to attempt; to test.
Es'say, *s.* a trial; an attempt; a short treatise.
Essay'er, *s.* one who essays.
Es'sayist, *s.* a writer of essays.

Es'sence, *s.* the nature, substance, or being of anything; existence; perfume, scent: *v.* to perfume, to scent.
Essen'tial, -shal, *a.* necessary to existence; very important; pure: *s.* existence; the chief point.
Essen'tially, *ad.* in an essential manner.
Estab'lish, *v.* to settle firmly; to found.
Estab'lishment, *s.* a settlement; fixed state; foundation; income.
Estafette, -fet', **Estafet'**, *Fr. s.* a military courier; an express.
Está'te, *s.* a fortune; rank, condition of life; landed property.
Esteem', *v.* to value, to think highly of: *s.* high value in opinion; regard.
Esthetics. See **Æsthetics**.
Es'timable, *a.* worthy of esteem.
Es'timate, *v.* to rate, to set a value on: *s.* a calculation; a set price or value; assignment of value.
Estima'tion, *s.* esteem, opinion; a valuing.
Es'tival, **Æs'tival**, *a.* relating to the summer.
Estop', *v.* to impede or stop (*Law*).
Esto'vers, *s.* supplies, allowance (*Law*).
Estra'de, *Fr. s.* an even or level place.
Estrá'nge, *v.* to keep at a distance; to make strange; to alienate, as the affections.
Estrá'gement, *s.* alienation.
Estrapá'de, *s.* the rearing and kicking of an ungovernable horse.
Estreat', *v.* to extract, to copy; to take from by way of fine: *s.* a true copy.
Es'tuá'ry, *s.* an arm of the sea; a frith.
Etch, *v.* to make a print by etching.
Etch'ing, *s.* a method of engraving on metal by eating in the figures with prepared aquafortis; an engraving by etching.
Eter'nal, *a.* endless, everlasting.
Eter'nal, *s.* an appellation of God.
Eter'nally, *ad.* endlessly; constantly.
Eterne, e-tern', *a.* eternal, perpetual, endless.
Eter'nise, *v.* to immortalise.
Eter'nity, *s.* duration without end.
Etesian, e-tē'-zhī-an, *a.* at stated periods; periodical.
Ether, ē'-ther, *s.* pure elemental air; a light, volatile, and inflammable liquid.
Ethe'rál, *a.* heavenly; refined, pure.
Ethe'realise, *v.* to convert into ether.
Eth'ic, **Eth'ical**, *a.* moral; relating to morals.
Eth'ically, *ad.* according to ethics.
Eth'ics, *s. pl.* the doctrines of morality; the science of moral philosophy.
Ethiop, **Ethio'pean**, *s.* a native of Ethiopia.
Eth'nic, **Ethnical**, *a.* heathen; relating to the races of mankind.
Ethnological, -loj', *a.* relating to ethnology.
Ethnol'ogist, *s.* a writer on ethnology.
Ethnol'ogy, **Ethnog'raphy**, *s.* a treatise on nations or races.
Etiol'ogy, ē-, *s.* an account of the causes of anything, particularly of diseases.
Etiquette, et-i-ke't', *s.* forms of ceremony or decorum; ceremony.
Etymological, et-i-mo-loj''-i-kal, *a.* relating to, or treating of etymology.
Etymologically, *ad.* according to etymology.
Etymol'ogist, *s.* one versed in etymology.
Etymology, *s.* that part of philology which

treats of the origin and derivation of words; the deduction of words from their originals.
Et'ymon, *s.* a root or primitive word.
Eucharist, ū'ka-ris't, *s.* the act of thanksgiving; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
Eu'crasy, *s.* a good temperament of body.
Eu'logise, *v.* to praise; to extol.
Eu'logist, *s.* one who praises another.
Eulogis'tic, **Eulogis'tical**, *a.* laudatory.
Eulo'gium, **Eu'logy**, *s.* praise, encomium.
Eu'nuch, -nuk, *s.* one who is emasculated.
Eupep'sy, *s.* a good concoction or digestion.
Eu'phémism, *s.* the substitution of inoffensive for offensive words.
Euphon'ic, **Euphon'ical**, *a.* having euphony.
Eupho'nious, *a.* agreeable in sound.
Eu'phony, *s.* an agreeable sound in language; opposed to harshness.
Euphor'bia, *s.* spurge, a plant.
Euphor'bium, *s.* a pungent medical gum.
Eu'phrasy, *s.* the herb eyebright.
Eu'phūism, *s.* affected refinement in the use of words or language.
Eu'phuist, *s.* one who uses euphuisms.
Europe'an, *a.* belonging to Europe: *s.* a native of Europe.
Eu'rus, *s.* the east wind.
Euthana'sia, -shl-a, *s.* an easy death.
Evac'uant, *a.* provoking or promoting evacuation: *s.* a medicine that does so.
Evacuate, *v.* to make empty or void; to void or throw out; to withdraw from or quit.
Evacua'tion, *s.* the act of evacuating; a discharge from the body; a withdrawing from, as of troops.
Eva'de, *v.* to elude; to equivocate.
Evanes'cence, *s.* vanishing.
Evanescent, ev-an-es'-ent, *a.* vanishing from; lessening beyond perception; imperceptible.
Evangel'ic, **Evangelical**, ē-van-, *a.* relating to the gospel; agreeable to the gospel.
Evangel'ically, *ad.* according to the gospel.
Evan'gelise, *v.* to preach the gospel.
Evan'gelism, *s.* promulgation of the gospel.
Evan'gelist, *s.* a writer or preacher of the gospel; a bringer of good tidings.
Evan'ish, *v.* to vanish.
Evaporate, *v.* to escape or fly away in vapour; to convert into vapour.
Evapora'tion, *s.* conversion into vapour.
Evasion, e-va'-zhun, *s.* act of evading; an equivocation; a subterfuge.
Eva'sive, -siv, *a.* using or containing evasion; equivocating; shuffling.
Eva'sively, *ad.* in an evasive manner.
Eva'siveness, *s.* quality of being evasive.
Eve, **Even**, in poetry for **Evening**. *Eve* also means the vigil or fast before a holiday.
Even, ēv'n, *a.* level; smooth; equal; equable; uniform; placid; capable of being divided into two equal parts, not odd: *v.* to make even or level: *ad.* not only so; but also; likewise; in like manner; notwithstanding.
Even-hand'ed, *a.* impartial, just.
E'vening, **Even**, *s.* the close of the day.
E'venly, *ad.* in an even manner.
E'venness, *s.* quality of surface; smoothness; regularity; uniformity.
E'ven-song, *s.* the evening worship.
Event, e-vent', *s.* that which comes or happens;

an occurrence; an incidence; the consequence of an action; result; termination.
Eventful, *a.* full of incidents or events; momentous.
Even-tide, *s.* the time of evening.
Eventual, *a.* coming as a result; ultimate, final.
Eventuality, *s.* a propensity to take cognizance of events (*Phrenology*).
Eventually, *ad.* in the final result or issue.
Ever, *ad.* at any time; eternally, always.
Ever-during, *a.* enduring without end.
Evergreen, *s.* a plant all the year green: *a.* verdant throughout the year.
Everlasting, *a.* perpetual, without end.
Everlasting, **Everlastingness**, *s.* eternity.
Everliving, *a.* living always, immortal.
Evermore, *ad.* eternally, without end.
Evert, *v.* to overthrow, to destroy.
Every, *a.* each; all taken separately.
Everyday, *a.* used or occurring every day; common.
Everywhere, *ad.* in every place.
Eviot, *v.* to dispossess by legal process.
Eviotion, *s.* a proof, evidence; dispossession by legal process.
Evidence, *s.* testimony, proof; a witness.
Evidence, *v.* to prove, to show.
Evident, *a.* plain, apparent, obvious.
Evidential, *-shal*, *a.* affording evidence.
Evidently, *ad.* clearly, plainly; certainly.
Evidentness, *s.* state of being evident.
Evil, *a.* wicked, mischievous, bad, corrupt; unfortunate; unhappy.
Evil, **Evilness**, *s.* wickedness; badness.
Evil-doer, *-doo'-er*, *s.* one that commits crimes.
Evil-eyed, *-id*, *a.* having a malignant look.
Evil-favoured, *a.* ill-countenanced.
Evil-mind'ed, *a.* malicious, wicked.
Evilness, *s.* state of being evil.
Evil-speak'ing, *s.* defamation, slander.
Evin'ce, *v.* to prove, to make plain.
Evin'cible, *a.* that may be proved.
Evin'cing, *p. a.* proving; making evident.
Evis'cerate, *v.* to disembowel.
Evitable, *a.* that may be avoided.
Evoca'tion, *s.* a calling out or from.
Evo'ke, *v.* to call forth or out of.
Evolu'tion, *s.* the act of unrolling or unfolding; in algebra, the extraction of roots from powers, by which their disposition or arrangement is changed; manœuvring of troops, &c.
Evöl've, *v.* to unfold, to disentangle.
Evul'sion, *s.* a plucking out or away.
Ewe, *ü*, *s.* a female sheep.
Ewer, *ü'er*, *s.* a vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands; a water jug.
Exacerbate, *ex-as'er-bät*, *v.* to irritate; to embitter; to increase malignant qualities.
Exacerba'tion, *s.* increase of malignity or irritation; a periodical increase of violence in a disease.
Exact, *egz-akt'*, *a.* nice, accurate, precise, methodical: *v.* to demand or require of; to force or extort from.
Exac'tion, *s.* extortion; a severe tribute.
Exac'titude, *s.* exactness; nicety.
Exactly, *ad.* accurately, nicely, fitly.
Exact'ness, *s.* accurateness, regularity.
Exaggerate, *egz-aj'-er-ät*, *v.* to heap up; to

heighten, to aggravate, to enlarge or amplify.
Exaggera'tion, *s.* the act of heaping up; amplification; aggravation.
Exalt, *egz-awlt'*, *v.* to lift up; to extol, to magnify.
Exalta'tion, *-awlt-*, *s.* the act of exalting; state of being exalted; elevation.
Exalt'ed, *-awlt'-*, *p. a.* elevated; high, lofty.
Exalt'edness, *s.* state of being exalted.
Exa'men, *s.* an inquiry or examination.
Examina'tion, *egz-*, *s.* inquiry; critical disquisition; a questioning; a trial or proof.
Exam'inätor, *s.* an examiner.
Exam'ine, *egz-*, *v.* to interrogate; to scrutinise.
Exam'iner, *s.* one who examines.
Exam'ple, *egz-*, *s.* a pattern, a model; a person or thing to be imitated; one punished for the admonition of others; an instance; a specimen; a sample.
Exan'imate, *egz-*, *a.* dead, lifeless, spiritless.
Exarch, *eks'-ark*, *s.* a viceroy; a subordinate ruler.
Exarch'ate, *s.* the jurisdiction or office of an exarch.
Exas'perate, *egz-*, *v.* to provoke, to enrage.
Exaspera'tion, *s.* strong provocation; irritation; aggravation.
Ex'cäuate, *v.* to cut into or make hollow.
Excava'tion, *s.* the act of excavating; a hollow formed; a cavity.
Ex'cävator, *s.* one who excavates; a machine for excavating or removing earth.
Exceed', *v.* to go beyond; to outdo; to surpass; to go beyond the proper limit; to go too far.
Exceed'ing, *p. a.* surpassing; very great.
Exceed'ingly, *ad.* to a great degree; very much.
Excel', *v.* to go higher; to surpass in good qualities; to be eminent.
Ex'cellence, *s.* state of excelling; that in which one excels; superior goodness or worth.
Ex'cellency, *s.* excellence; a title of honour, as of governors and ambassadors.
Ex'cellent, *a.* surpassing or eminent in goodness, or in any good quality.
Ex'cellently, *ad.* in an eminent degree.
Excel'sior, *L. a.* higher; aiming higher; a motto or precept; the motto of the State of New York.
Except', *v.* to take out; to leave out specifically; to exempt; to object to.
Except'ing, *prep.* with the exception of; excluding.
Except'ion, *s.* act of excepting; state of being excepted; thing excepted; exclusion; objection; offence taken.
Except'ionable, *a.* liable to objections.
Except'ional, *a.* implying exceptions.
Except'ious, *-shus*, *a.* captious; peevish.
Except'ive, *a.* including an exception.
Except'or, *s.* one who objects.
Ex'cerpt, *s.* a passage selected; an extract.
Excerpt'a, *L. s. pl.* selections; extracts.
Excess', *s.* superfluity, intemperance.
Excess'ive, *a.* exceeding just limits.
Excess'ively, *ad.* exceedingly.
Excess'iveness, *s.* state of being excessive.
Exchänge, *v.* to give one thing for another;

to barter; to truck: *s.* the act of bartering; the place where merchants meet; the balance of money of different nations.
Exchā'ngable, *a.* that may be exchanged.
Exchequer, -chek'er, *s.* the court in which all causes relating to the revenues of the crown are heard and determined; the crown treasury: *v.* to sue in the court of exchequer.
Excisable, eks-siz'-a-bl, *a.* subject to excise.
Excise, eks-siz', *s.* an inland tax levied upon commodities: *v.* to make subject to excise.
Excise'man, *s.* an excise officer.
Excision, eks-sizh'-un, *s.* a cutting off; extirpation.
Excitabil'ity, *s.* liability to excitement.
Excitable, *a.* easy to be excited.
Excita'tion, *s.* the act of exciting.
Excit'ative, *a.* tending to excite.
Excite, *v.* to rouse, to stir up; to call into action.
Excited, *p. a.* roused; moved or agitated.
Excitement, *s.* the state of being excited; that which excites; sensation.
Exciter, *s.* one who excites others.
Excit'ing, *p. a.* tending to excite or stir up.
Exclaim, *v.* to cry out, to vociferate.
Exclaim'er, *s.* one who exclaims.
Exclāma'tion, *s.* clamour, outcry; a note thus (!), indicating emotion.
Exclam'ative, *a.* exclamatory.
Exclam'atory, *a.* using or containing exclamation.
Exclu'de, *v.* to shut out; to debar; to prohibit; to except; to eject; to reject.
Exclu'sion, -zhun, *s.* act of excluding; state of being excluded; rejection.
Exclu'sionist, *s.* one who excludes or debars another from any privilege.
Exclu'sive, -siv, *a.* that excludes; debarring; not taking into account; not inclusive: *s.* one of a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society.
Exclu'sively, *ad.* in an exclusive manner.
Exclu'siveness, *s.* quality of being exclusive.
Exco'gitāte, -coj', *v.* to cogitate upon; to strike out in thought; to contrive.
Exco'gita'tion, *s.* invention by thought.
Excommu'nicable, *a.* liable, or deserving to be excommunicated.
Excommu'nicate, *v.* to eject from the communion of the church: *a.* excluded from the pale of the church.
Excommunica'tion, *s.* an ecclesiastical interdict, or exclusion from the church.
Exco'riate, *v.* to strip off the skin.
Exco'ria'tion, *s.* a rubbing off the skin.
Exco'rtica'tion, *s.* a pulling off the bark.
Ex'crement, *s.* ordure, dung.
Excrement'al, *a.* voided as excrement.
Excrementitious, -tish'us, *a.* containing excrement; excremental.
Excre'scence, *s.* that which grows unnaturally and without use out of something else; a wen.
Excre'scent, *a.* growing out of something else.
Excre'te, *v.* to separate and throw off, as by natural passages.
Excre'tion, *s.* the act of excreting; that which is excreted; ejection of animal substances.

Excre'tory, *a.* separating and throwing off useless matter: *s.* a duct for secreting a fluid.
Excu'ciate, -shī-āt, *v.* to torture, to torment.
Excu'ciating, *p. a.* torturing; most painful.
Excul'pate, *v.* to clear from blame.
Exculpa'tion, *s.* a clearing from blame.
Excul'pātory, *a.* clearing from blame.
Excur'sion, -shun, *s.* a ramble; a tour; a trip.
Excur'sive, *a.* rambling, deviating.
Excusable, -kūz', *a.* that may be excused.
Excu'sableness, *s.* the being excusable.
Excuse, ex-kūz', *v.* to pardon, to remit, to extenuate.
Excuse, ex-kūs', *s.* an apology, a plea, a pardon.
Ex'ecrable, *a.* deserving to be cursed; very hateful; detestable.
Ex'ecrably, *ad.* cursedly, abominably.
Ex'ecrate, *v.* to curse; to abominate.
Execra'tion, *s.* a curse; an imprecation.
Execute, eks-e-kūt, *v.* to carry into effect; to perform; to put to death according to the sentence of the law; to complete in a legal form, as a deed.
Execu'tion, *s.* act of executing; completion; performance; a carrying into effect the judgment of a court of law; a seizure of goods; death inflicted by forms of a law.
Execu'tioner, *s.* a hangman.
Executive, egz-ek'-ū-tiv, *a.* having power to act; carrying into effect; not legislative: *s.* the person or the power that executes the law or administers the government.
Exec'utor, *s.* one who carries into effect the will of a testator.
Exec'utorship, *s.* the office of an executor.
Exec'utrix, *s.* a female executor.
Exegesis, eks-e-jē'-sis, *s.* exposition or explanation of the meaning of an author; interpretation.
Exeget'ical, **Exegetic**, -jet', *a.* expository.
Exeget'ically, *ad.* by way of exposition.
Exem'plar, egz-, *s.* a pattern; an example to be imitated.
Ex'emplarily, *ad.* by way of example.
Exemplary, egz-, *a.* serving for a pattern; worthy of imitation.
Exemplifica'tion, *s.* act of exemplifying; a copy; a transcript.
Exem'plify, egz-, *v.* to illustrate by example; to take an attested copy.
Exempt, egz-, *a.* free by privilege; not subject to; not included: *v.* to free from something to which others are subjected; to grant immunity from: *s.* a person exempted.
Exemp'tion, *s.* act of exempting; immunity or freedom from.
Exequā'tur, eks-, *L. s.* a licence given by the government of a country to a foreign consul or commercial agent.
Exequies, eks'-e-kwiz, *s. pl.* funeral rites.
Ex'ercise, *v.* to employ; to practise; to train: *s.* employment; use; practice; exertion for the sake of health; a task.
Exercita'tion, *s.* exercise, practice, use.
Exergue, eks-erg', *s.* the place on a coin or medal, outside the figures, for the date or other inscription.
Exert, egz-, *v.* to put forth; to use with effort.
Exer'tion, *s.* act of exerting; effort.
Exfo'liate, *v.* to shell off, to peel off.
Exha'lable, egz-, *a.* that may be exhaled.

Exhala'tion, *s.* evaporation, vapour.
Exha'le, *egz-*, *v.* to send or draw out vapour.
Exhaust, *egz-*, *v.* to draw or drain off the whole; to empty; to expend.
Exhaust'ible, *a.* that may be exhausted.
Exhaus'tion, *s.* act of exhausting; state of being exhausted.
Exhaus'tive, *s.* tending to exhaust.
Exhaust'less, *a.* that cannot be exhausted.
Exhib'it, *eks-*, *v.* to present to view; to display; to manifest: *s.* a paper or document exhibited in court.
Exhib'iter, **Exhibitor**, *s.* one who exhibits.
Exhibition, *eks-hib-ish-un*, *s.* act of exhibiting; display; a public show; a pension or allowance to maintain a student in a college or university.
Exhibitioner, *eks-hib-ish-un-er*, *s.* one who receives an exhibition.
Exhib'itive, *eks-*, *a.* showing for exhibition; displaying.
Exhib'itory, *a.* setting forth, showing.
Exhil'arant, *a.* tending to exhilarate: *s.* that which exhilarates.
Exhil'arâ'te, *egz-*, *v.* to make cheerful or merry.
Exhilara'tion, *s.* act of exhilarating; state of being exhilarated.
Exhort, *egz-*, *v.* to incite to any good action.
Exhorta'tion, *s.* an incitement to good.
Exhorta'tive, *a.* containing exhortation.
Exhorta'tory, *a.* tending to exhort.
Exhuma'tion, *eks-*, *s.* the act of exhuming; disinterment.
Exhū'me, *eks-*, *v.* to dig out of the earth; to disinter.
Exigence, **Exigency**, *eks'-*, *s.* pressing necessity; need; want; sudden occasion; emergency.
Ex'igent, *a.* pressing; requiring instant aid; *s.* a kind of writ.
Ex'ile, *v.* to banish to a foreign country; to transport.
Ex'ile, *s.* banishment; a person banished.
Exile, *a.* thin, slender.
Exist, *egz-*, *v.* to be, to live; to continue in being; to remain.
Exist'ence, *s.* state of being or existing; duration; life.
Exist'ent, *a.* having existence or being; existing.
Exit, *eks'-*, *s.* a departure, a going out; death.
Exodus, *eks'-o-dus*, *s.* a journey from a place; the second book of Moses, which describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.
Exogen, *eks'-o-jen*, *s.* an exogenous plant or tree.
Exogenous, *-oj e-nus*, *a.* having the wood augmented by annual additions to the outside.
Exon'erâ'te, *egz-*, *v.* to unload; to free from a charge; to exculpate.
Exonera'tion, *s.* act of exonerating; exculpation.
Exon'erâ'tive, *a.* freeing from a charge or accusation.
Exor'bitance, **Exor'bitancy**, *egz-*, *s.* extravagance; excessiveness; enormity.
Exor'bitant, *a.* extravagant; excessive; enormous.
Exor'bitantly, *ad.* in an exorbitant manner.
Exorcise, *eks'-*, *v.* to expel, as evil spirits, by a form of abjuration or the use of some holy name; to deliver from evil influences.

Ex'orcism, *s.* the expulsion of evil spirits by certain forms of abjuration.
Ex'orcist, *s.* one who exorcises.
Exor'dium, *egz-*, *s.* introduction to a discourse.
Ex'osmose, *s.* the passage of a fluid through a membrane.
Exoter'ic, *a.* external or public, as distinguished from Esoteric, which see.
Exot'ic, *egz-*, *a.* foreign: *s.* a foreign plant.
Expand, *v.* to spread out, to lay open; to open, to dilate.
Expan'se, *s.* a wide extent of space.
Expansibil'ity, *s.* capacity of extension.
Expan'sible, *a.* that may be expanded.
Expan'sion, *s.* act of expanding; state of being expanded; extent; enlargement.
Expan'sive, *a.* having power to expand or be expanded; widely extended.
Expan'siveness, *s.* the quality of being expansive.
Ex par'tē, *L.* on one part or side.
Expatriate, *-pā'-shī-at*, *v.* to range at large; to enlarge upon in discourse.
Expatriâ'te, *v.* to banish from one's native country; to remove from one's country.
Expatria'tion, *s.* banishment, exile.
Expect, *v.* to look for, to wait for.
Expect'ancy, **Expect'ance**, *s.* act or state of expecting; something expected; hope.
Expect'ant, *a.* waiting in expectation: *s.* one who is expecting some benefit.
Expecta'tion, *s.* the act of expecting; the thing expected; hope; anticipation; prospect of good to come.
Expect'orant, *s.* a medicine which promotes expectoration: *a.* promoting expectoration.
Expect'orâ'te, *v.* to eject from the breast.
Expectora'tion, *s.* a discharge by coughing.
Expe'dience, **Expe'diency**, *s.* suitable to an end, fitness, propriety.
Expe'dient, *a.* fit, proper, convenient: *s.* a method, means to an end, a device.
Expe'diently, *ad.* suitably; conveniently.
Ex'pedite, *v.* to facilitate, to hasten, to despatch: *a.* quick, active.
Ex'peditely, *ad.* with haste or despatch.
Expedition, *-dish-un*, *s.* haste, despatch; a naval, military, or important enterprise.
Expeditions, *-dish-us*, *a.* quick, speedy: soon done.
Expeditionsly, *ad.* in an expeditious manner.
Expel, *v.* to drive out, to banish, to eject.
Expel'able, *a.* that may be expelled.
Expend, *v.* to lay out, to spend; to waste.
Expend'itūre, *s.* the act of spending; that which is spent; disbursement; cost, expense; waste.
Expense, *-pēns'*, *s.* cost; price; money expended.
Expen'seless, *a.* free from cost or charge.
Expen'sive, *a.* requiring much expense; given to expense; costly; dear.
Expen'sively, *ad.* with great expense.
Expen'siveness, *s.* costliness, dearness.
Expe'rience, *s.* trial or series of trials; result of trials; knowledge from trials, or practice, &c.: *v.* to try or know by trial or practice; to suffer.
Expe'rienced, *p. a.* skilful by experience.
Exper'iment, *s.* trial, practical proof.
Experimen'tal, *a.* founded on experiment.
Experimen'talist, **Experimenter**, *s.* one who makes experiments.

Experimen'tally, *ad.* by experience, by trial.
Ex'pert, or **Expert'**, *s.* one who is experienced or skilful in certain subjects; a scientific witness.
Expert', *a.* skilful, ready, dexterous.
Expert'ly, *ad.* skilfully, dexterously.
Expert'ness, *s.* skill, art, readiness.
Ex'piable, *a.* that may be atoned for.
Ex'piate, *v.* to atone for, as a crime; to make satisfaction for; to make reparation for.
Expia'tion, *s.* the act of atoning; atonement; the means by which atonement is made.
Ex'piatory, *a.* that makes expiation.
Exp'irable, *a.* that may come to an end.
Expira'tion, *s.* the act of breathing; respiration; emission of breath; death; end of a limited time; termination.
Expi're, *v.* to breathe out; to emit the last breath; to die; to come to an end; to terminate.
Expi'ry, *s.* the end or termination.
Explain', *v.* to make plain or clear.
Explain'able, *a.* that may be explained.
Explana'tion, *s.* the act of explaining; the meaning or sense explained; adjustment of a misunderstanding.
Explan'atory, *a.* containing explanation.
Ex'pletive, *s.* a word or syllable used merely to fill up a space: *a.* filling up.
Ex'plicable, *a.* that may be explained.
Ex'plicate, *v.* to unfold, to explain.
Explica'tion, *s.* act of unfolding or explaining; the sense given; explanation.
Explic'ative, *a.* tending to lay open or explain.
Explic'atory, *a.* explicative.
Explicit, -plis'-it, *a.* unfolded; plain; clear; definite; express; not merely implied.
Explicitly, *ad.* in an explicit manner.
Explic'itness, *s.* the state or quality of being explicit.
Explō'de, *v.* to burst with noise; to drive out or condemn with contemptuous noise; to banish from use.
Explō'ded, *p. a.* burst; condemned; discarded.
Exploit', *s.* a great action; an achievement; a successful performance.
Explōra'tion, *s.* act of exploring; close search.
Explo'ratory, *a.* searching; examining.
Explo're, *v.* to search closely and earnestly; to examine; to pry into.
Explo'sion, *s.* the act of exploding; a bursting or driving out with noise.
Explo'sive, -siv, *a.* having power to explode.
Expo'nent, *s.* the person or thing that points out or represents; a term in algebra.
Expo'rt, *v.* to carry or send out of a country, as merchandise.
Ex'pōrt, *s.* goods or productions sent to a foreign market.
Expo'rt'able, *a.* that may be exported.
Exporta'tion, *s.* the act of exporting.
Export'er, *s.* one who exports.
Expose, pōz', *v.* to lay open or bare; to exhibit; to lay open to attack or danger; to disclose the faults of; to cast out to chance.
Exposition, -zish'-un, *s.* state of being exposed; an explanation or interpretation of; an exhibition of arts, &c.
Expos'itive, **Expos'itory**, *a.* laying open; explanatory.
Expos'itor, *s.* an expounder, an interpreter.

Exposé, eks-po-zā', *Fr. s.* an exposition; a formal explanation or statement.
Expos'tulate, *v.* to remonstrate with.
Expostula'tion, *s.* discussion of an affair without anger; remonstrance, debate.
Expos'tulātory, *a.* containing expostulation or remonstrance.
Expo'sure, *s.* the act of exposing; the state of being exposed; exposition; situation.
Expound', *v.* to explain; to interpret.
Expound'er, *s.* one who expounds.
Express', *v.* to press out, to utter, to declare, to denote, to represent: *a.* in direct terms, plain, clear: *s.* a courier; a messenger sent specially and speedily.
Express'ible, *a.* that may be expressed.
Expres'sion, *s.* act of expressing; utterance; representation; a phrase or mode of speech; tone of voice expressing or corresponding with the sense; appearance of the countenance.
Express'ive, *a.* serving to express; expressing with force or emphasis.
Express'ively, *ad.* in an expressive manner.
Express'iveness, *a.* the quality of being expressive.
Expro'priate, *v.* to give up or resign the property in; to give up a claim.
Expul'sion, *s.* act of expelling; ejection.
Expul'sive, *a.* having power to expel.
Expunc'tion, *s.* the act of expunging.
Expū'ge, -punj', *v.* to blot out, to efface.
Expur'gate, or **Ex'purgate**, *v.* to purge or cleanse thoroughly; to purify or correct by expunging.
Expurga'tion, *s.* the act of expurgating.
Ex'purgātor, *s.* one who expurgates.
Expur'gatory, *a.* used for cleansing or purifying.
Ex'quisite, -kwī-zit, *a.* choice; select; curious; peculiarly fine or delicate; consummate; excellent: *s.* a fop, a dandy.
Ex'quisitely, *ad.* in an exquisite manner.
Ex'quisiteness, *s.* the quality of being exquisite.
Exsang'uinous, **Exsan'guious**, -gwī-us, *a.* destitute of blood or red blood.
Exsic'cant, *a.* drying, tending to dry.
Exsic'cate, *v.* to dry, to dry up.
Exsicca'tion, *s.* the act of drying up.
Ex tant, *a.* standing out to view; now in being; still existing, as a literary work.
Extem'porary, **Extempora'nēous**, *a.* unpremeditated; not studied.
Extem'pore, -pō-rē, *ad.* without premeditation.
Extem'porise, *v.* to speak without study or preparation.
Extend', *v.* to spread out; to enlarge.
Extend'ible. See **Extens'ible**.
Extens'ibility, *s.* the quality of being extensible.
Extens'ible, *a.* that may be extended.
Extens'ile. See **Extens'ible**.
Extens'ion, *s.* the act of extending; the state of being extended; enlargement.
Extens'ive, *a.* of great extent; wide; large; comprehensive.
Extens'ively, *ad.* widely; largely.
Extens'iveness, *s.* the quality of being extensive.
Extent', *s.* space or degree to which anything is extended; bulk; size; compass.
Exten'uate, *v.* to lessen, to palliate.

Extenua'tion, *s.* mitigation, palliation.
Exte'rior, *a.* outward; *s.* the outside.
Exter'minate, *v.* to root out, to destroy.
Extermina'tion, *s.* destruction.
Exter'minatory, *a.* causing destruction.
Extern', *s.* a student or pupil who does not board within the college or seminary; *a.* external.
Exter'nal, *a.* outward; visible; foreign.
Exter'nally, *ad.* outwardly; in show.
Exter'nals, *s. pl.* the outward parts; exterior form.
Extinct', *a.* extinguished, put out; dead.
Extinction, eks-tink'-shun, *s.* act of extinguishing; state of being extinguished; suppression; abolition.
Extin'guish, -gwish, *v.* to put out; to quench; to put an end to; to destroy.
Extin'guishable, *a.* that may be extinguished.
Extin'guisher, *s.* he or that which extinguishes; a conical cap to put out a candle.
Extin'guishment, *s.* extinction.
Extirpate, -ter'-, or **Ex'tirpate**, *v.* to root out; to destroy utterly.
Extirpa'tion, *s.* the act of rooting out; total destruction.
Extir'pator, *s.* one who extirpates.
Extöl', *v.* to praise, to magnify, to laud.
Extol'ler, *s.* a praiser, a magnifier.
Extort', *v.* to wrest or wring from by force; to exact oppressively.
Extortion, *s.* act or practice of extorting; illegal or oppressive exactions.
Extortionary, *a.* practising extortion.
Extortioner, *s.* one who practices extortions.
Extra, a Latin prefix signifying *beyond*, *over*, or *above*. It is also used as an *adj.* and *sub.*; as an *extra* charge; with all the *extras*.
Extract', *v.* to draw out of, to select.
Ex'tract, *s.* that which is extracted; a passage from a book; an essence or tincture.
Extrac'tion, *s.* act of drawing out; lineage.
Extradition, -dish'-un, *a.* a delivering up of an accused person, by a foreign government, for trial in his own country.
Extrajudicial, -dish'-al, *a.* out of the regular course of legal procedure.
Extrajudicially, *ad.* in an extrajudicial manner.
Extramun'dane, *a.* beyond the limits of the universe; in the infinite, void space.
Extra'néous, *a.* that is without or beyond; not a part of; foreign; not intrinsic.
Extraordinarily, ex-tror'-din-ar-il-i, *ad.* in an extraordinary manner; remarkably.
Extraor'dinariness, *s.* remarkableness.
Extraordinary, ex-tror'-din-a-ri, *a.* beyond ordinary; uncommon; remarkable; eminent.
Extra-paro'chial, -ki'-al, *a.* out of the parish bounds.
Extra-profes'sional, *a.* not within the usual limits of professional duty.
Extrav'agance, **Extrav'agancy**, *s.* excess; irregularity; prodigality; waste.
Extrav'agant, *a.* excessive; irregular; prodigal; wasteful.
Extrav'agantly, *ad.* in an extravagant manner.
Extravagan'za, It. *s.* a wild, incoherent sort of composition.
Extrav'asate, *v.* to force out, as of ducts or vessels.
Extravasa'tion, *s.* the state of being extravasated.

Extré'me, *a.* utmost, last; urgent; pressing; rigorous; worst, or best; *s.* the utmost point, highest degree of anything, extremity, end.
Extré'mely, *ad.* in the utmost degree.
Extrem'ity, *s.* the utmost point; necessity, rigour; emergency; distress.
Ex'tricable, *a.* that may be extricated.
Ex'tricate, *v.* to disentangle; to clear.
Extrica'tion, *s.* the act of extricating.
Extrin'sic, -sik, *a.* external, outward.
Extrin'sically, *ad.* from without.
Extru'de, *v.* to thrust out.
Extru'sion, *s.* act of thrusting out.
Extu'berance, *s.* a protuberance.
Extu'berant, *a.* swelling; standing out.
Extümes'cence, *s.* a swelling or rising.
Exu'berance, *s.* overgrowth, luxuriance.
Exu'berant, eks-, *a.* overabundant, luxuriant.
Exu'berantly, *ad.* very abundantly.
Exu'berate, *v.* to abound greatly.
Exüda'tion, eks-, *s.* act or exuding; a discharge by the pores.
Exü'de, **Ex'udate**, *v.* to sweat out or discharge by the pores; to discharge, as from a plant, by incisions.
Exul'cerate, *v.* to become ulcerous.
Exult', egz-, *v.* to leap for joy; to triumph over.
Exult'ant, *a.* rejoicing; triumphing.
Exulta'tion, *s.* act of exulting; triumph.
Exus'tion, eks-, *s.* consumption by fire.
Exuvia, eks-ü'-vi-ä, L. *s. pl.* cast skins or shells of animals; fossil remains of animals.
Eyalet, i'-ä-let, *s.* a Turkish province or government, ruled by a viceroy.
Eyas, i'as, *s.* a young hawk.
Eye, i, *s.* the organ of vision or sight; sight; view; aspect; regard; notice; observation; watch; anything formed like an eye; a small perforation; a small loop or catch to receive a hook; the bud of a plant: *v.* to watch; to keep in view; to observe.
Eye'ball, *s.* the apple of the eye.
Eye'bright, *s.* the plant euphrasy.
Eye'brew, *s.* the hairy arch over the eye.
Eyed, id, *p. a.* in composition, as bright-eyed; dull-eyed.
Eye'glass, *s.* a glass to assist the sight.
Eye'lash, *s.* one of the hairs or the line of hairs that edges the eyelid.
Eye'less, *a.* not having eyes or sight.
Eye'let, *s.* a small hole to let in light; a small perforation in a garment or sail.
Eye'lid, *s.* the membrane covering the eye.
Eye'-piece, *s.* the lens next the eye in a telescope or microscope.
Eye'-salve, -sav, *s.* ointment for the eyes.
Eye'-servant, *s.* one who works only while observed.
Eye'-service, *s.* service performed only under inspection.
Eye'shot, *s.* a glance of the eye.
Eye'sight, *s.* sight of the eye.
Eye'sore, *s.* something offensive to the sight.
Eye'-tooth, *s.* the tooth under the eye.
Eye-water, i'-waw'ter, *s.* a medicated water for the eye.
Eye'-wit'ness, *s.* one who saw what he testifies; an ocular evidence.
Eyre, ä, *s.* a journey or circuit; a court of judges itinerant or on circuit.

Eyrie, Eryr, *ä'-rī* or *ē'-rī*, *s.* a place where birds of prey build : the nest of an eagle or hawk.

F

Fa, *s.* the fourth note of the gamut.
Faba'ceous, -shus, *a.* having the nature of a bean.
Fa'ble, *s.* an instructive fiction ; a falsehood : *v.* to write fiction ; to feign ; to lie.
Fa'bled, fa'bld, *p. a.* celebrated in fables.
Fa'bler, *s.* a writer of fables or fictions.
Fab'ric, *s.* a building ; a structure ; a system ; a manufactured article, especially cloth.
Fab'ricate, *v.* to build, to frame ; to forge.
Fabrica'tion, *s.* the act of fabricating ; a forgery or falsehood.
Fab'ricator, *s.* one who fabricates.
Fab'ulist, *s.* one who writes fables.
Fab'ulous, *a.* fictitious ; false.
Fab'ulousness, *s.* state of being fabulous.
Facade, fä-säd', *s.* the front view of a building.
Face, *s.* the visage ; front ; superficies or surface of anything ; appearance ; boldness : *v.* to meet in front, to oppose boldly ; to stand opposite to ; to cover with an additional surface ; to turn up with facings.
Facet, fas'et, *s.* a small face or surface, as one of those on a diamond.
Facetiae, fä-sē-shī-ä, *s. pl.* humorous writings ; witty sayings ; pleasantry.
Face'tious, *a.* witty, humorous, sprightly.
Face'tiously, *ad.* wittily, jocularly.
Face'tiousness, *s.* wit, humour, pleasantness.
Fa'cial, -shī-al, *a.* pertaining to the face.
Facile, fas'il, *a.* easy, not difficult ; pliant.
Facileness, *s.* facility.
Facil'itate, *v.* to make easy or easier.
Facilita'tion, *s.* act of making easy.
Facil'ity, *s.* quality of being facile ; easiness of performance ; dexterity ; easiness of access ; affability ; in the plural, the means by which performance is rendered easy.
Fa'cing, *s.* an ornamental covering.
Fac-sim'ile, -ilē, *s.* an exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.
Fact, *s.* a thing done ; a deed ; reality.
Fac'tion, *s.* a party or cabal ; a tumult.
Fac'tionist, *s.* one who promotes faction.
Fac'tious, *a.* given to faction ; turbulent.
Fac'tiously, *ad.* in a factious manner.
Fac'tiousness, *s.* inclination to faction.
Factitious, -tish'us, *a.* made by art ; artificial ; not natural ; not genuine.
Fac'tor, *s.* an agent for another ; a term in arithmetic. [factor.
Fac'torage, *s.* commission or allowance to a
Fac'torship, *s.* the business of a factor.
Fac'tory, *s.* a manufactory ; a house or residence of factors ; a body of merchants.
Facto'tum, *s.* a servant employed to do all kinds of work ; a drudge.
Fac'ulty, *s.* a power of the mind ; power or skill in performing ; ability ; talent ; legal right ; authority ; a body of professional men, especially medical ; the heads or authorities of a college.
Fad'dle, *v.* to trifle, to toy, to play (*Low*).
Fade, *v.* to wither ; to grow weak.
Fa'deless, *a.* not liable to fade ; unfading.
Fadge, *v.* to suit, to fit, to agree.
Fa'dingness, *s.* liableness to fade.

Fa'dy, *a.* losing colour or strength.
Fæ'cal. See **Fecal**.
Fæces, fä'-sēz, *s. pl.* excrements, dregs.
Fa'ery. See **Fairy**.
Fag, *v.* to make a drudge of one ; to weary ; to wear out by work : *s.* one who drudges for another ; a school-boy who is forced to do menial work by one of a higher class.
Fag-end, *s.* the refuse end of a web of cloth ; the inferior part of anything.
Fag'ot, *s.* a bundle of wood bound together for fuel ; a person hired to appear at the muster of a company : *v.* to tie up.
Faience, fä-ongz', *s.* painted pottery, originally manufactured at Faenza.
Fail, *v.* to be deficient ; to become a bankrupt ; to desert ; to omit, to neglect ; to decay : *s.* omission ; non-performance.
Fail'ing, *p. a.* declining : *s.* a deficiency ; a minor fault ; an imperfection ; a lapse.
Fail'ure, *s.* act of failing ; miscarriage ; non-performance ; deficiency ; cessation ; act of becoming an insolvent.
Fain, *a.* glad ; rejoiced : *ad.* gladly.
Faint, *a.* weak, languid ; not vivid ; timorous ; dejected : *v.* to sink motionless and senseless, to swoon.
Faint-heart'ed, *a.* timorous ; cowardly.
Faint-heart'edness, *s.* cowardice.
Faint'ing, *p. a.* growing faint, sinking.
Faint'ish, *a.* rather faint or low.
Faintly, *ad.* languidly, feebly.
Faint'ness, *s.* state of being faint.
Faints, *s. pl.* the weaker portion or last runnings of distilled spirits.
Fair, *a.* beautiful ; clear ; favourable ; equitable ; just ; pretty good ; above mediocrity ; not raining : *ad.* fairly. *The fair*, the female sex.
Fair, *s.* a stated market.
Fair-complex'ioned, *a.* having a fair or clear complexion.
Fair'ing, *s.* a present bought at a fair.
Fair'ish, *a.* reasonably fair.
Fair'ly, *ad.* with fairness ; equitably.
Fair'ness, *s.* the quality of being fair.
Fair'-one, *s.* one who is fair, a beauty.
Fair'-play, *s.* fair or just dealing.
Fair'-spo'ken, *a.* courteous in speech.
Fai'ry, *s.* an enchantress, an elf, a fay : *a.* given by or belonging to fairies.
Fai'ryland, *s.* ideal residence of fairies.
Fai'rylike, *a.* after the manner of fairies.
Fai'ry-stone, *s.* a kind of fossil stone.
Faith, *s.* belief ; confidence ; fidelity ; religious belief ; revealed truth ; trust in God.
Faith'ful, *a.* firm in religious belief ; worthy of belief ; trusty ; loyal ; true.
Faith'fully, *ad.* with fidelity ; in a faithful manner.
Faith'fulness, *s.* quality of being faithful ; fidelity.
Faith'less, *a.* without faith ; perfidious ; disloyal ; not true to duty.
Faith'lessness, *s.* quality of being faithless ; perfidy.
Fakir, fä-kēr' or fa'-ker, *s.* a Mahometan religious itinerant or dervis ; written also *Faqir*.
Fäl'cated, *a.* bent like a sickle ; hooked.
Falca'tion, *s.* bending like a sickle.

Falchion, fawl'-shun, *s.* a short, sickle-like sword.
Fal ciform, *a.* having the shape of a sickle.
Falcon, faw'kn, *s.* a hawk, especially one trained for sport; a sort of cannon.
Falconer, faw'kn-er, *s.* one who trains or sports with hawks.
Falconet, fál'-, *s.* a small piece of ordnance.
Falconry, fawk'-, *s.* the art of training hawks; the art or practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.
Faldstool, fawld'-, *s.* a stool at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; a bishop's chair within the altar; a folding chair.
Fall, fawl, *v.* to drop down; to decrease; to happen: *s.* the act of falling; ruin; downfall.
Falla'cious, *a.* producing mistake; sophistical, deceitful, false.
Falla'ciously, *ad.* with deception; in a fallacious manner.
Falla'ciousness, *s.* tendency to deceive.
Fallacy, *s.* a sophism, a deceitful or inconclusive argument.
Fallen, *p. p.* of Fall.
Fallibility, *s.* liableness to be deceived.
Fallible, *a.* liable to error, frail.
Falling, *p. a.* descending, dropping: *s.* a descent; decrease.
Falling-sick'ness, *s.* the epilepsy.
Falling-star, *s.* a shooting star; a meteor.
Fallow, -lô, *v.* to plough without sowing: *a.* uncultivated, neglected: *s.* ground lying at rest.
Fallow-deer, *s.* a kind of deer of a brownish colour, common in the British Isles.
Fallowness, *s.* state of being fallow.
False, fawls, *a.* not true; deceitful.
False'heart'ed, *a.* treacherous.
False'heartedness, *s.* deceitfulness.
False'hood, *s.* a lie, an untruth.
Falsely, *ad.* not truly; deceitfully.
Falseness, *s.* duplicity; deceit; perfidy.
Falset'to, fawl-, *It. s.* in music, a feigned voice.
Falsifica'tion, *s.* the act of falsifying.
Fal'sifier, *s.* one who falsifies.
Fal'sify, fawl'-, *v.* to make or prove false; to counterfeit.
Fal'sity, *s.* contrariety to truth; falsehood.
Falter, fawl'-ter, *v.* to hesitate in speech; to stammer; to waver; to fail or yield in exertion.
Fal'tering, *p. a.* stammering; wavering.
Fal'teringly, *ad.* with hesitation; timidly.
Fa'ma clamo'sa, *L.* in the Presbyterian Church, a charge grounded on public scandal alone.
Fame, *s.* celebrity; renown; rumour; report: *v.* to report or noise abroad.
Famed, *a.* celebrated; renowned.
Fameless, *a.* without fame or renown.
Famil'iar, -yar, *a.* domestic; affable, uncere-monious; common: *s.* an intimate; a demon supposed to be in attendance upon a person.
Famil'iarise, -yar-iz, *v.* to make familiar.
Famil'iar'ity, *s.* intimate correspondence, easy intercourse, acquaintance.
Famil'iarly, *ad.* in a familiar manner.
Fam'ily, *s.* the persons collectively who live together in the same house; a household; those who are descended from the same pro-

genitors; a race, or generation; lineage; honourable descent; a class; a tribe; a species.
Fam'ine, *s.* scarcity of food, dearth.
Fam'ish, *v.* to starve, to die of hunger.
Fa'mous, *a.* renowned, celebrated.
Fa'mously, *ad.* in a famous manner.
Fa'mousness, *s.* celebrity; great fame.
Fan, *s.* an instrument made of silk, paper, &c., used by ladies to cool themselves; a machine to winnow corn: *v.* to winnow corn; to cool by a fan.
Fanatic, *s.* an enthusiast, a visionary.
Fanatic, *a.* enthusiastic.
Fanatically, *ad.* in a fanatical manner.
Fanaticism, -sizm, *s.* a religious phrensy; enthusiasm; wildness of conduct.
Fan'cied, *p. a.* conceived in the mind; imagined; not real.
Fan'cier, *s.* one who fancies; an amateur.
Fan'ciful, *a.* influenced by fancy; imaginative; whimsical; visionary.
Fan'cifully, *ad.* in a fanciful manner.
Fan'cifulness, *s.* quality of being fanciful.
Fan'cy, *s.* imagination; a thought; an idea; a notion; a peculiar taste or liking for; a whim: *v.* to imagine; to be pleased with; to like.
Fan'cy, *s.* a slang name for sporting characters collectively.
Fan'cy-ball, *s.* a ball in which the company appear in fancy dresses.
Fan'cy-free, *a.* free from love.
Fandan'go, *s.* a Spanish dance.
Fane, *s.* a temple; a weathercock.
Fan'fare, *Fr. s.* a flourish of trumpets; a boast.
Fan'faron, *Fr. s.* a bully, a blusterer.
Fanfarona'de, *Fr. s.* bluster; swaggering.
Fang, *s.* the tusk of an animal of prey; a claw or talon: *v.* to seize; to gripe.
Fang'ed, *p. a.* having fangs.
Fangled, fang'-gld, *a.* vainly fond of novelty.
Fang'less, *a.* toothless; having no fangs.
Fan'ion, -yun, *s.* a small banner or ensign.
Fan'light, -lit, *s.* a window in the form of an open fan, generally over a door.
Fan'ner, *s.* one who or that which fans.
Fantasia, -ta'-zi-a, *s.* a kind of air in which all the freedom of fancy may be allowed.
Fan'tasied, *a.* filled with fancies.
Fantas'tic, Fantas'tical, *a.* fanciful, imaginary; unreal; whimsical; capricious.
Fantas'tically, *ad.* in a fantastic manner.
Fantas'ticalness, *s.* quality of being fantastic.
Fan'tasy. See Fancy.
Fantoccini, fan-to-chē'nē, *It. s. pl.* puppets; marionettes.
Faquir. See Fakir.
Far, *a.* distant, remote; remoter of the two: *ad.* to or at a great distance; to a great extent; very much; by many degrees.
Farce, *v.* to stuff or fill with meat; to stuff with mingled ingredients: *s.* a short dramatic piece, stuffed with ludicrous exaggerations; a ridiculous or laughable matter.
Far'cical, *a.* belonging to a farce; droll; ridiculous.
Far'cy, *s.* the leprosy of horses.
Far'del, *obs. s.* a bundle; a pack.
Fare, *v.* to go, to travel; to happen to any one

well or ill; to feed; to eat: *s.* price of conveyance; food prepared for the table.
Farewell, or **Fā'rewell**, *s.* a wish of welfare at parting; leave; departure: *a.* leave-taking or parting, as a *farewell* visit: *v.* *fare* thou *well*: *ad.* or *int.* adieu.
Far'-famed, *a.* widely celebrated.
Far'-fetched, *a.* brought from places distant; studiously sought; strained; not natural.
Fā'ri'na, *s.* the pollen or fine dust in the anthers of plants; flour; meal.
Farina'ceous, *a.* mealy, tasting like meal.
Farm, *v.* to let out to collectors at a certain rate; to let land to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rent; to cultivate land: *s.* land rented by a farmer.
Farm'er, *s.* one who rents or cultivates land.
Farm'ing, *s.* a renting; cultivation of land; the business of a farmer.
Farm'house, *s.* the residence of a farmer.
Far'mōst, *a.* most distant, most remote.
Farm'yard, *s.* an enclosure surrounded by barns and other farm-buildings.
Fa'ro, *s.* a game of hazard at cards.
Far'-off, *a.* being at a distance.
Farraginous, -raj'-in-us, *a.* formed of different materials; mixed confusedly.
Farra'go, *s.* a hotch-potch; a confused mass of mingled ingredients; a medley.
Fār'rier, *s.* a horse-shoer; a horse-doctor.
Far'riery, *s.* the business of a farrier.
Fār'row, *s.* a litter of pigs: *v.* to pig.
Far'ther, *a.* more distant; further.
Far'thest, *a.* most distant: *ad.* at the greatest distance.
Far'thing, *s.* the fourth part of a penny.
Far'thingale, *s.* a hoop or circles of whalebone to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference; a kind of crinoline.
Fasces, fas'-sēz, *s.* a bundle of rods with an axe, carried before the Roman consuls.
Fascia, fas'-sl-a, *s.* a fillet; a bandage; a range of stonework to divide a building.
Fas'ciated, *a.* bound with fillets.
Fascia'tion, *s.* a bandage, a tying up.
Fas'cicle, *s.* a little bunch of flowers.
Fascio'ular, *a.* united in a bundle.
Fascio'ulus, *s.* a little bundle; a nosegay; a part or regular division of a book.
Fas'ciate, *v.* to bewitch, to enchant; to charm; to captivate.
Fas'cinating, *p. a.* bewitching; enchanting.
Fascina'tion, *s.* act of fascinating; state of being fascinated; unseen, inexplicable influence.
Fascine, fas-sēn', *Fr. s.* a fagot.
Fashion, fash'un, *s.* the make or form of a thing; the prevailing make or mode of dress or ornament; general practice; custom; the way or manner established by precedent; high society: *v.* to form; to mould; to shape; to fit; to adapt.
Fashionable, *a.* being according to the fashion.
Fash'ionableness, *s.* quality of being fashionable.
Fash'ionably, *ad.* in a fashionable manner.
Fash'ioner, *s.* one who fashions or adapts.
Fash'ion-monger, *s.* a fop.
Fast, *a.* swift, quick, moving rapidly; firm, immovable; strong: *ad.* swiftly; quickly; firmly; immovably.

Fast, *v.* to abstain from food voluntarily: *s.* an abstinence from food; religious humiliation.
Fast'-day, *s.* a day for fasting.
Fasten, fas'n, *v.* to make fast or firm.
Fastener, *s.* he or that which fastens.
Fastening, *s.* that which fastens.
Fastidious, fas-tid'-i-us, *a.* disdainful, squeamish, over-nice, difficult to please.
Fastid'iously, *ad.* disdainfully, squeamishly.
Fastid'iousness, *s.* disdain; squeamishness.
Fast'ing, *s.* religious abstinence from food.
Fast'ness, *s.* state of being fast; firmness; a stronghold; quickness; speed.
Fat, *a.* plump, fleshy, gross; rich: *s.* an oily, concrete substance in animals; the best or richest part of anything: *v.* to make fat, to fatten, to grow fat.
Fa'tal, *a.* deadly, mortal, inevitable.
Fa'talism, *s.* the doctrine of fate or inevitable necessity.
Fa'talist, *s.* one who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.
Fā'tality, *s.* predestination; a decree of fate; an inevitable misfortune.
Fa'tally, *ad.* mortally; necessarily.
Fa'ta Morga'na, an extraordinary atmospheric refraction, by which images of houses, castles, and other objects in the surrounding landscapes are fantastically and beautifully represented in the air, over the surface of the sea. They occur chiefly in the Strait of Messina, and are also called the castles of the Fairy Morgana.
Fate, *s.* destiny; death; cause of death.
Fa'ted, *a.* decreed by fate; predestined.
Fates, *s. pl.* in mythology, the three destinies who were supposed to preside over human life.
Fa'ther, *s.* the male parent; one who acts with paternal care; an ancestor; one who has given origin to anything; one of the early ecclesiastical writers: the First Person of the Trinity: *v.* to adopt as one's own. To *father-on*, to ascribe to one as its author.
Fa'therhood, *s.* the state of being a father.
Fa'ther-in-law, *s.* the father of one's husband or wife.
Fa'ther-land, *s.* the land of our ancestors.
Fa'therless, *a.* having no father.
Fa'therliness, *s.* paternal kindness.
Fa'therly, *ad.* paternal, tender, careful.
Fath'om, *s.* a measure of six feet: *v.* to penetrate into; to sound.
Fath'omable, *a.* that may be fathomed.
Fath'omless, *a.* bottomless; that cannot be penetrated or comprehended.
Fātid'ical, *a.* prophetic; foretelling.
Fatigue, fā-tēg', *s.* weariness, lassitude; labour, toil: *v.* to harass or tire with labour; to weary to excess.
Fatigued, -tēgd', *p. a.* tired; weary.
Fat'ling, *s.* a young animal, as a kid or lamb, fattened for slaughter.
Fat'ness, *s.* the quality of being fat; plumpness; richness; fertility.
Fatten, fat'n, *v.* to make fat; to grow fat.
Fat'tiness, *s.* state of being fat; greasiness.
Fat'tish, *a.* somewhat fat.
Fat'ty, *a.* consisting of fat; greasy.
Fatuitous, fa-tu'-i-tus, *a.* fatuous, silly, imbecile.

Fatu'ity, *s.* foolishness; imbecility.
Fat'uous, *a.* foolish; silly; imbecile.
Fat'witted, *a.* dull, stupid.
Faubourg, fo'-boorg, *Fr. s.* a suburb.
Fauces, faw'-sez, *s.* the upper part of the throat.
Fau'cet, *s.* a small pipe for a barrel.
Faugh! an interjection of contempt.
Faul'chion. See **Falchion**.
Fault, fawlt, *s.* a failing; a defect; an imperfection; an offence; a slight crime; a difficulty, or puzzle, as to be at *fault*; in mining, a dislocation or disturbance of strata.
Fault'finder, *s.* a censorer, an objector.
Fault'ily, *ad.* in a faulty manner.
Fault'iness, *s.* state of being faulty.
Fault'less, *a.* free from fault, perfect.
Fault'lessness, *s.* state of being faultless.
Fault'y, *a.* guilty of a fault, wrong, bad.
Faun, *s.* a sylvan deity, a kind of satyr.
Fauna, *L. s.* the animals of a particular country or district—corresponding to *Flora*, which embraces the botany or plants.
Fauteuil, fo-tô-eel', *Fr. s.* an armchair.
Favil'lous, *a.* consisting of ashes.
Fa'vour, *v.* to regard with kindness, to countenance; to assist, to support: *s.* kindness, support, advantage, lenity; a knot of ribbons, worn as a token of favour from a lady.
Fa'vourable, *a.* kind; propitious to success.
Fa'vourableness, *s.* kindness; benignity.
Fa'vourably, *ad.* with favour or kindness.
Fa'voured, *p. a.* treated with favour, such as well-favoured, &c.
Fa'vourer, *s.* one who favours; a well-wisher.
Fa'vourite, *s.* a person or thing favoured or beloved: *a.* beloved; regarded with favour.
Fa'vouritism, *s.* the act of favouring; undue favour shown or practised; partiality.
Fawn, *v.* to cringe or flatter servilely.
Fawn, *s.* a young deer: *v.* to bring forth a fawn.
Fawn'er, *s.* one that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.
Fawn'ing, *p. a.* cringing; meanly flattering: *s.* the act of servilely flattering.
Fawn'ingly, *ad.* in a cringing, servile way.
Fay, *s.* a fairy, an elf.
Fay, *obs. s.* faith.
Fe'alty, *s.* fidelity; homage; loyalty.
Fear, *s.* apprehension of evil or danger; dread; terror; awe; reverence: *v.* to be anxious about; to be afraid of; to dread; to stand in awe of; to reverence.
Fear'ful, *a.* full of fear, timorous; exciting fear, formidable.
Fear'fully, *ad.* timorously; terribly.
Fear'fulness, *s.* timorousness; terror.
Fear'less, *a.* free from fear; intrepid.
Fear'lessly, *ad.* without fear; boldly.
Fear'lessness, *s.* exemption from fear; intrepidity.
Feasibil'ity, fêz-, *s.* practicability.
Feasible, fêz'-i-bl, *a.* practicable, that may be done.
Feas'ibleness, *s.* feasibility.
Feas'ibly, *ad.* in a feasible manner.
Feast, *s.* a festival, a sumptuous entertainment, a banquet; a treat: *v.* to entertain sumptuously; to pamper; to delight.
Feast'er, *s.* one who feasts or gives a feast.

Feast'ing, *s.* the act of feasting; a treat.
Feat, *s.* something done; a deed; an exploit; a difficult trick or performance.
Feather, feth'er, *s.* a plume of a bird; in the plural or collectively, the covering of birds; a plume; an ornament; an empty title; kind or nature (from the saying, "Birds of a feather flock together"): *v.* to dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to adorn.
Feath'er-bed, *s.* a bed stuffed with feathers.
Feath'ered, *p. a.* clothed or covered with feathers; winged with feathers like an arrow; swift.
Feath'er-edge, *s.* the edge of a board made thin on one side.
Feath'erless, *a.* destitute of feathers.
Feath'ery, *a.* clothed or covered with feathers; resembling a feather.
Feat'y, *obs. ad.* neatly, dexterously.
Fea'ture, *s.* any lineament or single part of the face; the prominent part of anything; a characteristic.
Fea'tured, *a.* having features, good or bad.
Fea'tures, *s. pl.* the cast or make of the face.
Fëbrific, *a.* tending to produce fever.
Feb'rifu'ge, -fûj, *s.* a medicine to cure fevers.
Fe'brile, *a.* partaking of a fever; indicating a fever.
Feb'rû'ary, *s.* the shortest month.
Fe'cal, Fæcal, *a.* excremental.
Fe'cit, *L.* he made it.
Fec'ula, *s.* a green matter of plants when burned and mixed with water; starch.
Fec'ulence, Fec'ulency, *s.* muddiness; sediment; dregs, fæces.
Fec'ulent, *a.* dreggy; foul; excrementitious.
Fec'und, or Fe'cund, *a.* fruitful, prolific, rich.
Fecunda'tion, *s.* the act of making fruitful.
Fec'undate, *v.* to make fruitful.
Fecun'dity, *s.* fertility, fruitfulness.
Fed, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Feed**.
Fed'eral, *a.* joined in a confederacy.
Fed'eralism, *s.* the principles of federalists.
Fed'eralist, *s.* a member of a federal union.
Fee, *s.* a reward or recompense for services, especially of professional men; a tenure by which land is held. An estate in fee may be either a fee-simple or a fee-tail; the former is that of which the owner has the entire disposal; the latter must descend in a particular line of inheritance.
Fee, *v.* to give a fee to; to retain by a payment or reward; to bribe.
Fee'ble, *a.* weak, sickly, debilitated.
Fee'ble-minded, *a.* weak of mind; irresolute.
Fee'bleness, *s.* weakness, infirmity.
Fee'bly, *ad.* in a feeble manner; weakly.
Feed, *v.* to supply with food; to take food; to pasture or graze; to furnish anything to be consumed; to nourish or cherish; to keep in hope: *s.* food taken by a beast.
Feed'er, *s.* one who or that which feeds.
Feed'ing, *s.* the act of taking or supplying with food; pasture.
Fee'-farm, *s.* a tenure of land for the services named in the feoffment, usually the full rent. See **Fee**.
Feel, *v.* to perceive by the touch; to be affected by; to touch; to handle; to experience: *s.* the sense of feeling, the touch.
Feel'er, *s.* one that feels; the horns of insects;

something put forth with the view of discovering or ascertaining.
Feeling, *s.* the sense of touch; sensibility; tenderness: *a.* possessing great sensibility.
Feelingly, *ad.* with great sensibility.
Fee-simple, **Fee-tail**. See **Fee**.
Feet, *pl.* of **Foot**.
Feign, *fān*, *v.* to invent; to pretend; to dissemble.
Feigned, *p. a.* pretended; fictitious.
Feignedly, *fān'-ed-lī*, *ad.* with dissimulation; fictitiously.
Feign'er, *s.* one who feigns.
Feign'ing, *s.* a false appearance; a pretence.
Feint, *fānt*, *s.* a pretence; a show of doing what is not intended; a mock attack.
Felicitate, *-lis'*, *v.* to wish happiness to, to congratulate.
Felicitat'ion, *s.* act of felicitating; congratulation.
Felicitous, *-lis'-i-tus*, *a.* happy; prosperous.
Felicitously, *ad.* happily; prosperously.
Felicity, *s.* happiness; prosperity.
Feline, *a.* like or pertaining to a cat.
Fell, *p. t.* of **Fall**.
Fell, *a.* cruel, barbarous, inhuman.
Fell, *v.* to knock down, to cut down.
Fell, *s.* the skin or hide of a beast.
Fell, *s.* a chain of hills; a barren stony hill.
Feller, *s.* one that knocks or hews down.
Fell'monger, *s.* a dealer in hides or skins.
Fell'ness, *s.* cruelty, savageness, fierceness.
Felloe, *fel'-lo*. See **Felly**.
Fellow, *s.* an associate; an equal; one of a pair; a mean person: *v.* to suit or match.
Fellow-feel'ing, *s.* sympathy.
Fellowship, *s.* companionship, society, intercourse; establishment in a college.
Felly, *s.* the outward rim of a wheel: *ad.* in a fell or cruel manner.
Felo-de-sē, *L. s.* a self-murderer.
Felon, *s.* one guilty of felony: *a.* cruel, malignant.
Felonious, *a.* containing a felony; wicked; traitorous.
Feloniously, *ad.* in a felonious manner.
Fel'ony, *s.* a capital offence or crime.
Fel'spar, **Feld'spar**, *s.* a silicious mineral.
Felspath'ic, *a.* consisting of felspar.
Felt, *s.* cloth or stuff of wool made by rolling and pressure with size, and without weaving, used for hats: *v.* to unite or make compact without weaving.
Felt, *s.* a fell, a hide, a skin.
Felt, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Feel**.
Felt'ing, *s.* the process of making felt.
Felucca, *fe-luk'-ka*, *s.* a small open boat with six oars, and a helm that may be shifted to either end.
Fem'ale, *s.* a woman; one of the sex that brings forth young: *a.* belonging to the female kind; effeminate.
Feminal'ity, *s.* female nature.
Fem'inine, *a.* pertaining to women; tender; delicate.
Fem'oral, *a.* belonging to the thigh.
Fen, *s.* a marsh, a moor, low moist ground.
Fen'berry, *s.* a kind of blackberry.
Fence, *s.* a guard; skill in defence; a hedge or enclosure: *v.* to enclose; to hedge in; to fight with the small sword or foil.

Fen'ced, *p. a.* secured by fence; fortified.
Fenceless, *a.* without enclosure; open.
Fen'cer, *s.* one who fences.
Fen'cible, *a.* capable of defence.
Fen'cing, *s.* the art of defence and attack by the small sword; materials for fencing.
Fen'cing-mas'ter, *s.* one who teaches the art of fencing.
Fen'cing-school, *s.* a school in which fencing is taught.
Fend, *v.* to ward off; to keep off.
Fender, *s.* a fence to keep in cinders.
Fenes'tral, *a.* belonging to windows.
Fen'nel, *s.* a plant of strong scent.
Fen'ny, *a.* marshy, boggy.
Feodal, *fu'dal*. See **Feudal**.
Feoff, *fef*, *v.* to invest with the fee of land.
Feoffee, *s.* one invested with the fee of land.
Feoffer, or **Feoffor**, *s.* one who grants a fee of land.
Feoffment, *s.* act of enfeoffing or granting a fee of land. See **Fee**.
Fera'cious, *a.* fertile, fruitful.
Feracity, *-ras'*, *s.* fruitfulness, fertility.
Fer'etory, *s.* a place in a church for a bier.
Fe'rine, *a.* wild, savage, fierce, barbarous.
Fer'ment, *s.* a boiling; intestine motion; excitement; tumult.
Ferment', *v.* to excite intestine motion, as in the change of must to wine; to effervesce.
Fermentabil'ity, *s.* capability of being fermentable.
Fermen'table, *a.* capable of fermentation.
Fermenta'tion, *s.* the act of fermenting; a working of liquors.
Fermen'tative, *a.* causing fermentation.
Ferment'ed, *p. a.* having undergone the process of fermentation.
Fern, *s.* a plant growing on heaths, &c.
Fern'y, *a.* overgrown with fern.
Ferocious, *-ro'shus*, *a.* savage, fierce; ravenous; barbarous.
Fero'ciously, *ad.* in a ferocious manner.
Fero'ciousness, *s.* ferocity.
Ferocity, *-ros'-i-tī*, *s.* savage fierceness; cruelty.
Fer'reous, *a.* made of iron; like iron.
Fer'ret, *s.* a small animal of the weasel kind, used in hunting out rabbits from their burrows; a narrow tape or binding: *v.* to drive out of lurking-places.
Ferriferous, *a.* producing or yielding iron.
Ferru'ginous, *a.* partaking of iron; like iron.
Fer'rule, *fer'-rool* or *fer'-rel*, *s.* an iron ring put round the end of a cane or stick.
Fer'ry, *s.* a boat for passage; the passage over which the boat passes: *v.* to convey or carry over in a boat.
Fer'ry-boat, *s.* a boat for conveying passengers across rivers, creeks, &c.
Fer'ry-man, *s.* one who keeps or is employed at a ferry.
Fer'tile, *a.* fruitful; abundant.
Fert'ileness, *s.* fertility.
Fer'tilise, *v.* to make fertile.
Fer'tiliser, *s.* some agent that fertilises.
Fertil'ity, *s.* fruitfulness, fecundity; abundance.
Fer'ule, **Fer'ula**, *s.* an instrument for punishing young scholars on the hand.
Fer'vency, *s.* ardour; warmth; zeal.
Fer'vent, *a.* ardent; warm; zealous.
Fer'vently, *ad.* with fervour; zealously.

- Fer'vid**, *a.* hot, burning; vehement.
Fer'vidly, *ad.* with glowing warmth.
Fer'vidness, *s.* ardour; warmth; zeal.
Fer'vour, *s.* heat, warmth, zeal.
Fescue, fes'-kū, *s.* a straw or wire used in pointing out the letters to children; a kind of grass.
Fesse, fes, *s.* a band; a term in heraldry.
Fesse-point, *s.* the centre of an escutcheon.
Fest'al, *a.* pertaining to a feast; joyous.
Fes'ter, *v.* to rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.
Fest'ival, *s.* a day of civil or religious joy: *a.* pertaining to feasts; festive.
Fes'tive, *a.* pertaining to feasts; joyous, gay.
Fest'ivity, *s.* festive or social joy; mirth; gayety.
Festoon, *s.* an ornament of flowers in the form of a wreath; folds of drapery hanging down.
Festooned, -toond', *p. a.* furnished with festoons.
Fetch, *v.* to go and bring a thing; to bring; to reach; to obtain as its price: *s.* a stratagem, an artifice, a trick; an apparition of a living person, supposed to portend death.
Fête, fât, *s.* a feast; a festival day: *v.* to feast; to entertain sumptuously.
Fe'tich, fe'-tish, *s.* an African idol or charm.
Fe'tichism, -shizm, or **Fe'ticism**, -sizm, *s.* the worship of idols or any inanimate thing.
Fet'id, *a.* stinking; rancid.
Fet'idness, *s.* the quality of being fetid.
Fet'lock, *s.* a tuft of hair that grows behind a horse's pastern, from the ankle-joint.
Fet'ter, *s.* a chain for the feet: *v.* to shackle, to enchain, to bind.
Fet'terless, *a.* without fetters; free from restraint.
Fe'tus, Fœtus, *s.* any animal in embryo.
Feud, fūd, *s.* a deadly quarrel between families or clans; a quarrel; a contention.
Feud, fūd, *s.* a fief, a fee; a right to land on condition of military service.
Feu'dal, *a.* pertaining to fiefs or fees; relating to feudalism.
Feud'alism, *s.* the feudal system.
Feud'al'ity, *s.* the state or quality of being feudal.
Feu'dary, Feu'datory, *a.* holding a feud: *s.* the tenant of a feud or fief. See **Fee**.
Feu de joie, foo-de-zhwa, *Fr. s.* a bonfire; a firing of guns on any joyful occasion.
Feuilleton, foo-ē-tōng', *Fr. s.* the bottom part of a French newspaper, generally devoted to light literature.
Fe'ver, *s.* a disease characterised by quick pulse, increased heat, and great thirst: *v.* to put into a fever.
Fe'verfew, *s.* a plant of febrifuge qualities.
Fe'verish, *a.* affected with slight fever; tending to fever; hot, burning.
Fe'verishness, *s.* a slight disorder of the feverish kind; mental restlessness.
Fe'verous, *a.* attacked with fever; feverish.
Few, fū, *a.* a small number, not many.
Few'ness, *s.* paucity; smallness of number.
Fi'ars, *s.* the average price of grain.
Fi'at, *L. let it be done, s.* an order or decree.
Fib, *s.* a falsehood: *v.* to tell lies.
Fib'ber, *s.* a teller of lies.
Fibre, -ber, *s.* a small thread or string.
Fi'bril, *s.* a very small fibre or thread.
- Fi'brine**, Fi'brin, *s.* a white fibrous substance obtained from coagulated blood.
Fi'brous, *a.* composed of fibres.
Fib'ula, *s.* the outer and smaller bone of the leg; a clasp or buckle.
Fic'kle, *a.* changeable, inconstant, unsteady.
Fic'kleness, *s.* inconstancy, unsteadiness.
Fico, fē'-ko, *s.* a snap of the fingers in contempt, signifying "A fig for you!"
Fic'tile, *a.* moulded into form by art; wrought by a potter.
Fic'tion, *s.* a story invented; a falsehood.
Fictitious, -tish'us, *a.* feigned; counterfeit; false; not true; not real; imaginary.
Fictitiously, *ad.* in a fictitious manner.
Fictitiousness, *s.* feigned representation.
Fid'al'go, *s.* in Portugal, a gentleman of high descent, a nobleman. See **Hidalgo**.
Fid'dle, *s.* a stringed musical instrument; a violin: *v.* to play upon the fiddle.
Fid'dle-fad'dle, *s.* a trifle: *a.* trifling.
Fid'dler, *s.* one who plays on the fiddle.
Fid'dlestick, *s.* the bow of a fiddle.
Fid'dle-string, *s.* the string of a fiddle.
Fid'dling, *s.* the act of playing on a fiddle.
Fidel'ity, *s.* faithfulness; loyalty; honesty; integrity.
Fidg'et, *s.* restlessness: *v.* to be restless.
Fidg'etiness, *s.* the being fidgety.
Fidg'ety, *a.* restless, impatient.
Fidu'cial, -shī-al, *a.* confident, undoubting.
Fidu'cially, *a.* with confidence.
Fidu'ciary, -shī-ā-rī, *s.* one who holds in trust: *a.* confident, steady, undoubting.
Fie, fi, *int.* expressing blame or disgust.
Fief, fēf, *s.* a manor; possession held by tenure of a superior. See **Fee** and **Feud**.
Field, fēld, *s.* a piece of land enclosed for tillage or pasture; the place of battle; a wide extent; a space; the surface of a shield.
Field'-book, *s.* a book used by surveyors.
Field'fare, *s.* a bird; a kind of thrush.
Field'-mar'shal, *s.* a commander-in-chief; a military officer of the highest rank.
Field'-mouse, *s.* a mouse that lives or burrows in the fields.
Field'-officer, *s.* a military officer above the rank of a captain.
Field'-piece, *s.* a small cannon for armies.
Field'-preach'er, *s.* an itinerant preacher who harangues in the open air.
Field'-sports, *s. pl.* diversions of the field, such as hunting and shooting.
Fiend, fēnd, *s.* an infernal being; an implacable enemy.
Fiend'ish, *a.* devilish; malicious.
Fiend'ishness, *s.* the quality of a fiend.
Fiend'like, *a.* like a fiend; diabolical.
Fierce, fērs, *a.* ferocious, savage, violent.
Fiercely, *ad.* in a fierce manner; furiously.
Fierceness, *s.* quality of being fierce; ferocity; savageness; rage.
Fi'eri Fa'cias, *L.* a writ to levy debt.
Fieriness, fir'-i-nes, *s.* quality of being fiery; heat; hotness of temper.
Fiery, *a.* consisting of fire; hot; passionate.
Fife, *s.* a small pipe or flute.
Fi'fer, *s.* one who plays on a fife.
Fifteen, *a.* five and ten added.
Fifteenth, *a.* the ordinal of fifteen.
Fifth, *a.* the ordinal of five.

Fifthly, *ad.* in the fifth place.
Fiftieth, *a.* the ordinal of fifty.
Fifty, *a.* five multiplied by ten.
Fig, *s.* the fruit of the fig-tree.
Fig-eater, *s.* the name of a bird.
Fight, fit, *v.* to contend in battle, to combat: *s.* a battle; a combat; an engagement.
Fight'er, *s.* one who fights; a warrior.
Fight'ing, *p. a.* quarrelling; fit or prepared for war: *s.* combat; contention.
Fig'ment, *s.* a fiction, an invention.
Fig'-shell, *s.* a shell shaped like a fig.
Fig'-tree, *s.* a tree that bears figs.
Figurability, *s.* capacity of fixed form.
Fig'urable, *a.* capable of figure or shape.
Fig'urant, *mas.*, **Fig'urante**, *fem.*, -rant, *Fr. s.* an opera dancer, one who dances in groups or *figures*; not singly.
Fig'urate, *a.* of a certain determinate form; ornamental or figurative.
Figura'tion, *s.* the act of giving figure or determinate form; a term in music.
Fig'urative, *a.* typical; metaphorical.
Fig'uratively, *ad.* by a figure; not literally.
Fig'ure, *s.* the form or shape of anything expressed by its outline; form, shape; semblance, appearance; a representation of anything; a statue or image; a person in a painting; a character or digit denoting a number; an emblem; a type; a metaphor; a diagram; an arrangement or disposition; distinction; eminence.
Fig'ure, *v.* to form into any shape; to show by a resemblance; to symbolise; to imagine; to adorn by figures; to be distinguished.
Fig'ured, -urd, *p. a.* formed into shape; adorned with figures.
Fig'ure-head, *s.* an ornamental figure at the head or prow of a ship.
Fila'ceous, -shus, *a.* consisting of threads.
Fil'ament, *s.* a slender thread; a fibre.
Filamen'tous, *a.* like slender threads.
Fil'bert, *s.* a fine hazel-nut.
Filch, *v.* to steal, to pilfer.
Filch'er, *s.* a petty thief, a pilferer.
File, *s.* a thread or wire on which papers are strung; papers strung or placed in a series; a line of soldiers ranged one behind another: *v.* to string upon a file; to march in file.
File, *s.* a steel instrument for rasping or smoothing iron, &c.: *v.* to rasp or smooth with a file; to polish.
Filial, fil'-yal, *a.* pertaining to or befitting a child.
Fil'iate, *v.* to affiliate.
Filia'tion, *s.* the relation of a child to a parent; affiliation or adoption; the fixing or establishing the paternity of an illegitimate child.
Fil'iform, *a.* of the form of threads.
Fil'igrane, original form of Filigree.
Fil'igree, **Filigree-work**, *s.* work curiously wrought in the manner of little threads or grains, usually in gold or silver.
Filigreed, *a.* ornamented with filigree.
Fi'ling, *s.* the act of smoothing with a file; the putting papers on a file.
Fil'ings, *s. pl.* particles rubbed off by filing.
Fill, *v.* to make full, to satisfy, to glut.
Fill, *s.* fulness; as much as will satisfy.
Fil'let, *s.* a little band as for the head; a narrow moulding or ornament; something bound up with a band, as a fillet of veal.

Fillibeg, Phil'ibeg, *s.* the plaid or kilt worn by Highlanders; the pouch worn in front of the kilt.
Fillibuster, *s.* in America, a piratical adventurer.
Fil'lip, *s.* a jerk of the finger from the thumb: *v.* to strike with the nail of the finger forced from the thumb by a sudden motion.
Fil'ly, *s.* a young mare; a female colt.
Film, *s.* a thin pellicle or skin: *v.* to cover with a thin pellicle or membrane.
Film'iness, *s.* the state of being filmy.
Film'y, *a.* composed of thin membranes.
Filose, fi'-lôs, *a.* like or resembling threads.
Fil'ter, *v.* to strain, to percolate: *s.* a twist of thread to draw off liquor; a strainer.
Filth, *s.* foul or dirty matter; nastiness; corruption; pollution.
Filth'ily, *ad.* nastily, foully, grossly.
Filth'iness, *s.* dirtiness; impurity.
Filth'y, *a.* dirty, nasty; gross, obscene.
Fil'trate, *v.* to strain, to filter.
Filtra'tion, *s.* act or process of filtering.
Fim'briate, *v.* to fringe: *a.* fringed.
Fin, *s.* the wing of a fish by means of which it swims.
Fi'nable, *a.* that may be fined.
Fi'nal, *a.* ultimate, conclusive. A *final* cause is the object ultimately aimed at.
Finale, fin-a'-lâ, *s.* the close, the end; the closing performance of an opera or concert.
Final'ity, *s.* the state of being final.
Fi'nally, *ad.* ultimately, lastly.
Finan'ce, *s.* revenue, income, profit.
Finan'ces, *s. pl.* public funds; resources.
Finan'cial, -shal, *a.* respecting finance.
Financier, fin-an'-sēr, *s.* an officer who superintends the state finances or public revenue.
Finch, finsh, *s.* a small bird, of which kind are the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch.
Find, *v.* to discover; to detect; to meet with or light upon; to determine by a verdict. To *find fault with* is to censure. To *find in* is to supply with.
Find'er, *s.* one that finds.
Find'ing, *s.* a discovery; the verdict of a jury.
Fine, *a.* not coarse; thin; slender; clear; elegant; beautiful: *s.* a payment of money levied as a punishment; money paid for any privilege: *v.* to impose a fine.
Fine Arts. See **Art**.
Fi'ne-draw, *v.* to sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.
Fine-drawing, *s.* the dexterous drawing together or sewing up of rents.
Fi'neless, *obs. a.* boundless.
Fi'nely, *ad.* in a fine manner; elegantly; very well; but often used ironically.
Fi'neness, *s.* elegance; purity; delicacy.
Fi'ner, *s.* one who purifies metals.
Fi'ner, *s.* show, gayety in attire, splendour; a furnace for refining or purifying metals.
Fi'ne-spoken, *a.* using fine phrases.
Fi'ne-spun, *a.* ingeniously contrived.
Finesse, fi'-nes', *Fr. s.* an artifice, a stratagem: *v.* to use artifice. See **Fine**.
Finessing, *s.* the practice of using finesse.
Fin'-footed, *a.* having feet with membranes between the toes; web-footed.
Finger, fing'-ger, *s.* a part of the hand: *v.* to touch lightly; to pilfer.

Finger-board, *s.* the board at the neck of a fiddle, where the fingers act on the strings.
Fingered, *a.* having fingers.
Fingering, *s.* the act of touching lightly; the manner of touching or playing upon a musical instrument.
Fin'ial, *s.* in Gothic architecture, the top or *finishing* of a pinnacle or gable.
Fin'ical, *a.* nice, foppish, affected.
Fin'ically, *ad.* foppishly, too nicely.
Fin'icalness, *s.* affected nicety; foppery.
Fin'ing-pot, *s.* a pot for refining metals.
Fin'is, *L. s.* the end, the conclusion.
Fin'ish, *v.* to end, to perfect, to complete: *s.* the last touch, the last polish.
Fin'ished, *p. a.* completed; complete, perfect.
Fin'isher, *s.* one who completes or perfects.
Fin'ishing, *s.* completion; the last touch.
Fin'ite, *a.* limited, bounded, terminated; created; opposed to infinite.
Fin'iteless, *a.* unbounded; unlimited.
Fin'itely, *ad.* within certain limits.
Fin'iteness, *s.* limitation, confinement within boundaries.
Fin'less, *a.* destitute of fins.
Fin'like, *a.* resembling a fin.
Finned, *find*, *a.* having fins; finlike.
Fin'nikin, *s.* a pigeon with a mane-like crest.
Fin'ny, *a.* furnished with fins.
Fiord, *fyörd*, pronounced in one syllable, *s.* a rock-bound strait or inlet from the sea; a frith.
Fi'rin, *s.* a kind of creeping bent-grass.
Fi'orite, *s.* a silicious incrustation often found near hot springs and volcanoes.
Fir, *fer*, *s.* a tree of which there are several kinds, valuable for timber, pitch, tar, &c.
Fi're, *s.* the igneous element; flame, light, lustre; ardour, spirit: *v.* to set on fire; to discharge firearms; to cauterise.
Fi'rearms, *s.* guns, muskets, &c.
Fi're-ball, *s.* a ball filled with combustibles.
Fi're-blast, *s.* a disease in hops.
Fi'rebrand, *s.* a piece of wood kindled; an incendiary; one who inflames the passions of others.
Fi're-brigade, *s.* a company of men trained to extinguish fires.
Fi're-brush, *s.* a hearth-brush.
Fi're-bucket, *s.* a bucket used by firemen.
Fi're-damp, *s.* the explosive carbureted hydrogen gas of coal mines.
Fi're-eater, *s.* one who pretends to eat fire; a bully; a duellist.
Fi're-engine, *s.* a machine for throwing a stream of water on a fire.
Fi're-escape, *s.* a machine for escaping from windows when houses are on fire.
Fi're-fly, *s.* a species of fly which emits at night a vivid light from under its wings.
Fi're-hook, *s.* a large hook used for pulling down buildings when they are on fire.
Fi're-irons, *s. pl.* the poker, tongs, and fire-shovel.
Fi'relook, *s.* a soldier's gun, a musket.
Fi'reman, *s.* one who is employed to extinguish burning houses.
Fi're-new, *a.* new from the forge; brand-new.
Fi're-office, *s.* an office for insuring against fire.
Fi'replace, *s.* a place for a fire, a hearth or pit.

Fi're-plug, *s.* a stopple in a pipe which supplies water in case of fire.
Fi're-proof, *a.* proof against fires.
Fi're-screen, *s.* a screen to protect from the heat of the fire.
Fi're-ship, *s.* a ship filled with combustibles to fire the vessels of the enemy.
Fi're-shovel, *s.* the iron shovel with which coals are thrown up.
Fi'reside, *s.* the hearth; the chimney; domestic life: *a.* being near the hearth; domestic.
Fi're-stone, *s.* a metallic fossil; the pyrite.
Fi'rewood, *s.* wood to burn; fuel.
Fi'reworks, *s. pl.* preparation of powder and other combustibles to be fired for amusement; pyrotechnic exhibitions.
Fi'ring, *s.* the act of setting fire to; a discharge of guns; fuel; in farriery, the act or process of cauterising.
Firkin, *fer'*, *s.* a small barrel; a small vessel.
Firm, *ferm*, *a.* fixed, compact, solid, strong.
Firm, *s.* the names under which the business of any trading house is carried on.
Firmament, *fer'*, *s.* the sky, the heavens.
Firmamen'tal, *a.* celestial, belonging to the firmament; ethereal.
Firman, *fer'-man*, *s.* a written declaration from an Asiatic ruler granting certain privileges; a passport; a licence.
Firm'ly, *ad.* steadily, with firmness.
Firm'ness, *s.* steadiness, stability.
First, *ferst*, *a.* the ordinal of *one*; the earliest in time; the foremost in place; chief; primary; original: *ad.* before anything else; at first.
First-begot'ten, *a.* first produced; eldest.
First-born, *a.* eldest: *s.* the eldest child.
First-fruits, *s.* the first produce of anything; the earliest effects.
First'ling, *s.* the first produce or offspring.
First'-rate, *a.* pre-eminent, superior.
Fisc, *s.* a state or public treasury.
Fis'cal, *a.* pertaining to the public revenue: *s.* the exchequer; the revenue.
Fish, *s.* an animal that inhabits the waters; the flesh or substance of fish used for food: *v.* to catch fish; to seek or try to elicit by artifice.
Fish'er, **Fish'erman**, *s.* one whose employment is to catch fish.
Fish'ery, *s.* business or employment of catching fish; the place where fishing is practised.
Fish'-hook, *s.* a hook to catch fish with.
Fish'ing, *p. a.* catching fish; used or employed in catching fish: *s.* the art or practice of catching fish.
Fish'-kettle, *s.* a vessel for boiling fish in.
Fish'like, *a.* resembling fish.
Fish'-market, *s.* a place for the sale of fish.
Fish'monger, *s.* one who deals in fish.
Fish'-pond, *s.* a small pool for fish.
Fish'-room, *s.* a room in a ship between the after-hold and the spirit-room.
Fish'-spear, *s.* a spear for stabbing fish.
Fish'wife, **Fish'woman**, *s.* a woman that cries or sells fish.
Fish'y, *a.* consisting of or like fish.
Fissile, *fis'-sile*, *a.* that can be cleft or divided.
Fissil'ity, *s.* the quality of being fissile.
Fissip'arous, *a.* applied to animals which pro-

fäte, fät, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fin; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thin, then.

pagate by a spontaneous division of their bodies into two or more parts.

Fissure, *fish'ūr*, *s.* a cleft; a narrow chasm or opening where a breach has been made.

Fist, *s.* the hand clenched or closed: *v.* to strike with the hand clenched.

Fist'icuffs, *s.* a battle with the fists.

Fis'tūla, *s.* a reed; a pipe; a long sinuous pipe-like ulcer.

Fis'tūlar, *a.* hollow like a pipe; relating to a fistula.

Fis'tūlous, **Fis'tulose**, *-ōs*, *a.* like or of the nature of a fistula.

Fit, *s.* a sudden and violent attack of a distemper, a convulsion, a paroxysm; a temporary affection; an interval; one of the parts or divisions of a song or poem.

Fit, *a.* suitable; proper; meet; becoming; right: *v.* to suit; to adapt; to qualify. To *fit out*, to equip. To *fit up*, to furnish.

Fitch, *s.* a vetch; a chick-pea.

Fitch'et, **Fitch'ew**, *s.* a polecat.

Fit'ful, *a.* varied by sudden impulses.

Fit'ly, *ad.* aptly, properly, suitably.

Fit'ness, *s.* adaptation; suitability; propriety.

Fit'ter, *s.* one who makes fit.

Fit'ting, *p. a.* suiting; suitable; proper.

Fit'tingly, *ad.* suitably; properly.

Fitz, *s.* a son (originally used in the composition of surnames for illegitimate children), as *Fitzroy*, son of the king.

Five, *a.* four and one; the half of ten.

Five-barred, *-bard*, *a.* having five bars.

Fivefold, *a.* five times as much.

Fives, *s.* a game with a ball.

Fix, *v.* to fasten or make fast; to make firm or stable; to adjust; to settle; to establish; to withhold from motion; to deprive of volatility; to lose fluidity; to become firm.

Fix'able, *a.* that may be fixed.

Fixa'tion, *s.* the act of fixing; stability.

Fixed, *fixt*, *p. a.* made fast; settled; firm; stable; not volatile.

Fix'edly, *ad.* firmly; steadfastly.

Fix'edness, *s.* state of being fixed or firm; steadfastness.

Fix'ity, *s.* coherence of parts; fixedness.

Fix'ture, *s.* something fixed or made fast; anything fixed or attached to a house not to be removed.

Fix'ture, *obs. s.* position; firmness.

Fiz, **Fiz'le**, *v.* to make a hissing sound.

Flab'biness, *s.* softness; limberness.

Flab'by, *a.* soft, not firm, limber.

Flaccid, *flak'sid*, *a.* limber, not stiff, not tense.

Flaccid'ity, *s.* laxity, limberness.

Flac'oidness, *s.* state of being flaccid.

Flag, *s.* a broad, flat stone; a water plant with a bladed leaf; a military or naval ensign: *v.* to hang loose; to droop; to grow spiritless or dejected.

Flagellant, *flaj'-*, *s.* one who whips.

Flagellate, *flaj'-*, *v.* to whip or scourge.

Flagella'tion, *s.* a scourging or flogging.

Flageolet, *flaj'-ō-let*, *s.* a small flute or pipe.

Flaggy, *fläg'-i*, *a.* weak, limber, not tense; insipid; abounding in flags.

Flagitious, *-jish'us*, *a.* extremely wicked; atrocious.

Flagitiously, *ad.* in a flagitious manner.

Flagitiousness, *s.* extreme wickedness; atrocity.

Flag'-officer, *s.* the commander of a squadron or part of a fleet of ships.

Flag'on, *s.* a large drinking vessel.

Fla'grancy, *s.* burning heat; a glaring offence; enormity.

Fla'grant, *a.* burning; glaring, notorious.

Fla'grantly, *ad.* in a flagrant manner.

Flag'-ship, *s.* the admiral's ship.

Flag'staff, *s.* the staff on which a flag is fixed.

Flag'stone, *s.* a flat stone for pavement.

Flail, *s.* an instrument for threshing.

Flake, *s.* anything that appears loosely put together, like a flock of wool; a scale; a stratum, a layer, a lamina.

Flake, *v.* to form in flakes or bodies loosely connected; to break into a lamina.

Fla'ky, *a.* lying in layers or strata.

Flam, *s.* a whim, a freak; an illusory pretext; a falsehood.

Flambeau, *flam'-bō*, *s.* a lighted torch.

Flame, *s.* light emitted from fire; fire; heat; rage; the passion of love; a beloved one; brightness of fancy: *v.* to shine as fire, to blaze.

Flā'meless, *a.* destitute of flame.

Fla'men, *s.* a priest of ancient Rome.

Fla'ming, *p. a.* emitting a flame; blazing; flagrant; violent.

Fla'mingly, *ad.* radiantly; with great show.

Flāmin'go, *s.* a bird of a flame colour.

Flammiferous, *a.* producing flame.

Fla'my, *a.* blazing; burning as a flame.

Flange, *flanj*, *s.* a raised or projecting edge or rib on the rim of a wheel.

Flank, *s.* the side of an animal; the side of anything: *v.* to attack the side of an army or fleet; to secure or guard on the side; to border.

Flank'er, *s.* that which flanks; a fortification commanding the side of an assailing body: *v.* to defend by flankers.

Flan'nel, *s.* a soft, nappy, woollen cloth.

Flap, *s.* anything that hangs broad and loose; the motion or blow of anything broad and loose; the loose part of a coat or other garment: *v.* to beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to ply the wings with a flapping noise.

Flap'-drag'on, *s.* a game in which sweetmeats are snatched out of burning brandy.

Flap'-eared, *a.* having broad and loose ears.

Flap'-jack, *s.* a sort of pancake.

Flap'per, *s.* one who flaps; a fan or flap.

Flare, *v.* to give a glaring, unsteady light.

Flare-up, *s.* a sudden burst of anger.

Fla'ring, *a.* fluttering, glittering, showy.

Flash, *s.* a sudden blaze; a sudden burst of wit or merriment: *v.* to burst out into a sudden flame; to rise in flashes: *a.* merely for show; not genuine, as *flash* notes; low, vulgar.

Flash'ily, *ad.* in a flashy manner; with empty show.

Flash'iness, *s.* state or quality of being flashy.

Flash'y, *a.* dazzling for a moment; showy; gaudy; empty; insipid; vapid.

Flask, *s.* a kind of bottle; a powder-horn.

Flask'et, *s.* a large basket; a kind of tray.

Flat, *s.* a level; a plain; a shallow; a mark of depression in music; a broad boat: *a.* smooth, level; depressed; spiritless; insipid; vapid; downright; peremptory, as a *flat* refusal.

Flat-fish, *s.* a broad, flat fish.
Flatly, *ad.* in a flat manner; dully; peremptorily.
Flatness, *s.* the state or quality of being flat; evenness; dulness.
Flatten, *flat'n*, *v.* to make flat; to depress.
Flatter, *v.* to praise falsely; to raise false hopes; to soothe, to delight.
Flatterer, *s.* a wheedler, a fawner.
Flattering, *p. a.* bestowing flattery; obsequious.
Flatteringly, *ad.* in a flattering manner.
Flattery, *s.* false praise, adulation.
Flatfish, *a.* somewhat flat; dull.
Flatulence, **Flatulency**, *s.* windiness in the stomach.
Flatulent, *a.* affected with air generated in the stomach; windy; empty; vain.
Flatus, *L. s.* a puff of wind, a breath.
Flatwise, *ad.* with the flat part down.
Flaunt, *flant*, *v.* to throw or spread out ostentatiously, as dress; to give one's self airs: *s.* anything loose and airy.
Flaunting, *p. a.* making a display of finery.
Flavour, **Flavor**, *s.* a peculiar taste or smell; taste; relish; odour; scent. *v.* to give a pleasant taste or smell to.
Flavourless, *a.* destitute of flavour; tasteless.
Flavourous, *a.* having a pleasant flavour.
Flaw, *s.* a crack, a defect: *v.* to damage.
Flawless, *a.* free from cracks or defects.
Flaw'y, *a.* full of flaws; defective.
Flax, *s.* a fibrous plant; the fibres of plants prepared for spinning.
Flax-dresser, *s.* one who prepares flax for the spinner.
Flaxen, *a.* made of flax; of the colour of flax; fair.
Flax'y, *a.* flaxen.
Flay, *v.* to strip off the skin.
Flayer, *s.* one who strips off the skin.
Flea, *s.* an insect.
Flea-bite, *s.* the bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite.
Flea-bitten, *a.* bitten by fleas; mean.
Fleam, *s.* a lance for bleeding cattle.
Fleck, **Fleck'er**, *v.* to streak; to dapple.
Fled, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Flee**.
Fledge, *v.* to furnish with feathers or wings.
Fledged, *flejd*, *p. a.* furnished with feathers.
Fledg'ling, *s.* a young bird newly fledged.
Flee, *v.* to run with rapidity from danger, or for shelter.
Fleece, *s.* the wool from one sheep.
Fleece, *v.* to strip or plunder a person.
Fleeced, *p. a.* having a fleece; plundered.
Flee'cer, *s.* one who strips or plunders.
Flee'cy, *a.* woolly, covered with wool.
Fleer, *v.* to mock, to jest with contempt.
Fleer, *s.* a derisive look; mockery.
Fleer'er, *s.* a derider, a mocker.
Fleet, *a.* swift of pace, nimble, quick in motion: *v.* to fly or pass swiftly; to be in a transient state: *s.* a company of ships, a navy.
Fleet'ing, *p. a.* passing away rapidly; transitory.
Fleetly, *ad.* with fleetness; swiftly.
Fleetness, *s.* swiftness of motion; speed; celerity.
Flesh, *s.* the muscular part of the body; human nature; carnal appetite: *v.* to initiate or give a taste of; to glut or satiate.

Flesh-brush, *s.* a brush to excite action of the skin by rubbing.
Flesh-colour, *s.* the colour of the flesh.
Flesh-fly, *s.* a fly that feeds upon flesh.
Flesh-hook, *s.* a hook to draw up flesh from a pot.
Flesh'iness, *s.* fulness of flesh, plumpness.
Flesh'less, *a.* without flesh; meagre.
Flesh'liness, *s.* carnal desires or lusts.
Flesh'ly, *a.* carnal, not spiritual.
Flesh-meat, *s.* the flesh of animals prepared for food.
Flesh'monger, *s.* one who deals in flesh.
Flesh'pot, *s.* a pot for cooking flesh-meat.
Flesh'y, *a.* full of flesh, plump.
Fletch, *v.* to feather an arrow.
Fletch'er, *s.* a maker of bows and arrows.
Fleur-de-lis, **floor-de-lê**, *s.* flower of the lily; in heraldry, an emblem of royalty; the royal insignia of France.
Flew, *p. t.* of **Fly**.
Flexibility, *s.* the quality of being flexible; pliancy; easiness to be persuaded.
Flex'ible, *a.* that may be bent; easily bent; pliant; easily turned or managed.
Flex'ibleness, *s.* flexibility.
Flex'ile, *a.* flexible.
Flexion, **flek'-shun**, *s.* the act of bending; a turn or bend.
Flex'or, *s.* a bending or contracting muscle.
Flex'uous, **Flex'uôse**, *a.* bending; winding.
Flex'ure, *s.* a bending; the part bent; a joint.
Flick'er, *v.* to move, as the wings, without flying; to flutter; to fluctuate, as flame.
Flick'ering, *p. a.* having a fluttering, unsteady motion: *s.* a fluttering, unsteady motion.
Flick'ermouse, *s.* a bat.
Fli'er, *s.* one that flies; a runaway; the fly of a machine.
Flight, **flit**, *s.* the act of flying; a fleeing or running away from danger; a flock of birds flying in company; a volley, as of arrows; a mounting or soaring; an extravagance of fancy; the stairs from one landing-place to another.
Flight'iness, *s.* state or quality of being flighty.
Flight'y, *a.* wild; extravagant in fancy; giddy.
Flim'flam, *s.* a freak, a whim, a trick.
Flim'siness, *s.* state of being flimsy.
Flimsy, **flim'-zi**, *a.* weak; feeble; slight; superficial; shallow; without force; mean.
Flinch, **flinsh**, *v.* to shrink or withdraw from.
Flinch'er, *s.* he who shrinks or fails.
Fling, *v.* to cast from the hand, to throw, to dart; to scatter; to flounce: *s.* a throw; a gibe; a sneer.
Flint, *s.* a hard silicious stone; a stone for striking fire; anything very hard.
Flint-heart'ed, *a.* hard-hearted, cruel.
Flint'y, *a.* made of flint; inexorable, cruel.
Flip, *s.* a drink made of beer, spirits, &c.
Flip'pancy, *s.* volubility of speech; loquacity; pertness.
Flip'pant, *a.* pert, talkative, loquacious.
Flip'pantly, *ad.* in a flippancy manner.
Flip'pantness, *s.* flippancy; pertness.
Flirt, **flert**, *v.* to throw with a jerk; to move suddenly, as a fan; to be unsteady or fluttering; to jeer or mock; to coquet: *s.* a sudden jerk; a jeer; a coquette.
Flirta'tion, *s.* the act of flirting; coquetry.

Flirt'ing, *p. a.* acting the part of or resembling a flirt: *s.* a flirtation.
Flit, *v.* to fly away, to flutter; to remove.
Flitch, *s.* a side of pork salted and cured.
Flit'ting, *p. a.* flying away; changing or variable: *s.* a changing of one's abode.
Float, *flôt*, *v.* to swim or cause to swim on the surface of the water; to move lightly and easily as on the surface of a fluid; to flood or cover with water; to convey by floating: *s.* something that floats; a raft; the cork or quill of an angler's line.
Float'age, *s.* anything that floats.
Floating, *p. a.* swimming on the surface; buoyant: *s.* act of being conveyed by the stream.
Float'stone, *s.* a porous variety of flint.
Float'y, *a.* buoyant.
Floccose, *flok'-kôs*, *a.* woolly; of woolly appearance.
Floc'culence, *s.* adhesion in small locks.
Floc'culent, *a.* adhering in locks.
Flock, *s.* a collection of small animals, as sheep and birds; a crowd; a lock, as of wool: *v.* to assemble in crowds.
Flock'bed, *s.* a bed filled with locks of wool.
Flock'y, *a.* having flocks or locks.
Floe, *flô*, *s.* a large sheet of floating ice.
Flog, *v.* to lash or scourge, to chastise.
Flog'ging, *s.* a whipping for punishment.
Flood, *flud*, *s.* the Deluge; an inundation; influx of the tide; a great quantity: *v.* to overflow, to inundate, to deluge.
Flood'gate, *s.* a gate to confine or let out water.
Flood'mark, *s.* high-water mark.
Flook. See **Fluke**.
Floor, *flôr*, *s.* that part of a room on which we walk; a platform; a level suite of rooms: *v.* to cover with a floor.
Floor'ing, *p. a.* used for making floors: *s.* act of making a floor; materials for a floor; a floor or platform.
Flô'ra, *s.* the goddess of flowers; the whole of the native plants of a district or country; a catalogue or account of flowers or plants.
Flô'ral, *a.* relating to Flora or to flowers.
Flores'cence, *s.* a flowering; the season when plants are in flower.
Flô'ret, *s.* a small imperfect flower.
Flôr'iculture, *s.* the culture of flowers.
Flor'id, *a.* covered with flowers; flushed with red; highly embellished.
Flor'idly, *ad.* in a florid manner.
Flor'idness, **Florid'ity**, *s.* freshness of colour; showy embellishment.
Flôr'iferous, *a.* producing flowers.
Flor'iform, *a.* in the form of a flower.
Flor'in, *s.* a coin first made at *Florence*; a British two-shilling piece.
Flô'rist, *s.* one who cultivates flowers.
Flos'cular, **Flos'cûlous**, *a.* composed of florets or little flowers.
Floscule, *flos'-kûl*, *s.* a floret which is part of an aggregate flower.
Floss, *s.* a downy substance on some plants.
Floss'-silk, *s.* silk in a flossy state.
Floss'y, *a.* downy; covered with a silky nap.
Flô'ta, *s.* a fleet of Spanish ships.
Flô'tage. See **Floatage**.
Flô'ta'tion, *s.* the act of floating.

Flôt'il'la, *s.* a fleet of small vessels.
Flot'sam, **Float'sam**, *s.* goods found *floating* when a ship is sunk. See **Jetsam**.
Flounce, *s.* a loose full trimming sewed to a woman's apparel; a dash in the water: *v.* to deck with flowers; to move away with a throwing motion of the body and limbs, and with anger.
Floun'der, *v.* to struggle as a horse in the mire; to proceed with difficulty.
Floun'der, *s.* a small flat fish.
Flour, *s.* the fine part of ground wheat.
Flour, *v.* to sprinkle with flour.
Flourish, *flur'-ish*, *v.* to thrive as a healthy plant; to be prosperous; to brandish; to brag or boast; to embellish: *s.* display; ostentatious embellishment; a short musical overture.
Flour'ishing, *p. a.* thriving; prosperous.
Flour'ishingly, *ad.* with flourishes; prosperously.
Flout, *v.* to sneer at: *s.* mockery; show of contempt.
Flouter, *s.* one who mocks or jeers.
Flout'ingly, *ad.* with jeers; insultingly.
Flow, *flô*, *v.* to run as water; to rise as the tide; to overflow: *s.* the rise of water opposed to the ebb; a sudden abundance.
Flower, *flow'-er*, *s.* the blossom of a plant; the best, finest, or most valuable part of anything, as the prime of life: *v.* to be in flower, to blossom; to be in prime.
Flower-de-luce. See **Fleur-de-lis**.
Flow'eret, *s.* a small flower.
Flower'iness, *s.* an abounding with flowers; florid language.
Flower'ing, *s.* act of blossoming; bloom: *p. a.* producing flowers; blossoming.
Flower'less, *a.* having no flowers.
Flow'ery, *a.* full of flowers; adorned with flowers, real or fictitious; ornamented; florid.
Flow'ing, *flô'-ing*, *p. a.* moving as water; moving on smoothly; fluent; copious: *s.* the flow or rising of water.
Flow'ingly, *ad.* fluently; copiously.
Flow'ingness, *s.* fluency of diction.
Flown, *flôn*, *p. p.* of **Fly**.
Flu'ate, *s.* a salt formed from fluoric acid and a base.
Fluc'tuâte, *v.* to waver or move like a wave; to be wavering or unsteady; to be irresolute; to vacillate.
Fluc'tuating, *p. a.* wavering; changing; unsteady.
Fluctua'tion, *s.* act of fluctuating; a waving motion; unsteadiness.
Flue, *flû*, *s.* a pipe or tube of a chimney.
Flue, *flû*, *s.* soft fur or down.
Flu'ency, *s.* the quality of flowing; smoothness of speech; copiousness of language.
Flu'ent, *a.* flowing; voluble; copious.
Flu'ently, *ad.* in a fluent manner.
Flugelman, *flû'-gl-man*, *s.* the man who leads the drill-motions in a line of soldiers.
Flu'id, *s.* anything that flows; a liquid: *a.* running or flowing, as water; not solid.
Fluid'ity, *s.* the quality of being fluid.
Fluidness, *s.* fluidity.
Fluke, *s.* a flounder or flat fish; the broad part or arm of an anchor.

Flum'mery, *s.* a kind of food made of wheat-flour or oatmeal; flattery.
Flung, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Fling**.
Flunk'y, *s.* a Scotch term for a servant; a servile flatterer.
Flunk'yism, *s.* servility, sycophancy.
Flu'or, *s.* a fluid state; a fluete of lime, usually called *fluor-spar*.
Fluor'ic, *a.* pertaining to fluor.
Flu'orine, *s.* the base of fluoric acid.
Flur'ry, *s.* a sudden gust or blast of wind; a flutter of spirits; a bustle: *v.* to agitate or confuse.
Flush, *v.* to flow suddenly; to redden; to glow; to elate or elevate; to cleanse by a stream or flow of water.
Flush, *s.* a sudden flow, as of blood to the face; glow; bloom; freshness; abundance.
Flush, *a.* fresh; full of vigour; abounding; even or level with.
Flush'-deck, *s.* in a ship, a deck without a half-deck or fore-castle.
Flus'ter, *v.* to hurry; to be in a bustle: *s.* hurry, confusion.
Flute, *floit*, *s.* a musical pipe; a channel or furrow cut in columns or pillars: *v.* to cut channels in columns.
Flu'ted, *a.* having channels cut on the surface.
Flu'ting, *s.* fluted work on a pillar, &c.
Flu'tist, *s.* a performer on a flute.
Flut'ter, *v.* to move or flap the wings without flying, or with short flights; to move about with show and bustle; to throw into confusion; to agitate; to pant; to palpitate: *s.* hurry; disorder of mind; confusion.
Flut'tering, *p. a.* flapping the wings; agitating: *s.* flapping of the wings; agitation.
Fluvial, **Fluviatile**, *floo'-*, *a.* belonging or relating to rivers.
Flux, *s.* the tide or flowing of the sea; a dysentery; confluence; concourse.
Fluxa'tion, *s.* the act of passing away.
Fluxibil'ity, *s.* aptness to flow or spread.
Flux'ible, *a.* not durable, changing.
Fluxil'ity, *s.* capability of being fused.
Fluxion, *fluk'-shun*, *s.* the act of flowing; the matter that flows.
Flux'ionary, **Flux'ional**, *a.* pertaining to mathematical fluxions.
Fly, *v.* to move with wings; to move rapidly; to pass away swiftly; to run away from; to shun or avoid; to break or burst asunder; to shiver; to cause to float in the air: *s.* a small insect with transparent wings; a contrivance to equalise or regulate motion in a machine; a light carriage.
Fly'-blow, *v.* to taint with fly-blows or maggots: *s.* the egg of a fly.
Fly'-boat, *s.* a light, quick vessel.
Fly'-catcher, *s.* a catcher of flies; a bird.
Fly'-fish, *v.* to angle with flies for bait.
Fly'-flap, *s.* a flapper to keep flies off.
Fly'ing-bridge, *s.* a bridge of boats.
Fly'ing-but'tress, *s.* an arched prop against a wall.
Fly'ing-fish, *s.* a small fish which springs out of the water by means of its fins.
Foal, *s.* the young of a mare or ass: *v.* to bring forth a foal.
Foam, *v.* to froth; to be in a rage: *s.* froth, spume.

Foam'y, *a.* covered with foam, frothy.
Fob, *s.* a small pocket for a watch.
Fob, *v.* to trick, to cheat, to defraud.
Foc'al, *a.* belonging to the focus.
Fo'cle, *s.* the bone between the knee and ankle, or between the elbow and wrist.
Fo'cus, *L. s.* a hearth; a point where rays of light meet; a point of convergence: *pl.* *Fo'ci*.
Fod'der, *s.* dry food for cattle: *v.* to feed.
Fod'derer, *s.* he who fodders cattle.
Foe, *fo*, *s.* an enemy in war; an adversary; an opponent.
Foe'like, *a.* like an enemy.
Foe'man, *s.* an enemy in war, an antagonist.
Fœ'tal, *a.* pertaining to a fœtus.
Fœtus, *fœ'-*, *Fœ'tus*, *s.* a child in embryo.
Fog, *s.* thick mist; moist vapour.
Fog'gy, *a.* misty, cloudy, dark, dull.
Fog'-sig'nal, *s.* a danger signal for use in a fog.
Fög'y, *s.* a stickler for old things; one opposed to progress.
Foh! *int.* an exclamation of contempt.
Foi'ble, *s.* a moral weakness, a failing.
Foil, *v.* to defeat; to put to the worst: *s.* a defeat; a blunt sword used in fencing; a thin leaf of metal; something of another colour placed near a jewel to increase its lustre; anything which serves to set off something else.
Foil'er, *s.* one who foils or frustrates.
Foiling, *s.* a track of deer barely visible.
Foin, *v.* to thrust, to push: *s.* a thrust.
Foison, *foi'-zn*, *obs. s.* plenty, abundance.
Foist, *v.* to insert by forgery; to cram in.
Foist'er, *s.* he who foists; a falsifier.
Föld, *v.* to double up; to enclose: *s.* a plait; a sheep-pen; the Church.
Föld'er, *s.* one who or that which folds.
Föld'ing, *s.* the act of doubling up; a doubling.
Föli'a'ceous, *-shus*, *a.* leafy; consisting of leaves or laminæ.
Fo'lläge, *s.* leaves of trees; a cluster of leaves.
Fo'liate, *v.* to beat into leaves or thin plates: *a.* foliated.
Fo'liated, *p. a.* formed like leaves; consisting of leaves.
Fölia'tion, *s.* the act of foliating; the leafing of plants; the disposition of leaves within the bud.
Folio, *fo'-li-o*, *s.* a leaf; a large book, the pages of which are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled; the left and right hand pages of an account book when the two are numbered by the same figures: *a.* denoting a folio volume.
Folk, *fök*, *s.* people in general.
Folk-land, *fök'-*, *s.* copyhold land.
Folk-lore, *fök'-*, *s.* the tales, customs, superstitions, &c., common among the peasantry.
Folk-mote, *fök'-*, *s.* a meeting of the people.
Fol'licle, *s.* a little bag; a seed vessel.
Fol'low, *v.* to go or come after; to pursue; to attend as a dependent; to imitate; to obey.
Fol'lower, *s.* one who follows; a retainer; a partisan; a disciple.
Fol'lowing, *p. a.* going after; succeeding: *s.* a retinue.
Folly, *s.* weakness of understanding; foolish conduct; a shameful deed; depravity.
Föment', *v.* to cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage, to abet.

Fomenta'tion, *s.* the act of fomenting; a warm lotion; instigation.
Fomen'ter, *s.* an encourager, an abettor.
Fond, *a.* indulgent; foolishly tender; foolish; loving; relishing highly.
Fon'dle, *v.* to treat fondly; to caress.
Fond'ler, *s.* one who fondles.
Fond'ling, *p. a.* caressing: *s.* a person or thing fondled.
Fondly, *ad.* in a fond manner.
Fond'ness, *s.* affection; love; foolishness.
Font, *s.* a baptismal basin; a complete set of printing types of one size.
Font'al, *a.* pertaining to a fount or source.
Food, *s.* victuals; anything that supplies nutriment; sustenance.
Food'less, *a.* not affording food; barren.
Fool, *s.* one destitute of reason; an idiot; one who acts absurdly; a term of reproach; a buffoon: *v.* to trifle; to toy; to befool or make a fool of a person; to disappoint or deceive.
Fool'ery, *s.* the practice of folly; an absurdity.
Fool'har'diness, *s.* courage without sense.
Fool'hardy, *a.* foolishly bold or daring.
Fool'ing, *s.* the act of playing the fool. To *play the fool*, to act like a fool.
Fool'ish, *a.* weak of intellect; imprudent; silly; sinful.
Fool'ishly, *ad.* in a foolish manner.
Fool'ishness, *s.* weakness of intellect; folly; absurdity; simpleness.
Fools'cap, *s.* the cap of a fool; a kind of writing-paper.
Fool'-trap, *s.* a trap to catch fools.
Foot, *fut*, *s.* that on which any animal or thing stands; the base; a measure of twelve inches; a measure in poetry: *v.* to dance, to walk, to tread; to spurn.
Foot'ball, *s.* a large inflated ball used in a rural game; the game of kicking the football.
Foot'-board, *s.* a support for the foot.
Foot'-boy, *s.* an errand boy; a servant.
Foot'-bridge, *s.* a narrow bridge for foot passengers.
Footed, *a.* shaped, as to the feet; having feet.
Foot'-guards, *s. pl.* guards of infantry.
Foot'ing, *s.* ground for the foot; support; foundation, basis; making good an entrance; settlement; state, condition.
Foot'man, *s.* a servant who attends on foot.
Foot'-pace, *s.* a slow pace, as in walking.
Foot'pad, *s.* one who robs on foot.
Foot'-path, *s.* a narrow way for passengers.
Foot'-soldier, *s.* a soldier that serves on foot.
Foot'-stalk, -stawk, *s.* the stem of a leaf.
Foot'-stall, -stawl, *s.* a woman's stirrup.
Foot'step, *s.* a track, a mark of a foot.
Foot'-stool, *s.* a stool to put the feet on.
Fop, *s.* a man fond of dress; a vain, silly fellow; a coxcomb.
Fop'ling, *s.* a young or petty fop.
Fop'pery, *s.* the dress or manners of a fop.
Fop'pish, *a.* vain in dress or manners.
Fop'pishly, *ad.* in a foppish manner.
Fop'pishness, *s.* foppish dress or manners.
For, *prep.* because of; on account of; in place of; with regard to; toward; during: *conj.* because; on this account that.
For'age, *s.* food for horses or cattle; provisions

in general: *v.* to rove or wander in search of forage or provisions; to spoil or plunder.
For'ager, *s.* one who forages.
For'aging, *s.* the act of searching for forage or provisions: *p. a.* collecting forage.
Fora'men, *s.* a small perforation.
Foram'inous, *a.* full of holes; porous.
Forasmuch', *conj.* because so far.
For'ay, *s.* a sudden pillaging incursion.
Forbade, -bad', *p. t.* of Forbid.
Forbear, -bār', *v.* to cease from anything; to stop; to abstain; to be patient; to abstain from; to avoid voluntarily; to decline; to omit; to spare; to withhold.
Forbear'ance, *s.* the act of forbearing; command of temper; exercise of patience.
Forbear'ing, *s.* a ceasing; long-suffering: *p. a.* patient; lenient.
Forbid', *v.* to prohibit, to interdict; to command not to enter; to oppose; to hinder.
Forbid'den, *p. a.* prohibited; unlawful.
Forbid'ding, *p. a.* prohibiting; repelling approach; repulsive; of disagreeable aspect.
Forbo're, *p. t.* of Forbear.
Fōrce, *s.* strength, vigour, might, energy, power; violence, compulsion; virtue, efficacy, validity; an armament; necessity: *v.* to impel forward; to compel either by physical or moral power; to take by violence, to storm; to violate by force; to cause to ripen before the natural time, as fruit.
Force, *v.* to farce or stuff.
Forced, *p. a.* constrained; not natural; affected.
Fōr'ceful, *a.* violent, strong, impetuous.
Forcefully, *ad.* violently, impetuously.
Forceless, *a.* having little force; feeble.
Force-meat, *s.* meat stuffed with various ingredients.
For'ceps, *s.* a pair of pincers.
Force-pump, **Fōr'cing-pump**, *s.* a pump which forces or raises water by direct pressure.
Fōr'cer, *s.* that which forces or constrains.
Fōr'cible, *a.* strong, impetuous, powerful.
Fōr'cibleness, *s.* force, violence.
Fōr'cibly, *ad.* with violence; powerfully.
Fōr'cing, *p. a.* compelling; using force: *s.* the raising of plants by artificial heat.
For'cipated, *a.* formed like pincers.
Fōrd, *s.* a shallow part of a river: *v.* to pass a river without swimming.
Fōrd'able, *a.* passable without swimming.
Fore, *a.* anterior: *ad.* before.
Fore-arm', *v.* to arm beforehand.
Fō're-arm, *s.* the part of the arm from the wrist to the elbow.
Fōrebō'de, *v.* to foretel, to prognosticate—generally something evil.
Fōrebō'dement, *s.* a presaging.
Fōrebō'der, *s.* one who forbodes; a prognosticator.
Forebo'ding, *s.* a prognostication of evil.
Foreborne, **fōr-bōrn'**, *p. p.* of Forbear.
Fōre-brace, *s.* a rope at the yard-arm.
Fō'recast, *s.* previous thought or contrivance.
Fōrecast', *v.* to plan or contrive beforehand; to foresee.
Fō'recastle, *s.* the fore-deck of a ship.
Fōrecho'sen, *p. a.* pre-elected.
Fōre-close, -klōz', *v.* to shut out; to preclude; to cut off the power of redeeming a mortgage.

Före-closure, -klō'-zhūr, *s.* the act of foreclosing ; a shutting out.
Fō-re-dāte, *v.* to antedate.
Fō-re-deck, *s.* the anterior part of a ship.
Fō-re-deter'mine, *v.* to predetermine.
Fōredoomb', *v.* to predestinate.
Fō-redoor, *s.* a door in front of a house.
Fō-re-end, *s.* the end that is forward.
Fō-refather, *s.* an ancestor.
Fōrefend', *v.* to prevent, to forbid.
Fō-refinger, *s.* the finger next the thumb.
Fō-refoot, *s.* the front foot of a quadruped.
Fō-refront, *s.* the foremost part.
Fō-regame, *s.* the first part of the game.
Fōrego', *v.* to go before ; to go before taking possession of, to give up ; to resign.
Fō-regoing, *p. a.* preceding ; antecedent, previous.
Fōregone, -gon', *p. a.* gone by ; settled before.
Fō-reground, *s.* that part of a picture which seems to lie nearest to the eye or before the figures.
Fō-rehand, *s.* that part of a horse which is before the rider's hand : *a.* done sooner than is regular.
Fō-rehanded, *a.* early, timely ; formed in the foreparts.
Forehead, for'-hed, *s.* the front part of the head, or upper part of the face.
Foreign, for'in, *a.* not domestic, outlandish ; alien ; extraneous ; not to the purpose.
For'eigner, *s.* a native of another country.
For'eignness, *s.* state of being foreign ; remoteness ; want of relation to.
Fōrejudge, -juj', *v.* to judge beforehand.
Fōreknow, -nō', *v.* to know before or previously ; to foresee.
Fōreknow'able, *a.* that may be foreknown.
Fōreknowledge, -nol -ej, *s.* prescience or a knowledge of future events ; the knowledge of all that will happen.
Fōreland, *s.* a promontory or headland.
Fōrelay', *v.* to lay wait for, to entrap.
Fōrelock, *s.* the hair on the forehead.
Fōrelook', *v.* to see beforehand.
Fō'reman, *s.* the first or chief person.
Fōremast, *s.* the front mast of a ship.
Fōremen'tioned, *a.* mentioned before.
Fōremost, *a.* first in place or dignity.
Fōrenamed, *a.* nominated before.
Fō'renoon, *s.* the time before mid-day.
Fōren'sic, *a.* relating to, or used in courts of justice.
Fore-ordain', *v.* to ordain beforehand.
Fō'repart, *s.* the anterior part.
Fōrerank, *s.* the first rank, the front.
Fōrerun'ner, *s.* one sent before ; a harbinger ; a precursor ; a prognostic.
Fōresail, *s.* the sail of the foremast.
Fōresay', *v.* to predict, to prophesy.
Fōresay'ing, *s.* a prediction.
Fōresee', *v.* to see beforehand ; to divine.
Fōreseen, *p. a.* seen beforehand ; anticipated.
Fōreshad'ow, *v.* to typify beforehand.
Fōreshad'owing, *s.* a shadowing beforehand.
Fōreshor'ten, *v.* in painting, to shorten figures in accordance with a view taken of them in front, or nearly so ; to shorten in order to show the figures behind.
Fōreshor'tening, *s.* act of shortening in front ; state of being foreshortened.

Fōreshow', *v.* to show beforehand.
Fō'reahrouds, *s.* shrouds of the foremast.
Fō'reside, *s.* the front-side.
Fō'resight, -sit, *s.* a seeing beforehand ; penetration ; provident care ; forecast.
Fō'reskin, *s.* the prepuce.
For'est, *s.* a wild uncultivated tract of ground, covered with wood : *a.* sylvan.
For'estage, *s.* an ancient service paid by foresters to the king ; the right of foresters.
Forestal, fōr-stawl', *v.* to buy up goods or cattle before they come to market, in order to sell them at an advanced price ; to anticipate.
Forestall'er, *s.* one who forestals.
Forestall'ing, *s.* the act of one who forestals.
For'ester, *s.* a keeper of a forest ; an inhabitant of a forest.
Fōretāste, *v.* to taste before ; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something : *s.* a taste before ; pre-enjoyment.
Fōreteach', *v.* to teach beforehand.
Fōretel', *v.* to predict ; to prophesy.
Fōretell'er, *s.* one who fortels.
Fōretell'ing, *s.* act of predicting ; a prediction.
Fōrethink', *v.* to anticipate in the mind.
Fō'rethought, -thawt, *s.* a thinking beforehand ; premeditation ; anticipation ; provident care ; forecast.
Fōreto'ken, *v.* to foreshow : *s.* an omen.
Foretōld', *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Foretel.
Fō'retooth, *s.* one of the front teeth.
Fō'retop, *s.* the top part in front, as of a head-dress ; the platform at the head of the foremast.
Fōr'ev'er, *ad.* at all times ; to eternity.
Fōrewarn, -wawrn', *v.* to admonish beforehand, to give caution against.
Fōrewarn'ing, *s.* previous admonition or caution.
Forfeit, for'-fit, *s.* a penalty for an offence ; a fine : *v.* to lose by some offence : *a.* forfeited.
For'feitable, *a.* that may be forfeited.
For'feitūre, *s.* the act of forfeiting ; the thing forfeited ; a penalty ; a forfeit.
Forfend. See Forefend.
Fōrge, *s.* a fire or place in which metals are made malleable ; a furnace : *v.* to form or beat into shape by the hammer ; to counterfeit, to falsify.
Forged, fōrjd, *p. a.* formed by the hammer ; counterfeited.
Fōr ger, *s.* one who forges or counterfeits.
Fōr'gery, *s.* the act or crime of counterfeiting ; that which is forged or counterfeited.
Forget, -get', *v.* to lose memory of ; to neglect.
Forget'ful, *a.* apt to forget ; unmindful.
Forget'fulness, *s.* loss of memory ; neglect.
Forget'ter, *s.* one that forgets.
Forgive, for-giv', *v.* to pardon ; to remit, as a debt, penalty, or offence ; to excuse.
Forgiveness, *s.* the act of forgiving ; pardon ; disposition to forgive.
Forgiv'ing, *p. a.* disposed to forgive ; merciful.
Forgiv'ingness, *s.* a forgiving disposition or act.
Forgot', *p. t.* of Forget.
Forgot'ten, *p. p.* of Forget.
Fork, *s.* an instrument with two or more prongs for domestic uses, &c. : *v.* to shoot into blades or branches ; to divide into two ; to pitch with a fork, as hay.

Fork'ed, *p. a.* raised with a fork; divided into prongs or branches.
Fork'edness, *s.* the quality of being forked.
Fork'y, *a.* forked; opening into two parts or branches.
Forlörn', *a.* forsaken; lost; wretched.
Forlörn'-hope, *s.* a body of troops sent on a desperate duty at a siege; a desperate or hazardous enterprise.
Forlörn'ness, *s.* a forsaken, wretched state.
Förm, *s.* shape, figure; beauty, order, stated method; empty show, ceremony: *v.* to fashion, to model, to arrange.
Förm, *s.* a long seat in a school; a class; the bed or seat of a hare.
For'mal, *a.* ceremonious, affected, methodical, observant of form.
For'malise, *v.* to affect formality.
For'malism, *s.* quality of being formal; formality
For'malist, *s.* a lover of formality.
Formality, *s.* ceremony, preciseness.
For'mally, *ad.* according to rule, precisely.
Forma'tion, *s.* the act of forming; the manner in which a thing is formed.
For'mative, *a.* giving form; plastic.
For'mer, *a.* before another in time; past.
Form'er, *s.* one who forms, a maker.
Formerly, *ad.* at a former time; of old.
Förm'ful, *a.* creative, imaginative.
For'mic, *a.* relating to ants.
Formicate, *a.* ant-like.
Formica'tion, *s.* a sensation, as of ants creeping over the skin.
For'midable, *a.* terrible, dreadful, terrific.
For'midableness, *s.* quality of exciting terror or dread; the thing causing dread.
For'midably, *ad.* in a formidable manner.
Förm'less, *a.* having no form, shapeless.
For'müla, *s.* a prescribed form or rule.
For'mülar'y, *s.* a book of stated forms.
Fornicate, *v.* to commit lewdness.
Fornica'tion, *s.* lewdness, incontinence.
Fornicator, *s.* one that commits fornication.
Fornicatress, *s.* an unchaste woman.
For'ray, *obs.* See **Foray**.
Forsa'ke, *v.* to quit entirely; to abandon; to renounce.
Forsa'ken, *p. a.* deserted; renounced.
Forsook', *p. t.* of **Forsake**.
Forsooth', *ad.* in truth, certainly.
Forswear', *v.* to renounce upon oath; to swear falsely; to commit perjury.
Forswear'er, *s.* one who forswears.
Forswo're, **Forswörn'**, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Forswear**.
Fört, *s.* a fortified building; a castle.
Fort'alice, *s.* a small fortress.
Forte, **fört**, *s.* a peculiar faculty or talent.
Forte, **for'tä**, *It. ad.* a direction, in music, to sing or play with force of tone.
Fört'ed, *a.* guarded by or having forts.
Förth, *ad.* forward, abroad, out of doors.
Förth com'ing, *a.* ready to appear.
Förthwith', *ad.* immediately; directly.
For'tieth, *a.* the tenth taken four times.
For'tifi'able, *a.* that may be fortified.
Fortifica'tion, *s.* the science of military architecture; a place built for strength.
Fortifier, *s.* one who fortifies.
For'tify, *v.* to erect works to defend; to strengthen; to encourage.

Förtis'simo, *It. ad.* very loudly.
For'titude, *s.* that strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to meet danger with courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring or despondency.
Fört'night, **-nit**, *s.* two weeks.
For'tress, *s.* a stronghold, a fortified place.
Fortu'itous, *a.* happening by chance; coming unexpectedly or without a known cause; accidental; incidental.
Fortu'itously, *ad.* in a fortuitous manner; casually.
Fortu'itousness, *s.* the quality of being fortuitous.
Fortu'ity, *s.* chance; accident.
Fortunate, *a.* lucky, successful, happy.
Fortunately, *ad.* happily, prosperously.
Fortüne, *s.* in mythology, the goddess that distributed the lots of life; the good or ill that befalls man; chance; luck; success; prosperity; wealth; estate; a marriage portion: *v.* to befall or happen by chance.
Fortüne-hun'ter, *s.* a man who seeks to marry a woman only for her fortune.
Fortüne-tel'ler, *s.* one who pretends to foretell the future events of one's life.
Fortüne-telling, *s.* the act of foretelling fortunes.
For'ty, *a.* four times ten.
Fo'rum, *s.* a public place in Rome where causes were tried; a tribunal or court.
For'ward, *a.* being in front or before; advanced; ready; eager; bold; presumptuous; immodest; early ripe: *v.* to advance or promote; to hasten; to send forward, as goods: *ad.* towards what is before; onward; progressively.
For'wardly, *ad.* eagerly; promptly; boldly; immodestly.
For'wardness, *s.* state of being forward; eagerness; quickness; early ripeness; want of modesty.
For'wards, *ad.* forward.
Fosse, **fos**, *s.* a ditch, moat, or entrenchment.
Fos'sil, *a.* dug out of the earth,—but restricted to organic remains found in geological formations; as fossil shells, bones, petrified plants: *s.* one of these remains.
Fossiliferous, *a.* producing or containing fossils.
Fos'silise, *v.* to change into a fossil; to be changed into a fossil.
Fos'silist, *s.* one versed in the knowledge of fossils.
Fosso'rial, *a.* applied to burrowing animals. See **Fossil**.
Fos'ter, *v.* to nurse; to feed; to cherish; to sustain.
Fos'terage, *s.* the charge for nursing a child.
Fos'ter-child, *s.* a child nursed or bred by a man or woman who is not the parent.
Fos'ter-earth, *s.* earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil.
Fos'terer, *s.* a nurse; an encourager.
Fos'ter-fath'er, *s.* he that rears the child of another.
Fos'tering, *p. a.* cherishing or encouraging: *s.* the act of cherishing.
Fos'terling, *s.* a foster-child.
Fos'ter-moth'er, *s.* a woman that suckles the child of another.
Föth'er, *s.* a load, generally of lead.

Foth'er, *v.* to stop a leak in a ship by a sail, or by oakum.
Fought, *fawt*, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Fight**.
Foul, *a.* not clean, dirty; filthy; impure; polluted; wicked; detestable; unfair or dishonest, as *foul* play; not fair or favourable, as *foul* weather; contrary to, as a *foul* wind: *v.* to make foul or filthy; to pollute. To *be foul of*, to become entangled with. To *fall foul of*, to fall upon or attack coarsely.
Foully, *ad.* in a foul manner; unfairly.
Foul'-mouthed, -mowthd, *a.* scurrilous, abusive.
Foul'ness, *s.* state or quality of being foul; filthiness; unfairness.
Foul'-spo'ken, *a.* using coarse and slanderous language.
Foumart, foo'-, *s.* a ferret; a polecat.
Found, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Find**.
Found, *v.* to lay the basis of any building or institution; to build; to establish.
Found, *v.* to form by melting and casting into moulds; to cast, as metals.
Founda'tion, *s.* the basis of an edifice; the basis or groundwork of anything; the original endowment.
Found'er, *s.* one who founds or establishes: *v.* to grow lame, as a horse; to trip; to fall; to sink to the bottom, as a ship.
Found'ery, **Found ry.** *s.* the art of casting metals; a place for casting metals.
Found'ling, *s.* a deserted infant.
Found'ress, *s.* a woman that founds, builds, or establishes anything.
Foun'tain, **Fount**, *s.* a spring or well of water; a jet or spout of water; the source or first spring of a river; an origin or first cause.
Foun'tain-head, -hed, *s.* the original or primary source.
Four, fôr, *a.* twice two.
Four'-cor'nered, *a.* having four corners.
Four'fold, *a.* four times as many.
Four'-footed, *a.* having four feet.
Four'score, *a.* four times twenty; eighty.
Fourteen', *a.* four and ten.
Fourteenth', *a.* the ordinal of fourteen.
Fourth, fôrth, *a.* the ordinal of four.
Fourth'ly, *ad.* in the fourth place.
Four'-wheeled, *a.* having four wheels.
Fowl, *s.* a winged animal, a bird; *v.* to kill birds for food or game.
Fowl'er, *s.* a sportsman; a bird-catcher.
Fowl'ing, *s.* the act of shooting birds.
Fowl'ing-piece, *s.* a gun for shooting birds.
Fox, *s.* an animal of the dog kind, remarkable for cunning; a cunning person.
Fox'-chase, *s.* pursuit of a fox with hounds.
Fox'glove, *s.* a plant, the digitalis.
Fox'-hound, *s.* a hound for chasing foxes.
Fox'-hunter, *s.* one who hunts foxes.
Fox'ish, *a.* cunning, artful; like a fox.
Fox'like, *a.* resembling a fox; wily.
Fox'-tail, *s.* a plant; a species of grass.
Fox'-trap, *s.* a gin or snare to catch foxes.
Fox'y, *a.* belonging to a fox; wily as a fox; reddish brown.
Fracas, fra-ka', *Fr. s.* a noisy quarrel.
Frac'tion, *s.* the act of breaking; the state of being broken; a broken part of an integral or whole number; a very small piece or part of a whole.

Frac'tional, *a.* belonging to a fraction.
Frac'tionary, *a.* pertaining to fractions.
Frac'tious, *a.* cross, peevish, quarrelsome.
Frac'tiousness, *s.* crossness, peevishness.
Frac'ture, *v.* to break, particularly a bone: *s.* a breach or break; a broken bone.
Fragile, fraj'il, *a.* brittle; easily broken; weak.
Fragil'ity, *s.* brittleness, weakness, frailty.
Frag'ment, *s.* a part broken off; a piece.
Frag'mentary, *a.* composed of fragments.
Fra'gor, *s.* a noise, a crack, a crash.
Fra'grance, **Fra'grancy**, *s.* sweetness of smell; grateful odour; pleasant scent.
Fra'grant, *a.* odorous, sweet of smell.
Fra'grantly, *ad.* with sweet scent.
Frail, *s.* a basket made of rushes.
Frail, *a.* weak, infirm; easily led astray; liable to error or seduction.
Frail'ness, *s.* weakness; infirmity.
Frail'ty, *s.* weakness; a fault proceeding from weakness; a foible.
Frame, *v.* to form, to fabricate, to compose; to regulate; to contrive, to invent: *s.* a structure composed of parts united; a fabric; any kind of case for admitting or enclosing things; a stand or structure for supporting things; construction; arrangement; order; temper; temperament.
Fra'mer, *s.* one who frames or makes.
Fra'me-work, *s.* the frame; that which supports or encloses anything else.
Franco, *s.* a French silver coin.
Franchise, fran'-chiz, *v.* to make free; to enfranchise: *s.* freedom; immunity; privilege; a right to vote at elections.
Fran'chisement. See **Enfranchisement**.
Francis'can, *s.* a monk of the order of St. Francis: *a.* relating to the Franciscans.
Frangibil'ity, franj-, *s.* quality of being frangible.
Frang'ible, *a.* easily broken, fragile, brittle.
Frang'ibleness, *s.* state of being frangible.
Frank, *a.* free; liberal; open, candid; ingenuous; not reserved: *s.* a letter free of postage; a writing which exempts from postage; originally, a native of *France*, but applied by the Turks and other Asiatics to Europeans generally (from the time of the Crusades).
Frank, *v.* to make free; to exempt from payment.
Frank'incense, *s.* a gum resin which, when burned or heated, gives out *freely* or liberally a rich perfume.
Frank'lin, *s.* the old word for a freeholder or small gentleman.
Frank'ly, *ad.* freely; candidly.
Frank'ness, *s.* plainness of speech; openness of manner; candour.
Fran'tic, *a.* mad, distracted, furious.
Fran'ticly, *ad.* madly, furiously.
Fran'ticness, *s.* madness, distraction.
Frater'nal, *a.* brotherly, becoming brothers.
Frater'nally, *ad.* in a brotherly manner.
Fraternisa'tion, *s.* act of fraternising.
Fraternise, *v.* to associate as brothers.
Frater'nity, *s.* a brotherhood; a society.
Frat'ricidal, *a.* pertaining to fratricide.
Frat'ricide, *s.* the murder of a brother; one who murders his brother.
Fraud, *s.* deceit in contracts; cheating; guile; trick; artifice; imposition.

Fraud'ful, *a.* fraudulent.
Fraud'fully, *ad.* fraudulently.
Fraud'ulence, **Fraud'ulency**, *s.* deceitfulness; fraud; roguery.
Fraud'ulent, *a.* deceitful in contracts; dishonest; founded on fraud; tricky, treacherous.
Fraud'ulently, *ad.* in a fraudulent manner; by fraud.
Fraught, **frawt**, *a.* loaded; full; replete.
Fray, *s.* a broil, a battle: *v.* to frighten.
Fray, *v.* to rub, to wear, to fret: *s.* a rub or chafe in cloth.
Freak, *s.* a sudden and causeless change of mind; a sudden fancy; a whim; a caprice.
Freak'ish, *a.* whimsical; capricious.
Freak'ishly, *ad.* whimsically; capriciously.
Freak'ishness, *s.* whimsicalness; capriciousness.
Freck'le, *s.* a spot on the skin: *v.* to spot.
Freckled, **freck'ld**, *a.* full of spots or freckles.
Freck'le-faced, *a.* having a face full of freckles.
Freck'ly, *a.* marked with freckles, freckled.
Free, *a.* being at liberty; having liberty; not enslaved; not imprisoned; unrestrained; permitted; assuming too much liberty, forward; licentious; frank; not reserved; candid; not parsimonious, liberal; gratuitous or without price; guiltless or clear of crime or offence; invested with franchises or enjoying immunities; ready; eager to go without compulsion, as a *free* horse.
Free, *v.* to set at liberty; to clear from; to exempt from.
Free'-a-gency, *s.* the power of acting freely or without constraint.
Free'booter, *s.* a robber, a plunderer.
Free'booting, *s.* robbery, plunder.
Free'born, *a.* inheriting liberty.
Free'cost, *s.* freedom from expense.
Freed'man, *s.* a slave manumitted.
Free'dom, *s.* the state of being free; liberty; independence; exemption; particular privileges or immunities, as the *freedom of a city*; ease; facility; frankness; assumed familiarity.
Free'-heart'ed, *a.* liberal, generous, kind.
Free'-heart'edness, *s.* frankness; liberality.
Free'hôld, *s.* land held in perpetual right.
Free'holder, *s.* one who has a freehold.
Free'-liv'er, *s.* one who eats or drinks too much.
Free'-liv'ing, *s.* full gratification of the appetite.
Free'ly, *ad.* in a free manner; at liberty; liberally; spontaneously.
Free'man, *s.* one not a slave; one entitled to particular rights and privileges.
Free'ma'son, *s.* one of the fraternity of free-masons.
Free'ma'sonry, *s.* the institution, craft, science, or principles of freemasons.
Free'ness, *s.* the state or quality of being free; ingenuousness, liberality.
Free'-school, *s.* a school in which learning is gratuitous; an endowed school.
Free'-spoken, *a.* speaking without reserve.
Free'-stone, *s.* a kind of sandstone, easily cut or wrought.
Free'thinker, *s.* one who professes to think for himself; a sceptic, an unbeliever.
Free'thinking, *s.* scepticism, unbelief.
Free'-tongued, **-tungd**, *a.* speaking without reserve.
Free'will, *s.* the power of acting without

restraint; the power of choosing without compulsion or necessity; voluntariness: *a.* voluntary; spontaneous.
Freeze, *v.* to be congealed with cold; to harden into ice; to chill.
Freight, **frât**, *s.* the lading of a ship; the money due for transportation of goods: *v.* to load or charter a ship or vessel.
Freight'age, *s.* money paid for freight.
Freight'er, *s.* one who freights a ship.
French, **frensh**, *a.* of or belonging to France: *s.* the people or language of France.
French'-horn, *s.* a musical wind instrument.
French'ified, **-fid**, *p. a.* changed into French; resembling the French in manners or appearance.
French'ify, *v.* to make French; to infect with the manners of France.
French'like, *a.* resembling the French.
French'man, *s.* a native of France.
Frenet'ic, **Frenet'ical**, *a.* mad, frantic.
Fren'zied, *a.* affected with madness.
Fren'zy, *s.* madness, distraction of mind.
Fre'quency, *s.* a common occurrence.
Fre'quent, *a.* often done or occurring; common.
Frêquent', *v.* to visit often, to resort to.
Frêquent'able, *a.* accessible.
Frêquenta'tion, *s.* the habit of frequenting.
Frêquent'ative, *a.* frequently repeating; a form of verb indicating repetition.
Frêquent'er, *s.* one who frequents.
Fre'quently, *ad.* repeatedly, often.
Fre'quentness, *s.* the being frequent.
Fres'co, *s.* coolness, shade; a method of painting on fresh plaster by which the colours sink in and become durable.
Fresh, *a.* cool; not salt; not stale; recent, new; florid, vigorous, brisk; not vapid.
Freshen, **fresh'n**, *v.* to make or grow fresh.
Fresh'et, *s.* a flood in a river.
Fresh'ly, *ad.* coolly; newly; ruddily..
Fresh'man, *s.* a novice; a new comer.
Fresh'ness, *s.* state or quality of being fresh; newness; vigour.
Fresh'-water, *a.* raw, unskilled, applied by sailors to a novice at sea.
Fret, *v.* to rub, to wear away; to vex.
Fret, *s.* agitation or commotion of the mind; agitation of liquors by fermentation.
Fret, *s.* work raised in protuberances: *v.* to form into raised work; to variegate.
Fret'ful, *a.* peevish; cross; discontented.
Fret'fully, *ad.* in a fretful manner.
Fret'fulness, *s.* peevishness, crossness.
Fret'ted, *p. a.* vexed; covered with fretwork.
Fret'ter, *s.* one who frets.
Fret'ting, *s.* agitation; commotion.
Fret'work, *s.* raised work in masonry.
Friabil'ity, **Fri'ableness**, *s.* capacity of being easily reduced to powder.
Fri'able, *a.* easily reduced to powder.
Fri'ar, *s.* a religious brother of some order; a monk.
Fri'ar-like, *a.* like a friar; monastic.
Fri'ar's-cowl, *s.* a species of plant.
Fri'ar's-lan'tern, *s.* the ignis fatuus.
Fri'ary, *s.* a monastery or convent of friars: *a.* like a friar; belonging to a friary.
Frib'le, *s.* a fop, a trifler, a coxcomb: *v.* to trifle: *a.* frivolous.
Frib'bler, *s.* a trifler, a fop.

Fricassee, *s.* a dish of chickens, &c., cut small and dressed with strong sauce: *v.* to dress in fricassee.
Fric'tion, *s.* the act of rubbing two bodies together; the resistance arising from the rubbing of one thing against another.
Fri'day, *s.* the sixth day of the week.
Friend, *frend*, *s.* an intimate, a confidant, a favourer, one who is kind to another.
Friendless, *a.* without friends, forlorn.
Friendlike, *a.* friendly, like a friend.
Friendliness, *s.* a disposition to friendship or benevolence; kind behaviour.
Friend'ly, *a.* kind, favourable, salutary: *ad.* in a friendly manner; amicably.
Friend'ship, *s.* highest degree of intimacy; favour; personal kindness; assistance.
Frieze, *frēz*, *s.* a coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side; the part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and the cornice: *v.* to form a nap on cloth; to frizzle, to curl.
Friezed, *frēzd*, *p. a.* napped with frieze.
Frig'ate, *s.* a ship of war smaller than a ship of the line.
Frig'ate-bird, *s.* a large tropical bird.
Fright, *frīt*, *s.* sudden and startling fear; terror; alarm: *v.* to frighten.
Fright'en, *v.* to affright or impress with sudden fear: to terrify; to intimidate.
Fright'ful, *a.* causing fright; dreadful.
Fright'fully, *ad.* in a frightful manner; dreadfully.
Fright'fulness, *s.* the power of impressing terror.
Frigid, *frij'-id*, *a.* cold; wanting heat or warmth of body; wanting warmth of affection; dull; lifeless; stiff; formal; impotent; jejune.
Frigidity, **Frigidness**, *frij'-*, *s.* state of being frigid; coldness; want of warmth; dulness.
Frig'idly, *ad.* coldly; dully; without affection.
Frill, *s.* an edging or ruffle; the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when it frills with cold: *v.* to shiver with cold; to furnish with frills; to gather into frills.
Fringe, *frinj*, *s.* ornamental trimming: *v.* to adorn with fringes.
Fringed, *frinjd*, *p. a.* decorated with fringes.
Fring'y, *a.* fringed; like fringes.
Frip'per, *s.* a dealer in old clothes.
Frip'pery, *s.* old clothes, tattered rags; paltry ridiculous finery; dresses vamped up.
Frisk, *v.* to leap; to skip; to dance; to be frolicsome: *s.* a frolic; a fit of wanton gayety.
Frisk'er, *s.* one who frisks.
Frisk'et, *s.* a part of a printing-press.
Frisk'iness, *s.* the being frisky.
Frisk'y, *a.* gay, airy, frolicsome; wanton.
Frit, *s.* the materials of glass after it has been calcined.
Frith, *s.* an estuary; an arm of the sea; a place for confining fish; a kind of net.
Frit'ter, *s.* a small piece cut to be fried; a little pancake; a small piece; a fragment; a shred: *v.* to break into fragments; to reduce to nothing.
Frivol'ity, *s.* triflingness; want of weight or importance.
Friv'olous, *a.* trifling, slight, of no moment.
Friv'olously, *ad.* without weight or importance.
Friz'le, *v.* to curl, to crisp as hair.

Friz'zler, *s.* one who frizzles.
Fro, *ad.* contraction of *from*, as "to and fro."
Frock, *s.* a loose outer garment; a gown for children.
Frog, *s.* a small amphibious animal; the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; a kind of braiding on coats.
Frog'fish, *s.* a kind of fish.
Frol'ic, *s.* a prank, a whim; a flight of levity and mirth: *v.* to play wild pranks; to gambol; to be merry.
Frol'icsome, *a.* full of wild gayety and mirth; playful.
Frol'icsomeness, *s.* gayety; wild pranks.
From, *prep.* denoting privation, absence, distance, or departure; away, out of.
Fron'd, *s.* a green leafy branch.
Fronde'scence, *s.* the time of the year when a plant unfolds its leaves.
Front, *frunt*, *s.* the forehead, the face; the forepart of anything; the van of an army: *v.* to stand foremost; to be opposite to; to oppose face to face.
Frontage, *s.* the front part of a building.
Frontal, *frōnt'al*, *s.* a frontlet; a medicament for the forehead; a pediment over a small door or window: *a.* belonging to the forehead or front.
Fronted, *frunt-*, *a.* formed with a front.
Frontier, *frōnt'-ēr*, *s.* the limit or utmost verge of a territory: *a.* bordering, conterminous.
Frōn'tispiece, *-pēs*, *s.* an engraving or ornament fronting the title-page of a book.
Frontless, *frunt'-*, *a.* shameless, impudent.
Frontlet, *s.* a bandage worn on the forehead.
Frone, *obs. a.* frozen, frosty.
Frost, *s.* the power or act of freezing; that which has been frozen or congealed: *v.* to cover with anything like hoarfrost, as with white sugar, &c.
Frost'bitten, *a.* nipped by the frost.
Frost'ed, *a.* made in imitation of frost.
Frost'ily, *ad.* coldly; without affection.
Frost'iness, *s.* state of being frosty.
Frost'-nail, *s.* a nail with a sharp head driven into horses' shoes in frosty weather to prevent them from slipping.
Frost'work, *s.* a work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like hoar-frost on shrubs.
Frost'y, *a.* containing frost; like frost; without warmth or kindness.
Frōth, *s.* foam, spume; unsubstantial matter; an empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence: *v.* to throw out foam; to cause to foam.
Froth'ily, *ad.* in a frothy manner; with foam.
Froth'iness, *s.* state of being frothy; emptiness.
Froth'y, *a.* full of froth; empty; trifling; vain.
Frounce, *s.* a wrinkle; a curl; a plait: *v.* to gather into plaits; to curl or frizzle the hair about the face.
Frouzy, *frow'zy*, *a.* fetid, musty; rough, tangled.
Frow, *s.* a woman; a wife—generally applied to a Dutch or German woman.
Fro'ward, *a.* perverse, wayward, refractory.
Fro'wardly, *ad.* perversely, peevishly.
Fro'wardness, *s.* perverseness, peevishness.
Frown, *s.* a wrinkled and sour look; an expression of displeasure: *v.* to knit the brows; to

regal by a threatening or angry look ; to scowl upon.

Frowning, *p. a.* wearing a frown ; stern.

Frowningly, *ad.* with a frown ; sternly.

Frost, *p. t. of Freeze.*

Frozen, *p. a.* congealed ; very cold.

Fruiting season, *s.* the fruiting season.

Frustriferous, *a.* bearing fruit.

Frustrification, *s.* the act of fructifying.

Fruitify, *v.* to make fruitful, to fertilise.

Fragal, *froc'gal*, *a.* thrifty, sparing, parsimonious.

Fragality, *s.* thrift ; good husbandry.

Fragally, *ad.* sparingly, parsimoniously.

Frugality, *s.* frugality.

Frugiferous, *jit*, *a.* producing fruit or corn.

Frugivorous, *jit'*, *a.* feeding on fruits.

Fruit, *froot*, *s.* the produce of the earth, the produce of trees or plants, production ; profit ; advantage ; effect ; the produce of the womb.

Fruitage, *s.* fruit collectively.

Fruit-bud, *s.* the bud which forms into fruit.

Fruit-er, *s.* one who deals in fruit.

Fruit-ery, *s.* a place for keeping fruit.

Fruitful, *a.* producing much fruit, fertile, prolific, abounding in anything, plentiful.

Fruitfully, *ad.* with much fruit, abundantly.

Fruitfulness, *s.* the quality of being fruitful ; fertility ; abundance.

Fruition, *ish-us*, *s.* enjoyment by possession or use.

Fruitless, *a.* destitute of fruit ; barren ; abortive, ineffectual, useless, vain.

Fruitlessly, *ad.* unprofitably, in vain.

Fruitlessness, *s.* unprofitableness.

Fruit-tree, *s.* a tree that produces fruit.

Fruity, *froot-ty*, *a.* like fruit, full of fruit.

Frustra cocus, *-chus*, *s.* made of grain.

Frustra'tion, *s.* a largeness of corn.

Fru'menty, *s.* food made of wheat boiled in milk, and sweetened.

Fruish, *s.* the frog or tender part of the sole of a horse's foot. See *Thrush*.

Frustrate, *a.* frustrated, ineffectual ; vain.

Frustrate, *v.* to disappoint, to balk, to defeat ; to nullify.

Frustration, *s.* disappointment, defeat.

Frustum, *s.* a part of a solid body separated from the rest, as a truncated cone.

Fruitescent, *a.* growing into a shrub.

Fru'ticous, *Fru'ticose*, *a.* shrubby.

Fry, *s.* a swarm of little fishes.

Fry, *v.* to dress food in a frying-pan : *a.* that which is fried.

Frying-pan, *s.* a pan for frying food.

Fub, *v.* to put off, to cheat. See *Fob*.

Fuchsia, *fu-shi-a*, *s.* a flowering plant.

Fucus, *s.* a kind of sea-weed. *pl.* *Fuci*.

Fuddle, *v.* to tipple ; to make drunk.

Fuddler, *s.* a tippler, a drunkard.

Fudge (*int.*) an expression of contempt. *a.* a made-up story ; stuff ; nonsense.

Fu'el, *s.* the matter or aliment of fire.

Fugacious, *-chus*, *a.* flying away ; fleeting ; volatile.

Fuga cecumens, *s.* fugacity.

Fugacity, *gar't-ty*, *s.* the quality of being fugacious.

Fugitive, *a.* flying ; fleeing ; pertaining to fugitives. *a.* a runaway ; a deserter.

Fugitiveness, *s.* volatility, instability.

Fugleman, *s.* the soldier who gives the motions to a regiment when exercising. Same as *Flagelman*.

Fugue, *fig*, *s.* flying music, when the parts follow and seem to chase each other.

Fulcrum, *s.* a prop ; the prop or support of a lever.

Fulfil, *v.* to accomplish, to perform.

Fulfiller, *s.* one who fulfils or accomplishes.

Fulfillment, *s.* full performance.

Fulgency, *s.* splendour, glitter.

Fulgent, *a.* shining, glittering.

Fulgurant, *a.* flashing, lightening.

Fulgurate, *v.* to flash as lightning.

Fulgurate, *a.* flashes of lightning.

Fulgurate, *s.* a vitrified tube in sand, supposed to have been formed by lightning.

Fulgurous, *lij* in us, *a.* sooty, smoky.

Full, *a.* replete, saturated, perfect.

Full, *a.* complete measure, the whole.

Full, *ad.* fully without abatement.

Full, *v.* to cleanse and thicken cloth.

Full-blown, *a.* having perfect bloom.

Full-blown, *a.* fully expanded.

Full-bottomed, *a.* having a large bottom.

Full-charged, *a.* charged to fulness.

Full-dressed, *a.* dressed in full fashion.

Full-eared, *a.* having the ears full of grain.

Fuller, *s.* one who fuls cloth.

Fuller's-earth, *s.* soft unctuous marl, used by fullers for cleansing cloth.

Fuller's-thistle, *s.* the herb teasel.

Fullery, *s.* the place where cloth is fulled.

Full-eyed, *a.* having large, prominent eyes.

Full-faced, *a.* having a broad face.

Full-fed, *a.* fed to fulness, fat, plump.

Full-grown, *gron*, *a.* grown to full size.

Fulling, *s.* the art of cleansing and thickening cloth in a fulling mill.

Fulling-mill, *s.* a mill for fulling cloth.

Full-mouthed, *a.* having a full voice.

Full-orbed, *a.* having the orb complete.

Full-winged, *a.* ready for flight ; eager.

Fullly, *ad.* completely, entirely.

Fulmar, *s.* a bird valued for its oil.

Fulminant, *a.* thundering.

Fulminate, *v.* to thunder ; to make a loud noise, to explode, to issue out acrimonious censures.

Fulminating, *p. a.* thundering ; denouncing ; explosive.

Fulmination, *s.* the act of thundering ; an explosion, a denunciation of censure.

Fulminatory, *a.* thundering, striking terror.

Fulness, *s.* the state of being full, completeness, abundance, satiety, a swelling force of sound.

Fulsome, *a.* nauseous, rank, offensive.

Fulsome, *ad.* rankly, nauseously.

Fulsome, *s.* nauseousness, foulness.

Fulvid, *a.* of a deep yellow colour, tawny.

Fulvous, *a.* yellow, tawny.

Fume, *s.* a smoked or dried fish.

Fumarole, *s.* a hole in the earth near a volcano from which smoke and vapours issue.

Fumitory, *s.* a strong scented plant.

Fumble, *v.* to feel or grope about ; to attempt awkwardly.

Fumbler, *s.* an awkward person.

Fumblingly, *ad.* in an awkward manner.

Fume, *s.* smoke, vapour; rage: *v.* to smoke; to be hot with rage; to vapour.
Fu'met, *s.* the dung of deer.
Fūmette, -met', *s.* the scent of meat too long kept.
Fu'mid, *a.* smoky.
Fu'midness, **Fumid'ity**, *s.* smokiness.
Fūmiferous, *a.* producing smoke.
Fu'migate, *v.* to smoke; to purify or disinfect by vapour or gas.
Fumiga'tion, *s.* the act of fumigating; a diffusion of smoke or vapour in cleansing or purifying.
Fu'migatory, *a.* purifying by smoke or vapour.
Fu'mingly, *ad.* with fume; in a rage.
Fu'mish, *a.* smoky; hot; choleric.
Fu'mitory, *s.* a kind of plant.
Fu'mous, **Fu'my**, *a.* producing fumes.
Fun, *s.* sport, high merriment.
Fūnambula'tion, *s.* rope-dancing.
Fūnam'būlatory, *a.* like a rope-dancer.
Fūnam'būlist, *s.* a rope-dancer.
Function, fungk'-shun, *s.* performance; employment; occupation; office; charge; power; faculty.
Func'tional, *a.* pertaining to some office or function.
Func'tionally, *ad.* by means of functions.
Func'tionary, *s.* one who holds an office.
Fund, *s.* that on which something is *founded*; an established stock or capital; that out of which supplies are drawn; ample store or resources; a debt due by a government on which interest is paid: *v.* to place money at interest in the funds; to create a permanent stock for which interest is provided. *Sinking fund*, a fund set apart for *sinking* or paying a debt.
Fun'dament, *s.* the hinder part or seat.
Fundamen'tal, *a.* serving for the foundation; essential; important: *s.* the leading principle; the essential part.
Fundamen'tally, *ad.* essentially; necessarily.
Fund'ed, *p. a.* placed in the funds; supplied with funds for regular payment of interest of, as *funded* debt.
Funds, *pl.* of Fund. = *Public funds*, the public debt due by a government, and on which interest is paid.
Fūne'brial, **Fūne'bral**, **Fūne'brious**, *a.* belonging to funerals.
Fu'neral, *s.* a burial or interment; a procession at a burial: *a.* relating to or used at a burial.
Fūne'rēal, *a.* suiting a funeral; doleful.
Fun'gio, -jik, *a.* pertaining to mushrooms.
Fungite, -jīt, *s.* a kind of fossil coral.
Fungosity, -gos', *s.* soft excrescence.
Fun'gous, -gus, *a.* spongy; excrescent.
Fun'gus, -gus, *s.* a mushroom; an excrescence: *pl.* Fun'gi, -jī.
Fu'nicle, *s.* a small ligature; a fibre.
Fūnic'ular, *a.* consisting of small fibres.
Fun'nel, *s.* a vessel for pouring liquors into a bottle; the shaft of a chimney.
Fun'ny, *a.* merry, laughable, comical.
Fur, *s.* the finer hair on certain animals; the skin with the fur prepared for garments; a coating of soft matter, as on the tongue in a fever; a hard coating, as on the interior of tea-kettles: *a.* consisting of or made of fur: *v.* to line or cover with fur; to cover or coat with morbid matter, as the tongue.

Fur'bellow, -lō, *s.* a fringe or puckered stuff worn as fur round the petticoat or the lower part of a woman's dress: *v.* to adorn with furbelows.
Fur'bish, *v.* to burnish, to polish.
Fur'bishier, *s.* one who furbishes.
Fur'cated, **Fur'cate**, *a.* fork-shaped.
Fur'fur, *L. s.* dandruff or scurf on the skin.
Furfūra'ceous, -shus, *a.* scurfy; scaly; branny.
Fu'rious, *a.* mad, raging, violent.
Furiously, *ad.* madly, violently.
Fu'riousness, *s.* madness; rage; violence.
Furl, *v.* to draw up, to contract.
Fur'long, *s.* the eighth part of a mile.
Furlough, fur'-lo, *s.* a temporary leave of absence from military service.
Fur'menty. See *Frumenty*.
Fur'nace, *s.* an enclosed fireplace; an intense fire for melting metals, &c.
Fur'nish, *v.* to supply with what is wanting or necessary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate.
Fur'nished, *p. a.* supplied; equipped; fitted up.
Fur'nisher, *s.* one who furnishes.
Fur'niture, *s.* goods put into a house for use or ornament; movables; equipage; appendages.
Fu'ror, *L. s.* fury, madness, rage.
Furred, furd, *p. a.* covered with furs.
Fur'rier, *s.* a dealer in furs.
Fur'riery, *s.* furs in general.
Fur'ring, *s.* a lining of furs or of thin boards to level a surface.
Furrow, -ro, *s.* a small trench made by a plough; a hollow; a wrinkle: *v.* to cut in furrows; to hollow; to wrinkle, as the face.
Fur'ry, *a.* covered with or made of fur.
Fur'ther, *a.* more distant; additional: *ad.* to a greater distance; moreover: *v.* to forward; to advance; to promote; to assist.
Fur'therance, *s.* advancement; promotion; assistance.
Fur'therer, *s.* one who furthers.
Fur'thermore, *ad.* yet further; moreover.
Fur'thermost, *a.* most distant, furthest.
Fur'thest, *a.* most distant in time or place: *ad.* at the greatest distance.
Fur'tive, *a.* stolen, obtained by theft.
Fu'ry, *s.* madness, frenzy, rage.
Fu'rylike, *a.* raging; furious.
Furze, *s.* a prickly shrub, gorse, whin.
Fur'zy, *a.* overgrown with furze.
Fus'cous, *a.* of a brown or dark colour.
Fuse, fūz, *v.* to melt or liquefy by heat; to put into fusion; to be melted: *s.* a tube used for firing shells or in blasting.
Fusee, fū-zē', *s.* a spindle; the cone or conical part of a watch or clock round which the chain or cord is wound.
Fusee, *s.* a matchlock or firelock; a sort of light musket; the match or fuse which ignites a bomb or grenade.
Fusel, fu'-zel, or **Fusel Oil**, *s.* a fetid oily impurity in spirits.
Fusibil'ity, *s.* the quality of being fusible.
Fusible, fūz'-, *a.* that may be fused or melted.
Fusiform, fūs'-, *a.* shaped like a spindle.
Fu'sil, -zil, *a.* the same as *Fusible*: *s.* in heraldry, something like a spindle.
Fusil, fū'-zil, *s.* the same as *Fusee*; a light musket.
Fusilier, fūz-ī-lēr', *s.* a soldier armed with a musket.

Fu'sion, *s.* the state of being melted.
Fuss, *s.* a bustle in small matters: *v.* to make a bustle in small matters.
Fuss'y, *a.* bustling in small matters.
Fust, *s.* a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel: *v.* to grow mouldy; to smell ill.
Fust, *s.* the trunk or shaft of a column.
Fustian, füst'-yan, *s.* a kind of stuff made of linen and cotton; a turgid style: *a.* bombastic.
Fus'tic, *s.* a wood used in dyeing yellow.
Fus'tigate, *v.* to beat with a cudgel.
Fus'tiness, *s.* mustiness, mouldiness.
Fus'ty, *a.* mouldy, musty, rancid.
Futile, fu'-til, *a.* trifling; of no weight; worthless; useless.
Füt'il'ity, *s.* of no weight or effect; uselessness.
Fu'ture, *a.* that is to come or be hereafter: *s.* time to come.
Fütu'rity, *s.* time to come; future state.
Fuze. See **Fuse**.
Fuzz, *s.* fine volatile particles: *v.* to fly off in small particles.
Fuzz'-ball, *s.* a kind of fungus filled with dust.
Fuz'zle, *v.* to intoxicate or make drunk.
Fy! See **Fie**.

G

Gab, *s.* the mouth: *v.* to gabble, to prate.
Gab'ardine, -dēn, *s.* a coarse frock; a mean dress.
Gab'ble, *v.* to prate; to talk without meaning: *s.* loud talk without meaning.
Gab'bler, *s.* a prater, a chattering fellow.
Gab'ion, *s.* a large cylindrical wicker basket filled with earth for protection against the enemy's fire.
Gäbionna'de, *s.* a breastwork of gabions.
Ga'ble, *s.* the triangular end of a building.
Gad, *s.* an ingot of steel; a graver.
Gad, *v.* to ramble abroad idly.
Gad'der, *s.* one that gads about.
Gad'ding, *s.* a going about idly.
Gad'fly, *s.* an insect that stings cattle.
Gaelic, ga'-lik, *a.* pertaining to the *Gaels* or Celts in the north of Scotland, or to their language: *s.* a dialect of the Celtic language.
Gaff, *s.* a harpoon or hook; a small boom.
Gaffer, *s.* an old rustic word for master.
Gag, *s.* something applied to hinder speech: *v.* to stop the mouth, to silence.
Gäge, *s.* a pledge; a pawn; a challenge to combat.
Gage, *s.* a measure. See **Gauge**.
Gaiety. See **Gayety**.
Gai'ly, *ad.* in a gay manner.
Gain, *s.* profit, advantage, interest: *v.* to obtain as profit or advantage; to win; to acquire by exertion; to obtain or procure; to attain or reach.
Gain'er, *s.* one that obtains advantages.
Gain'ful, *a.* profitable; advantageous.
Gain'fulness, *s.* profit; advantage.
Gain'less, *a.* unprofitable; without gain.
Gain'lessness, *s.* unprofitableness.
Gain'say, *v.* to say *against*, to contradict.
Gain'sayer, *s.* one who contradicts another.
Gair'ish, Ga'rish, *a.* gaudy, showy.
Gair'ishness, Ga'rishness, *s.* finery; gaudiness.
Gait, *s.* manner and air of walking.
Gai'ters, *s. pl.* a kind of spatterdashes.

Ga'la, *s.* a grand festivity or procession.
Ga'la-day, *s.* a day of finery and festivity.
Gal'axy, *s.* the milky-way; a brilliant assemblage of persons or things.
Gal'banum, *s.* a resinous gum.
Gale, *s.* a strong or high wind.
Gale, *s.* a plant growing in bogs.
Gale, *s.* an instalment of rent.
Gal'eäte, Gal'eäted, *a.* covered, as with a helmet.
Gale'na, *s.* sulphuret of lead; lead ore.
Gal'erite, *s.* a genus of fossil shells.
Gal'iot, *s.* a small galley or brigantine; a strong sort of Dutch vessel.
Gall, gawl, *s.* bile; bitterness; rancour; malignity; a hard round excrescence on a species of oak-tree.
Gall, gawl, *v.* to rub off the skin; to fret or irritate.
Gall'ant, *a.* gay, brave; high spirited.
Gallant', *s.* a gay, sprightly man; a wooer: *a.* attentive to women.
Gallantly, *ad.* bravely; generously.
Gallantry, *s.* bravery; heroism; generosity; courtship; intrigue.
Gall'-bladder, gawl'-, *s.* a receptacle of the bile.
Gäl'lëon, *s.* a large Spanish ship with three or four decks (formerly employed to bring treasure from America).
Gall'ery, *s.* a passage leading to several apartments; a balcony round a building.
Gal'ley, *s.* a low, flat-built vessel with sails and oars; in printing, a frame to receive types from the composing-stick; the kitchen of a ship of war.
Gal'ley-slave, *s.* a person condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.
Gall'-fly, *s.* the insect that punctures plants and occasions gall nuts.
Gäl'liard, -yard, *s.* a brisk, lively dance.
Gäl'lic, Gal'lican, Gaul'ish, *a.* French.
Gäl'lic, *a.* belonging to galls or oak-apples.
Gäl'licism, -sizm, *s.* a mode of speaking after the manner of the French; a French idiom.
Gälligas'kins, *s.* large open hose.
Gällimau'fry, *s.* a hotch-potch; a medley.
Gällina'ceous, -shus, *a.* noting birds of the pheasant kind, as the cock and hen, the turkey, &c.
Galling, gawl'-, *p. a.* rubbing off the skin; fretting; annoying; irritating.
Galliot. See **Galiot**.
Gal'lipot, *s.* a pot painted and glazed.
Gall-nut, gawl'-, *s.* an excrescence growing on the oak and other trees, used in making ink.
Gälloglass, Gäl'lowglass, *s.* an Irish heavy-armed foot-soldier.
Gall'on, *s.* a measure of four quarts.
Galloon', *s.* a kind of close lace.
Gal'lop, *s.* a horse's full or swiftest speed.
Gal'lop, *v.* to move by leaps, or very fast.
Gallopade, -pad', *s.* a curvetting gallop; a sprightly dance: *v.* to dance a gallopade; to move about briskly.
Gal'loper, *s.* a rider or horse that gallops; a carriage for a light piece of artillery.
Gäl'low, -lō, *obs. v.* to terrify, to fright.
Galloway, *s.* a horse not more than fourteen hands high, like the breed from *Galloway* in Scotland.
Gallow-glass. See **Galloglass**.
Gäl'lows, -lōz, *s.* a gibbet or erection for executing malefactors.

Gall-sick'ness, gawl-, *s.* a remitting, bilious fever.
Gall'stone, *s.* a concretion formed in the gall-bladder or biliary duct.
Gally, gawl'-l, *a.* of gall; bitter as gall.
Gallyworm, *s.* a worm of the centiped kind.
Galoche, ga-lösh', *s.* a shoe to wear over another; a clog: *pl.* Galochës.
Galo're, *s.* plenty (*Colloquial: Ireland*).
Galvan'ic, *a.* relating to galvanism.
Gal'vanise, *v.* to produce electrical phenomena by applying the galvanic power.
Gal'vanism, *s.* a branch of electricity.
Gal'vanist, *s.* one who performs galvanic operations, or understands the science.
Galvanom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the force of galvanic currents.
Gamba'do, *s.*, **Gamba'does**, *pl.*, spatterdashes; a kind of boots fixed to a saddle instead of stirrups.
Gam'ble, *v.* to play extravagantly for money.
Gam'bler, *s.* one who practices gambling.
Gam'bling, *s.* gaming; high play.
Gamboge, -booj' or -böj', *s.* a gum resin used in medicine, and as a pigment (from *Cam-bodia*).
Gam'bol, *s.* a skip, a frolic, a prank: *v.* to dance, to skip or leap for joy.
Gam'brél, *s.* the hind leg of a horse; a crooked stick used by butchers: *v.* to tie by the leg.
Game, *s.* sport of any kind; jest opposed to earnest; insulting merriment; a single match at play; animals pursued in the field.
Game, *v.* to play extravagantly for money.
Ga'me-cock, *s.* a cock bred to fight.
Ga'me-keeper, *s.* one who protects game.
Ga'mesome, *a.* frolicsome, sportive, gay.
Ga'mesomely, *ad.* merrily; playfully.
Ga'mesomeness, *s.* sportiveness.
Ga'mester, *s.* one addicted to gaming.
Ga'ming, *s.* gambling; high play.
Ga'ming-house, *s.* a house for gaming.
Ga'ming-table, *s.* a table used for gaming.
Gam'mer, *s.* the feminine of Gaffer.
Gam'mon, *s.* the thigh or buttock of a hog salted and dried; a term used in playing back-gammon; a hoaxing story: *v.* to salt and dry, as pork; to hoax; to fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.
Gam'ut, *s.* the scale of musical notes.
Gan'der, *s.* the male of the goose.
Gang, *v.* to go, to go with: *s.* a troop, a band, a crew.
Gang, **Gangue**, gang, *s.* the mineral substance in which ore is embedded.
Gang'er, *s.* the overseer of a gang or party of workmen.
Ganglion, gang'-gli-on, *s.* an enlargement in the course of a nerve; a tumor in the sheath of a tendon.
Ganglion'ic, *a.* noting nerves which exhibit ganglion.
Gangrene, gang'-grën, *s.* a mortification, a putrefaction: *v.* to become mortified.
Gangrenous, gang'-grën-us, *a.* mortified, putrefied.
Gangue (in mining). See Gang.
Gang'way, *s.* a plank with steps used for walking in and out of a boat; a narrow passage or thoroughfare.
Gang'-week, *s.* rogation week; the week in which processions were made.

Gan'net, *s.* the Solar goose, the booby.
Gant'let, **Gant'elope**, *s.* military punishment in which the criminal running between two files or ranks receives a blow from each man. See Gauntlet.
Gaol. See Jail.
Gap, *s.* an opening, a breach, a hole.
Gäpe, *v.* to open the mouth wide, to yawn; to stare at foolishly.
Ga'per, *s.* one who gapes.
Garb, *s.* dress, attire, exterior appearance.
Gar'bage, *s.* offals; the entrails; refuse.
Gar'ble, *v.* to sift; to pick out or select from a whole what may serve a purpose.
Gar'bler, *s.* one who sifts or picks out.
Gar'den, *s.* ground enclosed for fruit, &c.
Gar'dener, *s.* one who cultivates a garden.
Gar'dening, *s.* the cultivation of gardens.
Gar'den-plot, *s.* the plantation of a garden.
Gar'den-stuff, *s.* plants growing or cultivated in a garden.
Gare, *s.* coarse wool on the legs of sheep.
Gar'garism. See Gargle.
Gargle, *s.* a medicated liquor for washing the throat with: *v.* to wash the throat.
Gar'goyle, *s.* in architecture, a projecting spout shaped like some strange animal.
Gari'sh. See Gairish.
Gar'land, *s.* a wreath of flowers; a crown of honour; a collection, as of flowers.
Gar'lic, *s.* a strong-scented plant of the onion species.
Gar'ment, *s.* an article of clothing; a robe.
Gar'ner, *s.* a granary: *v.* to store as in a garner.
Gar'net, *s.* a mineral or gem of a reddish colour.
Gar'nish, *v.* to decorate, to embellish.
Gar'nisher, *s.* one who decorates.
Gar'nishment, *s.* ornament, decoration.
Gar'niture, *s.* furniture; ornament.
Ga'rous, *a.* noting pickle made of fish.
Gär'ran, Gär'ron, *s.* a small horse; a poor-looking hack.
Gar'ret, *s.* the room of a house next the roof; a mean apartment.
Garreteer', *s.* one that lives in a garret.
Gar'rison, *s.* soldiers to defend a castle, &c: *v.* to secure by fortresses, &c.
Gar'ron, *s.* a small horse; a sorry nag.
Garrote, -röt', **Garrotte**, -rot', *s.* a mode of strangulation in Spain by means of a collar screwed round the neck: *v.* to strangle, as if by a garrote; to rob after half strangling.
Gärröt'er, Gärröt'ter, *s.* one who garrotes.
Garru'lity, *s.* loquacity, talkativeness.
Gar'rulous, *a.* loquacious, talkative.
Gar'ter, *s.* a string or riband to hold up a stocking; the mark of the Order of the Garter: *v.* to bind up with a garter; to invest with the Order of the Garter.
Gas, *s.* an aeriform or air-like fluid.
Gas'alier, -lër, *s.* a chandelier in which gas is burned. See Chandelier.
Gas'con, *s.* a native of Gascony; a boaster.
Gascona'de, *s.* a boast, a brag, a bravado: *v.* to boast, to brag.
Gaseous, gaz'-e-us, *a.* consisting of gas.
Gas'-fit'ter, *s.* one whose trade is fitting up gas pipes and burners.
Gash, *s.* a deep cut or wound.
Gash'ful, *a.* full of gashes; hideous.
Gas'ify, *v.* to convert into gas.

Gas'kins, *s. pl.* wide hose or breeches.
Gas'light, *s.* light produced by the combustion of gas.
Gasom'eter, *gaz-*, *s.* an instrument to measure gas; the place where gas is prepared.
Gasom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring gases.
Gasp, *s.* a catch for breath in the last agonies: *v.* to open the mouth to catch breath.
Gas'tric, *a.* belonging to the stomach.
Gastric-juice, *s.* the liquid agent of digestion in the stomach.
Gastri'tis, *s.* inflammation of the stomach.
Gas'tronome, **Gastron'omer**, **Gastron'omist**, *s.* one who likes good living; a judge of the art of cookery.
Gastron'omy, *s.* the art or science of good eating; the pleasures of the table.
Gate, *s.* the way of *going in* to, or coming out from an enclosed place, as a field; the door or entrance into a city, castle, or large building; an opening; a way.
Ga'te-way, *s.* the way through a gate, or the gate itself.
Gath'er, *v.* to collect; to pick up; to assemble; to crop; to pucker; to fester; to deduce or collect logically.
Gath'erable, *a.* that may be gathered.
Gath'erer, *s.* one who gathers.
Gath'ering, *s.* a collection; a tumour.
Gath'ers, *s. pl.* plaits in garments, &c.
Gaud, *s.* a gaudy or showy ornament.
Gaud'ily, *ad.* in a gaudy manner; showily.
Gaud'iness, *s.* showiness in dress.
Gaud'y, *a.* showy, ostentatiously fine.
Gauge, *gāj*, *v.* to measure the contents of a vessel: *s.* a measure, a standard; the distance between the rails of a railway.
Gauger, *ga'-jer*, *s.* one who measures the contents of casks, pipes, &c.; an excise officer.
Gauging, *s.* the art or science of measuring the contents of vessels.
Gauging-rod, *s.* an instrument for measuring the contents of casks or vessels.
Gaul, *s.* an ancient name of France.
Gaul'ish, *a.* pertaining to Gaul.
Gault, *s.* stiff blue clay or marl.
Gaunt, *gant*, *a.* lean, thin, meagre.
Gauntlet, *gant'-*, *s.* an iron glove for defence.
Gaunt'ly, *ad.* with a meagre appearance.
Gauze, *s.* a kind of thin transparent silk.
Gauze-loom, *s.* a loom for weaving gauze.
Gauzy, *a.* like gauze; thin as gauze.
Gave, *p. t.* of Give.
Gav'elkind, *s.* an old tenure by which land descended to all the sons equally.
Gav'ot, *s.* a kind of brisk dance.
Gawk, *s.* a cuckoo; one easily fooled; a gawky.
Gawk'y, *s.* a stupid, awkward fellow: *a.* stupid; awkward; ungainly.
Gay, *a.* cheery; sprightly; sportive; airy; showy.
Gay'ety, *s.* state of being gay; sprightliness; airiness; finery.
Gay'ly. See Gaily.
Gay'ness, *s.* gayety.
Gāze, *s.* a fixed look, a look of eagerness: *v.* to look earnestly or steadily on.
Gāzeful, *a.* looking earnestly or intently.
Gā'ze-hound, *s.* a hound that hunts by sight.
Gāzelle, *-zel'*, *s.* a small and elegantly-formed species of antelope.

Ga'zer, *s.* one who looks earnestly.
Gazette, *gā-zet'*, *s.* an official newspaper: *v.* to publish in a gazette.
Gazetteer, *s.* a writer for a gazette; a geographical dictionary.
Ga'zing-stock, *s.* one gazed at with scorn.
Gear, *gēr*, *s.* furniture; tackle; harness; accoutrements; dress; (in *Scotland*) goods; riches.
Geese, *pl.* of Goose.
Gehen'na, *g hard*, *s.* the valley of Hinnom, used by the Jews for *hell*.
Gelat'inate, *jel-*, *v.* to change into a gelatinous substance.
Gelatine, *jel'-*, *s.* an animal substance of the consistence of jelly.
Gel'atine, **Gelat'inous**, *a.* of the nature of gelatine; viscous.
Geld, *g hard*, *v.* to castrate.
Geld'er, *s.* one who performs castration.
Geld'ing, *s.* a castrated horse.
Gelid, *jel'-*, *a.* extremely cold, frozen.
Gelid'ity, **Gel'idness**, *s.* extreme cold.
Gem, *s.* a jewel or precious stone; a bud: *v.* to adorn as with jewels; to bud.
Gemar'a, *g hard*, *s.* the second part of the Talmud.
Gemel, *jem'-*, *s.* in heraldry, a pair, two of a sort.
Gem'el-ring, *s.* a ring with two or more links—now written *Gimbal*.
Gem'inate, **Gem'inated**, *a.* doubled.
Gemina'tion, *s.* a doubling, duplication.
Gem'inī, *s.* twins; a sign in the zodiac.
Gem'inous, *a.* double, twofold.
Gem'mary, *a.* pertaining to gems.
Gemma'tion, *s.* the process of budding.
Gem'meous, *a.* tending to gems; like gems or buds.
Gemmiferous, *a.* producing buds.
Gem'my, *a.* resembling gems; bright.
Gendarme, *zhong-darm'*, *s.* one of the *gend'armes*, a French police soldier.
Gendar'merie, *s.* people of arms; police.
Gen'der, *s.* the distinction of sex: *v.* to engender or beget; to cause.
Genealogical, *jen-ě-ā-loj'-ī-kal*, *a.* pertaining to genealogy.
Genēal'ogist, *s.* one versed in genealogy.
Genēal'ogy, *s.* the pedigree of a family; the art or science of tracing families to or from their ancestors.
Gen'era, *L. pl.* of Genus.
Gen'eral, *a.* relating to a *genus* or kind; generic; not specific or particular, but extending to all; relating to the whole; extensive; public; common; usual: *s.* the commander of an army; the whole; the public; the multitude; a beat of drums serving for a signal to a whole army. In *general*, in the main.
Generalisa'tion, *s.* the act of generalising.
Gen'eralise, *v.* to reduce to a genus or class; to reduce particulars to general heads; to reduce singular to universal or common terms.
Generalis'simo, *s.* a commander-in-chief.
General'ity, *s.* the state of being general; the main body, the bulk.
Gen'erally, *ad.* in general, commonly.
Gen'erality, *s.* generality, commonness.
Gen'erality, *s.* the conduct of a general or one who commands an army; good or bad management.

Gen'erant, *a.* begetting or producing: *s.* the power that produces or begets.
Gen'eräte, *v.* to beget; to procreate; to produce; to cause.
Genera'tion, *s.* the act of generating; a progeny; a family; a race; a single succession in natural descent; the people of the same period; an age.
Gen'erätive, *a.* generating; prolific.
Gen'erator, *s.* one who or that which generates.
Gener'ic, **Gener'ical**, *a.* pertaining to or comprehending a genus.
Gener'ically, *ad.* with regard to the genus.
Generos'ity, *s.* magnanimity, liberality.
Gen'erous, *a.* liberal, munificent, noble.
Gen'erously, *ad.* liberally; nobly.
Gen'erousness, *s.* quality of being generous; liberality in bestowing.
Gen'es'is, *s.* the first book of Moses, which treats of the creation of the world.
Genet, *jen'-et*, *s.* a small well-made Spanish horse; an animal of the weasel kind; a cat-skin dressed for muffs.
Genet'ic, *a.* generating; producing.
Gene'va, **Gin**, *s.* a spirit distilled from grain or malt, with juniper berries.
Ge'nial, *a.* contributing to propagation; natural; enlivening, festive.
Genial'ity, **Ge'nialness**, *s.* the quality of being genial.
Ge'nially, *ad.* in a genial manner.
Genic'ulate, **Genic'ulated**, *a.* having joints like knees; jointed; knotted.
Genii, *jē'-ni-I*, *L.* *s.* the name given to a supposed class of supernatural beings; fairies.
Genis'ta, *jen-*, *It.* *s.* a genus of plants; the common broom.
Gen'ital, *a.* pertaining to generation.
Gen'itive, *a.* one of the cases in Latin grammar, corresponding to the possessive in English.
Gen'itor, *s.* a sire; a father.
Ge'n'ius, *s.* the inborn bent or disposition of the mind; great mental power, particularly that of invention; a person of great inventive or intellectual power; nature.
Genius, *s.* a spirit. See **Genii**.
Genteel, *a.* polite, elegant, graceful.
Genteel'y, *ad.* in a genteel manner.
Genteel'ness, *s.* elegance, politeness.
Gentian, *jen'-shan*, *s.* a bitter tonic plant.
Gentianel'la, *s.* gentian; a blue colour.
Gen'til, or **Gentle**, *s.* a species of falcon.
Gen'tile, *s.* a pagan, a heathen.
Gen'tilism, *s.* paganism, heathenism.
Gentilitious, *-lish'us*, *a.* peculiar to a nation or family; hereditary.
Gentil'ity, *s.* good extraction; dignity of birth; elegance of behaviour; gentry.
Gen'tle, *a.* soft, mild, meek; well-born.
Gen'tlefolk, *-fōk*, *s.* persons distinguished by their birth or fortune from the commonalty.
Gen'tleman, *s.* a man raised above the vulgar by birth, education, office, or fortune: *pl.* Gentlemen.
Gen'tlemanlike, *a.* becoming a gentleman.
Gen'tlemanliness, *s.* gentlemanly conduct.
Gen'tlemanly, *a.* polite, well-bred.
Gen'tleness, *s.* mildness, tenderness.
Gen'tlewoman, *s.* a lady.
Gent'ly, *ad.* in a gentle manner; softly, meekly.

Gentoo', *s.* an aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan; a follower of the Brahmins.
Gen'try, *s.* people of education and good breeding; the class of people next to the nobility.
Genuflec'tion, *s.* the act of kneeling.
Gen'ūine, *a.* free from adulteration; not spurious; pure; real; true.
Gen'uinely, *ad.* in a genuine manner; without adulteration.
Gen'uineness, *s.* state or quality of being genuine; purity; reality.
Ge'nus, *s.* a race or family; a class comprehending under it several species: *pl.* Genera.
Geocen'tric, **Geocen'trical**, *je-*, *a.* having the earth for its centre.
Geocen'trically, *ad.* in a geocentric manner.
Geode, *je'-ōd*, *s.* earth-stone; a mineral incrustation.
Geodesy, *je-od'-*, *s.* the geometry or measurement of the earth; land-surveying.
Geodet'ic, **Geodet'ical**, *a.* pertaining to geodesy.
Geognosy, *je-og'-*, *s.* a knowledge of the structure of the earth.
Geographer, *je-og'-*, *s.* one skilled in geography.
Geograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to geography.
Geograph'ically, *ad.* in a geographical manner, according to geography.
Geog'raphy, *s.* a description of the earth's surface, productions, inhabitants, &c.
Geological, *-loj'-*, *a.* relating to geology.
Geol'ogise, *s.* to make geological investigations.
Geol'ogist, *s.* one versed in geology.
Geol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine or science which treats of the interior structure of the earth.
Geomancy, *jē'-*, *s.* the art or pretence of divining or foretelling by figures or lines drawn on the earth.
Geomant'ic, *a.* pertaining to geomancy.
Geom'eter, *je-om'-*, **Geometrician**, *-trish'-an*, *s.* one skilled in geometry.
Geomet'rical, **Geomet'ric**, *a.* pertaining to geometry, according to geometry.
Geomet'rically, *ad.* according to geometry.
Geom'etry, *je-om'-*, *s.* originally the science of measuring the earth, the science of quantity and mensuration.
Geopon'ics, *je-*, *s.* *pl.* agriculture.
George, *jōrj*, *s.* an ornament worn by knights of the garter, on which is the figure of St. George on horseback.
Georg'ic, *s.* a rural or pastoral poem: *a.* belonging to husbandry.
Georg'ium Sidus, *s.* one of the planets usually called *Uranus* or *Herschel*.
Gera'nium, *s.* a species of fragrant plants with beautiful flowers.
Gerfalcon, *jer'-*, *s.* See **Gyrfalcon**.
Germ, **Ger'men**, *s.* a sprouting seed.
Ger'man, *a.* sprung from the same *germ* or stock; nearly related, as cousin *german* or first cousin.
Ger'man, *a.* belonging to Germany: *s.* a native of Germany; the German language.
Ger'māne, *a.* german or nearly allied.
German'ic, *a.* pertaining to Germany.
Ger'manism, *s.* a German idiom.
Ger'minal, *a.* pertaining to a germ or bud.
Ger'minant, *a.* sprouting, branching.
Ger'minate, *v.* to sprout, to shoot, to bud.
Germina'tion, *s.* the act of germinating; the time in which seeds vegetate.

Gerund, *jer'*, *s.* a verbal noun partaking of the nature of a participle.
Gest, *jest*, *obs. s.* a deed; an action; a legend; a show; a dramatic representation.
Gesta'tion, *jest-*, *s.* the act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery.
Ges'tic, *a.* pertaining to deeds; legendary; relating to bodily action, as in the dance.
Gestic'ulate, *v.* to make gestures; to act.
Gesticula'tion, *s.* the act of gesticulating; gesture; antic tricks or postures.
Gestic'ulatory, *a.* exhibiting postures.
Ges'ture, *s.* action or posture of the body.
Get, *get*, *v.* to obtain; to procure; to gain possession of; to acquire; to learn, as to *get* one's lesson; to reach or arrive at by effort; to prevail on or induce; to beget; to become, as to *get* better. To *get along*, to go forward or away. to *get on*, to mount; to go forward: to *get off*, to escape; to take or pull off; to sell or dispose of: to *get up*, to prepare: to *get over*, to overcome or surmount.
Get'ting, *s.* the act of obtaining; acquisition; gain.
Gewgaw, *gu'-gaw*, *s.* a showy trifle; a toy, a bauble: *a.* showy without value.
Geyser, *gi'-ser*, *g* hard, *s.* a fountain which spouts forth boiling water, of which there are several in Iceland.
Ghastful, *gast'-*, *a.* frightful, dismal.
Ghast'fully, *ad.* frightfully.
Ghast'liness, *s.* a ghostly or death-like look.
Ghast'ly, *a.* like a ghost; deadly pale.
Ghaut, *gawt*, *s.* a pass through a mountain; a chain of mountains (*India*).
Gheber. See *Gueber*.
Gherkin, *jer'-* *s.* a small cucumber for pickling.
Ghib'ellines. See *Guelfs*.
Ghöst, *s.* the soul; a spirit or apparition.
Ghöst'like, *a.* like a ghost, ghostly.
Ghöst'liness, *s.* quality of being ghostly.
Ghöst'ly, *a.* relating to the soul or spirit; spiritual; pertaining to the cure of souls.
Ghoul, *gool*, *s.* a demon among Eastern nations, that is supposed to frequent graveyards and feed on the dead.
Gi'ant, *s.* a man of extraordinary stature: *a.* of extraordinary size and strength.
Gi'antess, *s.* a female giant.
Gi'antlike, *a.* gigantic, huge, vast.
Giaour, *jowr*, *s.* a dog; an infidel, a name given by the Turks to Christians.
Gib'ber, *g* hard, *v.* to speak rapidly and inarticulately.
Gib'berish, *s.* unintelligible talk; cant words.
Gib'bet, *jib'-*, *s.* a gallows: *v.* to hang up or expose upon a gibbet.
Gib'bon, *g* hard, *s.* a kind of ape.
Gibbose, *-ös'*, *g* hard, *a.* gibbous.
Gibbos'ity, *Gib'bousness*, *s.* protuberance; convexity.
Gibbous, *-bus*, *a.* humped; protuberant; convex.
Gibcat, *jib'-*, *s.* an old cat; a he cat.
Gibe, *jib*, *s.* a sneer, a taunt; a sarcasm: *v.* to scoff; to sneer; to taunt.
Gi'ber, *s.* one who gibes; a scoffer.
Gi'bingly, *ad.* sarcastically; scornfully.
Giblet, *jib'-*, *a.* made of giblets, as a *giblet* pie.
Gib'lets, *s.* the pinions and parts of the viscera of a goose or other fowl.

Gi'd'dily, *g* hard, *ad.* in a giddy manner.
Giddiness, *s.* the state of being giddy; inconstancy; levity.
Gi'd'dy, *a.* having a vertiginous or whirling sensation in the head; dizzy; unsteady; inconstant; fickle; thoughtless; heedless.
Gi'd'dy-brained, *a.* thoughtless, careless.
Gi'd'dy-headed, *a.* heedless, unsteady.
Gift, *s.* a thing given; a present, a gratuity; power or faculty; a bribe: *v.* to endow with any power or faculty.
Gifted, *a.* richly endowed by nature.
Gift'edness, *s.* the state of being gifted.
Gig, *gig*, *s.* anything that is whirled round in play; a light kind of carriage; a light boat; a rotatory cylinder; a kind of harpoon.
Gigante'an, *ji-*, *a.* like a giant; irresistible.
Gigan'tic, *a.* giantlike; huge; enormous.
Gig'gle, *gig'-*, *s.* a sort of tittering laugh: *v.* to laugh idly; to titter.
Gig'gler, *s.* a silly laugher.
Gigot, *jig'ot*, *s.* the hip joint; a leg of mutton; a wide sleeve; part of a fiddle.
Gild, *g* hard, *v.* to overlay with thin gold; to adorn with lustre; to give a fair external appearance.
Gild'er, *s.* one who gilds.
Gilding, *s.* the act of overlaying with thin gold; gold thus laid on.
Gill, *g* hard, *s.* one of the apertures for breathing in fishes; the flap below the beak of a fowl; a man's double chin; a fissure in a hill; a ravine; a gully.
Gill, *jil*, *s.* the fourth part of a pint; ground-ivy; a malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy; a wench (from *Gillian* or *Juliana*).
Gill'ie, *g* hard, *s.* a Highland serf; a male servant or menial.
Gillyflower, *jil'-*, *s.* the *July* flower; a plant and flower of several varieties.
Gilt, *g* hard, *s.* thin gold laid on the surface: *p. a.* gilded or overlaid with thin gold.
Gimbal, *g* hard, *s.* a combination of rings for suspending anything freely, as a mariner's compass in the box. See *Gemel*.
Gimcrack, *jim'-*, *s.* a trivial mechanism; a toy.
Gim'let, *g* hard, *s.* a small borer with a screw at the point: *v.* to turn round like a gimlet, as an anchor by its stock.
Gimmel, *gim'-*, *s.* some quaint device or piece of machinery.
Gimp, *g* hard, *s.* a kind of silk twist or braiding: *v.* to jag or indent: *a.* trim, spruce, nice.
GIN, *s.* a trap; a snare; a machine for clearing cotton (from *Engine*).
GIN, *s.* an abbreviation of *Geneva*.
Gi'nger, *s.* a warm spicy Indian root.
Gi'nger-beer, *s.* a sort of effervescing spiced ginger-flavoured drink.
Gi'ngerbread, *s.* a kind of sweet cake seasoned with ginger.
Gi'ngerbread-work, *s.* work cut and carved in fanciful forms; work without solidity.
Gi'ngerly, *ad.* cautiously, as from delicacy or fear; nicely; neatly.
Gi'ng'ham, *g* hard, *s.* a thin cotton stuff made to imitate lawn.
Gingle, *jing'gl*. See *Jingle*.
Ginglymoid, *ging'-gli-*, *a.* like a ginglymus or hinge.

Ginseng, jin'-, *s.* a plant and its root, valued in China as a panacea.
Gipsy. See **Gypsy**.
Giraffe, jī-raf', *s.* the camelopard.
Girandole, jir'-an-dōl, *s.* a large kind of branched candlestick; a chandelier.
Girasole, jir'-, *s.* the heliotrope or turnsole; the milk-white or bluish opal.
Gird, gerd, *s.* a twitch; a pang; a gibe; a sneer: *v.* to gibe; to sneer; to utter sarcasms.
Gird, gerd, *v.* to bind round, as with a twig or cord; to fasten by binding; to tuck up the dress; to prepare; to encircle, to encompass, to invest.
Gird'er, *s.* he or that which girds; the principal beam in a floor.
Girdle, gerd'-, *s.* a band or belt round the waist; an enclosure; a round iron plate for baking oaten cakes (*Scotland*): *v.* to bind as with a girdle; to encircle; to make a circular incision round a tree so as to kill it.
Girl, gerl, *s.* a female child; a young woman.
Girl'hood, *s.* the state of being a girl.
Girl'ish, *a.* acting like a girl; giddy.
Girl'ishly, *ad.* in the manner of a girl.
Girl'ishness, *s.* girlish manners; giddiness.
Girt, gert, *v.* to gird, to encompass.
Girt, or **Girded**, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Gird**.
Girth, gerth, *s.* a broad belt by which the saddle is fixed upon a horse; a belt; the circumference of a tree: *v.* to bind with a girth.
Gist, jist, *s.* the main point of a question.
Git'tern, g hard, *s.* a sort of guitar: *v.* to play on a gittern.
Give, g hard, *v.* to bestow or confer upon without price or reward; to deliver or put into one's possession; to impart or communicate; to grant; not to withhold. To *give away*, to alienate from one's self, to make over to another; to *give back*, to return, to restore; to *give in*, to give way or yield to; to *give over*, to cease, to leave off; to conclude as lost; to *give out*, to publish; to emit: to *give up*, to yield; to resign; to cease: to *give way*, to yield; not to resist; to fall back.
Giver, *s.* one that gives; a bestower.
Gives, jlvz. See **Gyves**.
Giv'ing, *s.* the act of bestowing.
Gizzard, giz'-, *s.* the strong muscular stomach of a fowl.
Gla'brous, *a.* smooth, like baldness.
Glacial, glā-shī-al, *a.* consisting of ice; like ice; frozen.
Glacier, glas'-ī-er or glā'-shī-er, *s.* a field of ice, such as those among the hollows of the Alps.
Gla'cious, *a.* glacial.
Glacis, glā-sēs' or glā'-sis, *s.* in fortification, a slope or sloping bank.
Glad, *a.* cheerful; gay; joyous; pleased; gratified; exhilarated; delighted: *v.* to gladden.
Glad'den, *v.* to make or become glad.
Glad'der, **Gladdest**, *comp.* and *super.* of **Glad**.
Glade, *s.* a lawn or opening in a wood.
Glad'iātor, *s.* a combatant in the amphitheatre in ancient Rome; a sword-player; a prize-fighter.
Glādiatō'rial, *a.* relating to gladiators.
Glad iōle, *s.* a little sword; a genus of plants with sword-shaped leaves.

Glad'ly, *ad.* with pleasure; joyfully.
Glad'ness, *s.* cheerfulness; pleasure; joy; delight.
Glad'some, *a.* pleased; causing gladness.
Glad'someness, *s.* gayety; gladness.
Glair, *s.* the white of an egg; slime: *v.* to smear with the white of eggs; to varnish.
Glair'y, *a.* like glair; slimy.
Glaive. See **Glave**.
Glance, *s.* a sudden shoot of light; a darting of the eye; a rapid view: *v.* to shoot a sudden ray; to cast the eye over; to fly off obliquely, as a refracted ray of light.
Glan'cingly, *ad.* obliquely; transiently.
Gland, *s.* an organ of the human body, designed to separate or secrete some fluid from the blood.
Glan'dered, *a.* affected with glanders.
Glan'ders, *s.* a disease of the glands in horses, in which corrupt matter runs from the nose.
Glandiferous, *a.* bearing acorns and mast.
Gland'iform, *a.* resembling a gland.
Glan'dūlar, *a.* consisting of glands.
Gland'ule, *s.* a small gland.
Gland'ulous, *a.* pertaining to the glands.
Glare, *s.* overpowering lustre; splendour: *v.* to shine so as to dazzle the eyes.
Gla'ring, *a.* blazing out; notorious.
Gla'ringly, *ad.* openly; notoriously.
Glass, *s.* an artificial, transparent substance: *a.* made of glass, vitreous: *v.* to cover with glass; to glaze.
Glass'-blower, -blō'-, *s.* one who forms or fashions glass by blowing.
Glass'ful, *s.* as much as a glass holds.
Glass'-fur'nace, *s.* a furnace for melting the materials of glass.
Glass'-grind'er, *s.* one who polishes glass.
Glass'-house, *s.* a house where glass is made.
Glass'iness, *s.* smoothness like glass.
Glass'like, *a.* resembling glass.
Glass'-man, *s.* one who sells glass.
Glass'-metal, *s.* glass in fusion.
Glass'-works, *s.* a manufactory of glass.
Glass'wort, *s.* a plant used in making glass, soda.
Glass'y, *a.* made of glass, like glass.
Glauber-salt, -sawlt, *s.* a cathartic salt, sulphate of soda.
Glaucō'ma, *s.* a disease of the eye, giving it a bluish-green colour.
Glauc'ous, *a.* of a sea-green colour.
Glāve, *s.* a broadsword, a falchion.
Glaze, *v.* to furnish with glass or windows of glass; to cover with a smooth or vitreous substance; to make glossy: *s.* the vitreous coating or glazing of potter's ware.
Glazier, gla'-zher, *s.* one who glazes windows.
Gla'zing, *s.* the art of a glazier; the substance with which potter's ware is glazed; anything used for giving an exterior a glossy or polished appearance.
Gleam, *s.* a sudden shoot of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light; lustre; brightness: *v.* to emit a faint light; to begin to shine; to glimmer.
Gleam'ing, *p. a.* emitting gleams or rays: *s.* a sudden shoot or ray of light.
Gleam'y, *a.* emitting gleams.

Glean, *v.* to pick up ears of corn ; to gather the remains of anything thinly scattered.
Glean'er, *s.* one who gleanes after reapers.
Glean'ing, *s.* the act of gleaning ; the thing gleaned or picked up.
Glebe, *s.* turf, soil ; land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.
Gle'by, **Gle'bous**, *a.* turfy, cloddy.
Glede, *s.* the kite, so called in Scotland.
Glee, *s.* joy, merriment, gayety ; a kind of catch or song in parts.
Glee'ful, *a.* merry, gay, joyous.
Glee'-maid'en, *s.* a singing girl.
Glee'man, *s.* an itinerant minstrel.
Gleen, *obs. v.* to shine with heat or polish.
Glee'some, *a.* merry, joyous.
Gleet, *s.* a thin matter issuing from ulcers : *v.* to ooze ; to flow slowly.
Gleet'y, *a.* ichorous ; thin ; limpid.
Glen, *s.* a narrow valley ; a dale.
Glib, *s.* a thick lock of hair hanging down over the forehead.
Glib, *a.* smooth, voluble, slippery.
Glib'ly, *ad.* smoothly, volubly.
Glib'ness, *s.* smoothness, volubility.
Glide, *v.* to flow gently ; to move silently and smoothly ; to pass on quietly and imperceptibly.
Glim'mer, *v.* to emit faint *gleams* of light ; to shine faintly and unsteadily : *s.* a faint or unsteady gleam of light ; a micaceous earth.
Glim'mering, *p. a.* shining faintly and unsteadily : *s.* a weak, faint light ; a slight or imperfect view.
Glimpse, *s.* a faint light ; a short or slight view : *v.* to appear by glimpses.
Glisten, **glis'n**, *v.* to shine ; to sparkle with light ; to glitter.
Glis'ter, *v.* to glitter.
Glit'ter, *v.* to shine ; to sparkle with light ; to be splendid or showy : *s.* brilliancy ; specious lustre ; bright show.
Glit'tering, *p. a.* shining ; brilliant : *s.* the act of shining ; lustre.
Gloam'ing, *s.* twilight ; the dusk of evening.
Gloat, **glôt**, *v.* to express fondness or desire by the looks.
Glo'bate, **Glo'bated**, *a.* having the form of a globe, round, spherical.
Globe, *s.* a round body ; a ball ; a sphere ; the earth ; a representation of the earth or of the heavens, as the *terrestrial* and *celestial* globes.
Globose, -**ôs'**, **Glo'bous**, *a.* globular.
Globos'ity, *s.* sphericity.
Glob'ular, *a.* being in the form of a globe or sphere ; round ; spherical.
Glob'ule, *s.* a little globe ; a small round particle.
Glob'ulous, *a.* globular.
Glom'erate, *v.* to gather into a ball : *a.* formed into a ball or round head.
Glômera'tion, *s.* the act of winding or forming into a ball.
Gloom, *s.* imperfect darkness ; obscurity ; heaviness of mind ; cloudiness of aspect : *v.* to shine obscurely ; to be sullen.
Gloom'ily, *ad.* in a gloomy manner ; sullenly.
Gloom'iness, *s.* want of light ; obscurity ; want of cheerfulness ; depression of spirits ; cloudiness of look ; sullenness.
Gloom'y, *a.* obscure ; almost dark ; dismal ;

cloudy of look ; sullen ; heavy of heart, sad ; melancholy.
Glôrifica'tion, *s.* the act of glorifying ; elevation to glory.
Glo'rif'y, *v.* to make glorious ; to exalt to glory in heaven ; to praise or magnify in worship ; to extol.
Glo'rious, *a.* noble, illustrious, grand.
Glo'riously, *ad.* in a glorious manner.
Glo'ry, *s.* honour, praise, renown, fame ; splendour : *v.* to boast in, to be proud of.
Glo'rying, *s.* act of exulting ; a boasting.
Gloss, *s.* a comment ; a specious interpretation or representation ; a smooth, shining surface : *v.* to explain by comment ; to make smooth and shining ; to varnish over ; to give a specious appearance to.
Glossa'rial, *a.* relating to a glossary.
Gloss'arist, *s.* a writer of glossaries.
Gloss'ary, *s.* a vocabulary explaining obscure or antiquated words.
Gloss'iness, *s.* the state of being glossy ; lustre of a smooth surface.
Glossog'raphy, *s.* the writing of glossaries, glosses, or commentaries.
Glossol'ogy, *s.* the study of languages ; definition or explanation of terms.
Gloss'y, *a.* shining, bright, smooth.
Glot'tis, *s.* the aperture of the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice.
Glove, **gluv**, *s.* a cover for the hand : *v.* to cover, as with a glove.
Glover, *s.* one who makes or sells gloves.
Glôw, *v.* to shine without flame ; to be heated ; to be ardent ; to be strongly animated : *s.* shining heat, warmth ; ardour ; brightness.
Glôw'ing, *p. a.* shining with heat ; warm ; ardent ; bright.
Glôw'-worm, *s.* a small insect or grub that shines in the dark.
Gloze, *v.* to talk smoothly ; to wheedle.
Glue, *s.* a thick viscous cement, made by boiling the skins, hoofs, &c., of animals to a jelly.
Glue, *v.* to join with glue ; to join.
Glue-boiler, *s.* a maker of glue.
Glu'ey, *a.* viscous, glutinous.
Glu'eyness, *s.* the quality of being gluey.
Glu'ish, *a.* like glue ; gluey.
Glum, *a.* sullen ; gloomy ; grave.
Glume, *s.* the husk or chaff of grain.
Glut, *v.* to swallow ; to cloy, to satiate : *s.* overabundance, more than enough.
Glu'ten, *s.* the fibrous matter of vegetables.
Glu'tinous, *a.* gluey, viscous, tenacious.
Glu'tinousness, *s.* viscosity ; tenacity.
Glut'ton, *s.* one who eats to excess ; an animal remarkable for voracity.
Glut'tonise, *v.* to eat like a glutton.
Glut'tonous, *a.* given to excessive feeding.
Glut'tonously, *ad.* in a gluttonous manner.
Glut'tony, *s.* excess in eating, voracity.
Glycerine, **glis'er-in**, *s.* a sweet principle extracted from fatty substances.
Glyph, **glif**, *s.* a perpendicular fluting or channel in a column.
Glyp'tic, *a.* pertaining to glyptics.
Glyp'tics, *s. pl.* the art of engraving figures on precious stones.
Gnarl, **narl**, *v.* to growl, to snarl ; to be cross-grained.
Gnarled, **narld**, *a.* full of knots, knotty.

Gnarly, *a.* gnarled.
Gnash, *nash*, *v.* to grind the teeth in a rage, or through pain.
Gnat, *nat*, *s.* a small, winged, stinging insect.
Gnat'-worm, *s.* the larva of a gnat.
Gnaw, *naw*, *v.* to bite off by little and little; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to corrode.
Gnaw'ing, *p. a.* biting; corroding: *s.* a biting or fretting.
Gneiss, *nīs*, *s.* a stratified rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica.
Gnome, *nōm*, *s.* an elf or sprite fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to guard its component substances.
Gnomical, **Gnomic**, *nom'-*, *a.* containing maxims or reflections; sententious.
Gnomon, *no'-mon*, *s.* the hand or style of a dial.
Gnōmon'ics, *s.* the art of dialling.
Gnōmonol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on the art of dialling.
Gnostic, *nos'-tik*, *a.* pertaining to the Gnostics: *s.* one of the Gnostics.
Gnos'ticism, *-sizm*, *s.* the heresy of the Gnostics.
Gnostics, *s. pl.* an early sect in Christian history that pretended to extraordinary knowledge and illumination.
Gnu, *nu*, *s.* a kind of antelope with hooked horns, and the mane and tail of a horse.
Go, *v.* to walk, to move; to proceed; to depart from, as distinguished from *to come*. *To go about*, to set one's self to a business, to attempt or endeavour.
Goad, *gōd*, *s.* a pointed stick to drive oxen: *v.* to prick with a goad; to urge forward; to stimulate; to incite.
Goal, *gōl*, *s.* the post or mark set to bound a race, and to which racers run; the end or final purpose.
Goat, *gōt*, *s.* a ruminant animal, of a middle species between deer and sheep.
Goat'-chafer, *s.* a kind of beetle.
Goat'-fish, *s.* a fish of the Mediterranean.
Goat'-herd, *s.* one who tends goats.
Goat'ish, *a.* rank in smell; lascivious.
Goat'ishness, *s.* the quality of being goatish.
Gob'bet, *s.* a mouthful; a morsel.
Gob'ble, *v.* to swallow large pieces; to swallow hastily; to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.
Gob'elin, *a.* applied to a beautiful species of tapestry, manufactured at the *Gobelins*, in Paris.
Go'-between', *s.* one who transacts business by running between two parties; an interposer.
Goblet, *s.* a bowl or large cup.
Goblin, *s.* an evil spirit, a fairy, an elf.
Go'-by, *s.* a passing by; an escape by artifice; an evasion.
Go'-cart, *s.* a machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.
GOD, *s.* the supreme Being, the Creator.
God'child, *s.* a child for whom a person is sponsor at baptism.
God-daughter, *-daw'ter*, *s.* a girl for whom a person is sponsor.
God'dess, *s.* a female heathen divinity.
God'father, *s.* a male sponsor in baptism.
God'head, *s.* the Divine nature, the Deity.

God'less, *a.* living as without God; impious; ungodly; atheistical.
God'lessness, *s.* the state of being godless.
God'like, *a.* resembling God; divine.
God'liness, *s.* the quality of being godly; piety to God.
God'ly, *a.* pious; devout; holy; righteous; religious: *ad.* for *godlily*, piously; religiously.
God'mother, *s.* a female sponsor.
God'send, *s.* an unexpected and valuable gift, as if from the Author of all good.
God'ship, *s.* Godhead, Deity.
God'-son, *s.* a boy for whom one is sponsor.
God'-speed, *s.* good speed, success.
God'ward, *ad.* toward God (in *Scripture*).
Go'er, *s.* one that goes, as a *good-goer*.
Gog'gle, *v.* to roll or strain the eyes.
Gog'gle-eyed, *a.* having full or prominent eyes, which are constantly in motion.
Geg'gles, *s. pl.* glasses to protect the eyes, or to cure squinting; blinds for horses.
Go'ing, *s.* the act of moving, walking, or departing; departure; procedure. *Goings-on*, proceedings; conduct.
Goitre, *goi'-ter*, **Goiter**, *s.* a large tumour in the neck.
Goi'trous, *a.* of the nature of a wen.
Göld, *s.* the most precious metal; money; riches: *a.* golden or made of gold.
Gold'-beater, *s.* one who beats or foliates gold for gilding.
Gold'en, *a.* made of gold; shining; bright; pure; happy; of great value or importance, as a *golden rule*.
Gold'finch, *s.* a small singing bird.
Gold'-fish, *s.* a small gold-coloured fish.
Gold'-lace, *s.* lace wrought with gold.
Gold'-laced, *a.* laced or adorned with gold.
Gold'-leaf, *s.* gold beaten into thin leaves for gilding.
Gold'-proof, *a.* proof against bribery.
Gold'-size, *s.* a glue for burnishing gilding.
Gold'smith, *s.* a worker in gold.
Gold'-wire, *s.* wire covered with thin gold.
Golf, *s.* a game played with a ball and club.
Golosh. See *Galoche*.
Gon'dola, *s.* a boat much used at Venice.
Gondolier, *-lēr'*, *s.* a rower of a gondola.
Gone, *gon*, *past*, departed; lost; dead: *p. p.* of *Go*.
Gon'falon, **Gon'fanon**, *obs. s.* a standard, an ensign.
Gong, *s.* a sort of metal drum or cymbal.
Goniom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring angles, particularly of crystals.
Goniometry, *s.* the art of measuring solid angles.
Gonorrhea, *gon-or-re'-a*, *s.* a morbid running or discharge in certain diseases.
Good, *gud*, *a.* not bad, not evil; proper, fit, skilful; wholesome, sound, valid; benevolent; kind; beneficial; excellent; virtuous; moral, pious: *s.* the contrary to evil; benefit, advantage, welfare: *ad.* well; right; not amiss: *int.* well! right!
Good-breed'ing, *s.* polite manners, formed by a good education.
Good-bye, *-bi*, **Good-by**, *ad.* a contraction of *God* or *good be with you*; a familiar way of bidding a person farewell.

fāte, fāt, far; me, mēt, her; fīne, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thin, then.

Good-day', *s.* a form of salutation.
Good-eve'ning, *s.* a form of salutation.
Good-fel'low, *s.* a pleasant or jovial companion.
Good-fellowship, *s.* companionship; joviality.
Good'-for-noth'ing, *a.* worthless.
Good-Fri'day, *s.* the anniversary of the Crucifixion of our Saviour.
Good-humour, -u'-mur, *s.* a cheerful temper or state of mind.
Good-humoured, *a.* cheerful.
Good-humouredly, *ad.* with good-humour.
Good'liness, *s.* beauty, grace, elegance.
Good'-looking, *a.* well-looking; handsome.
Good-luck', *s.* a piece of good fortune.
Good'ly, *a.* beautiful, graceful; pleasant.
Good'man, *s.* a rustic term of compliment.
Good-man'ners, *s. pl.* politeness; decorum.
Good-mor'ning, **Good-morrow**, *s.* a familiar form of salutation.
Good-na'ture, *s.* habitual benevolence.
Good-na'tured, *a.* habitually benevolent.
Good'ness, *s.* the state or quality of being good; excellence; the exercise of acts of kindness and charity.
Good-night', *s.* a form of salutation on taking leave at night.
Goods, *pl.* movables; commodities; merchandise.
Good'wife, *s.* the mistress of a family.
Good-will', *s.* benevolence; kindness.
Good'y, *s.* goodwife, goodwoman.
Goose, *s.* a well-known domestic water-fowl; a tailor's smoothing iron.
Gooseberry, gooz'-, *s.* a well-known fruit.
Goo'seberry-fool', *s.* food made of boiled gooseberries, with milk, sugar, &c.
Goosefoot, *s.* the name of a plant.
Goosegrass, *s.* the name of certain plants.
Gor'dian-knot, *s.* an inextricable difficulty.
Gore, *s.* a triangular piece put into a garment to widen some particular part.
Gore, *s.* clotted blood, congealed blood.
Gore, *v.* to stab, to pierce with horns.
Gorge, gorj, *s.* the throat, the swallow: *v.* to swallow; to glut, to satiate.
Gorgeous, gor'-jus, *v.* very fine or showy; glittering with gay colours; magnificent.
Gor'geously, *ad.* in a gorgeous manner.
Gor'geousness, *s.* magnificence of dress or ornaments; splendour, show.
Gorget, gor'-jet, *s.* armour to defend the throat; a kind of breastplate like a half-moon; a ruff worn by females (formerly); an instrument used in lithotomy.
Gor'gon, *s.* a fabled monster, the sight of which turned beholders to stone.
Goril'la, *s.* the African *orang-outang*, the largest of the monkey tribe.
Gor'mand, **Gour'mond**, *s.* a greedy eater; an epicure.
Gor'mandise, *v.* to feed ravenously.
Gor'mandiser, *s.* a voracious eater, a glutton.
Gorse, *s.* furze, a thick prickly shrub.
Go'ry, *a.* covered with blood; murderous.
Gos'hawk, *s.* a hawk of a large kind.
Gosling, goz'-, *s.* a young goose.
Gos'pel, *s.* literally, *good tidings*; God's revelation to man of grace by a Saviour; one of the four histories of Christ; the four histories collectively; the whole of the Christian revelation; divinity; theology: *v.* to instruct in the truth

and principles of the gospel: *a.* accordant with gospel.
Gos'peller, *s.* an evangelist; the clergyman that reads the gospel in a cathedral.
Gos'sämer, *s.* the fine down of plants; filmy substance like cobwebs, floating in the air.
Gos'sip, *s.* originally, a godfather or godmother; a friend or neighbour; one who goes about and rattles; mere idle talk: *v.* to run about and tattle; to talk much.
Gos'siper, *s.* one who gossips.
Gos'siping, *p. a.* tattling; prating: *s.* a meeting of gossips.
Gossoon', **Gorsoon'**, *s.* a lad; a foot-boy (*Ireland*).
Got, *p. t.* of Get.
Goth, *s.* one of the Goths, a barbarian.
Goth'amist, **Goth'amite**, *s.* a wise man of Gotham, a fool.
Goth'ic, *a.* in the manner of the Goths; applied to a style of architecture with sharp-pointed arches, &c.
Goth'icism, -sizm, *s.* a Gothic idiom or style.
Goths, *s. pl.* one of the barbarian nations who overran the Roman empire.
Got'ten, *p. p.* of Get.
Gouge, goo, gowj, *s.* a scooping chisel: *v.* to cut or scoop out with a gouge.
Gourd, görd, goord, *s.* a plant of which the fruit of some is shaped like a bottle.
Gourd'iness, *s.* a swelling in a horse's leg.
Gourmand, goor'-mand, *Fr.* See *Gormand*.
Goût, goo, *Fr. s.* taste; relish.
Gout, *s.* a drop, as "*gouts* of blood;" a painful disease in the joints.
Gout'iness, *s.* the state of being gouty.
Gout'y, *a.* diseased with the gout, or subject to it.
Govern, guv'ern, *v.* to rule as a chief magistrate; to direct; to manage; to control; in grammar, to require or cause to be in a particular case or mood.
Governable, *a.* that may be governed; subject to rule.
Governance, *s.* government, rule, control.
Governante, guv'-er-nant or -nant', *s.* a governess.
Governess, guv'-, *s.* an instructress of young ladies; a female governor.
Government, guv'-ern-ment, *s.* the act of governing; the power or authority which rules a country; the ministry or executive power; direction; arrangement; control; the power of one word in determining the case or mood of another.
Government'al, *a.* pertaining to or made by government.
Governor, *s.* one who governs; a ruler.
Governorship, *s.* the office of a governor.
Gowk. See *Gawk*.
Gown, *s.* a woman's upper garment; a long loose robe worn by men devoted to the arts of peace, as divines, lawyers, &c.
Gown'man, **Gowns'man**, *s.* a professor or student in divinity, law, &c.
Grab, *v.* to seize or lay hold of (*Low*).
Grab'ble, *v.* to grope; to grab.
Grace, *s.* favour, kindness, virtue, privilege; the unmerited favour of God; pardon; divine influence on the mind; elegance, beauty, ornament; a title of honour; a short prayer before or after meals; the title of a

duke or archbishop: *v.* to adorn; to embellish; to dignify; to favour; to honour.
Grā'ee-cup, *s.* the cup of health formerly drunk after grace.
Grā'ceful, *a.* beautiful with dignity; elegant; becoming.
Grā'cefully, *ad.* in a graceful manner; elegantly.
Grā'cefulness, *s.* the quality of being graceful; elegance of manners or deportment.
Grā'celess, *a.* void of grace; wicked; abandoned.
Grā'celessly, *ad.* without grace.
Grā'celessness, *s.* want of grace; profligacy.
Grā'ces, *s. pl.* in mythology, three beautiful sisters who attended Venus. Good graces, favour or friendship.
Gracile, *gras'il*, *a.* slender; small.
Gracious, *grā'shus*, *a.* possessed of grace; bestowing grace; proceeding from Divine grace; merciful; kind; favourable; condescending.
Grā'ciously, *ad.* in a gracious manner.
Grā'ciousness, *s.* the quality of being gracious; mercifulness; kind condescension.
Grā'da'tion, *s.* regular progress from one degree or step to another; regular advance step by step; order; series.
Grā'da'tional, *a.* gradatory; gradual.
Grā'datory, *a.* having gradations: *s.* a flight of steps.
Grade, *s.* a step or degree; rank.
Grā'dient, *a.* moving by steps: *s.* deviation from a level to an inclined plane.
Grā'dūal, *a.* done by degrees; step by step.
Grā'dūally, *ad.* by degrees; step by step.
Grā'dūate, *v.* to mark or divide into degrees; to become a graduate: *s.* one who has taken a degree in a university; an academician.
Grā'dūateship, *s.* the state of a graduate.
Grā'dūa'tion, *s.* regular progression by degrees; the act of conferring degrees.
Grā'dūator, *s.* an instrument for dividing any line into equal parts.
Grā'dus, *L. s.* a prosodial dictionary.
Graft, *s.* a ditch or moat: *obs.* a graft.
Graft, *s.* a young shoot or scion propagated by insertion in the stem of another tree. *v.* to insert a scion or branch of one tree into the stock of another.
Grafting, *s.* the act or process of grafting.
Grain, *s.* all kinds of corn; the seed of any fruit; a minute particle; a small weight; direction of the fibres of wood, &c.; the dye or stain throughout the texture; the form of the surface with regard to roughness or smoothness; the disposition; the temper.
Grain, *v.* to form with grains; to paint in imitation of the grains of fancy wood or marble.
Grain'ed, *p. a.* formed with grains; roughened; painted in imitation of the grains of wood; dyed in the grain; ingrained.
Grain'ing, *s.* indentation; a kind of fish.
Grain'y, *a.* having grains; like grains.
Grains, *s. pl.* the husks or remains of malt after brewing.
Grā'ilae, -lā, or **Grallatō'res**, -rēz, *L. s. pl.* wading birds, or birds that live partly on land and partly on water.
Grallie, *a.* having legs like a crane; stilted.
Grāmin'ēal, **Grāmin'eous**, *a.* grassy.

Grāminiv'orous, *a.* grass-eating.
Gram'mar, *s.* the elemental parts of learning; the art or science of speaking or writing a language correctly; the book from which it is taught: *a.* belonging to grammar.
Gramma'rian, *s.* one versed in grammar.
Gram'mar-school, *s.* a school where languages are grammatically taught.
Grammat'ical, **Grammatic**, *a.* belonging to grammar; in accordance with the rules of grammar.
Grammat'ically, *ad.* according to the rules or principles of grammar.
Grammat'icise, *v.* to render grammatical.
Gram'matist, *s.* a grammatical pedant.
Gram'pus, *s.* a large fish of the whale kind.
Gran'ary, *s.* a storehouse for threshed corn.
Grand, *a.* great, illustrious, high in power.
Grandam, *s.* a grandmother.
Grand'child, *s.* the child of a son or daughter.
Grand'daughter, -daw-ter, *s.* the daughter of a son or daughter.
Grandee', *s.* a man of high rank or power.
Grandee'ship, *s.* the rank, &c., of a grandee.
Gran'deur, -dūr, *s.* state of being grand; greatness; splendour; magnificence.
Grand'fat'h er, *s.* a father's or mother's father.
Grandif'ic, *a.* making great.
Grandil'oquence, *s.* a lofty style of speech.
Grandil'oquent, *a.* speaking in a lofty style; bombastic.
Grand'iose, *a.* grand; bombastic.
Grand'ly, *ad.* in a grand manner; loftily.
Grand'mother, *s.* a father's or mother's mother.
Grand'ness, *s.* quality of being grand.
Grand'sire, *s.* a grandfather; an ancestor.
Grand'son, *s.* the son of a son or daughter.
Grānge, *s.* a farmhouse; a lone house.
Grānif'erous, *a.* bearing seeds like grain.
Gran'iform, *a.* formed like grain.
Granite, *gran'-it*, *s.* a hard and very durable stone, composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica.
Grānit'ic, *a.* consisting of or like granite.
Grāniv'orous, *a.* eating or living on grain.
Grant, *v.* to bestow or confer upon; to give; to concede; to allow; to admit as true what is not proved. *s.* the act of granting; the thing granted; a gift; a present; a concession.
Grant'able, *a.* that may be granted.
Grantee', *s.* he to whom a grant is made.
Grant'or, *s.* he who makes a grant.
Gran'ūlar, *a.* resembling grains or seeds.
Gran'ūlate, *v.* to form into small grains.
Granūla'tion, *s.* the act of granulating.
Gran'ūle, *s.* a small grain or particle.
Gran'ulous, *a.* full of little grains.
Grape, *s.* the fruit of the vine; an abbreviation of grapeshot.
Grā'pery, *s.* a greenhouse for grapes.
Grā'peshot, *s.* shot discharged in clusters.
Grā'pestone, *s.* the seed of the grape.
Graphic, *graf'-ik*, **Graph'ical**, *a.* pertaining to writing or delineation; well or picturesquely described.
Graph'ically, *ad.* in a graphic or picturesque manner.
Graph'ite, *s.* carburet of iron used for pencils, also called *black-lead*.
Graphom'eter, *s.* a surveying instrument; a graduated semicircle.

Grap'nel, *s.* a small anchor with four or five flukes or claws.
Grap'ple, *v.* to gripe or lay fast hold of; to seize and hold tightly; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers: *s.* a close gripe or seizure; a close contest; a grappling-iron.
Grap'pling-i'rons, *s. pl.* irons appended to a balloon, for the purpose of securing it in its descent; an instrument by which a ship fastens on another in close action.
Gra'py, *a.* full of grapes; like grapes.
Grasp, *v.* to seize or lay hold of; to hold firmly in the hand; to keep possession of: *s.* a seizure of the hand; power of seizing or laying hold of.
Grasp'ing, *p. a.* seizing with the hand; catching at; encroaching.
Grass, *s.* the common herbage of the fields.
Grass'hopper, *s.* a small chirping insect that hops in the summer grass.
Grass'-plot, *s.* *plat* of grassy ground.
Grass'y, *a.* covered with grass.
Grate, *s.* a range of bars, as a grate for a fire, or the *grating* of a window: *v.* to rub against a rough uneven surface, as to *grate* nutmegs; to produce a harsh or *grating* sound, as by the friction of rougher bodies; to fret or offend by something harsh.
Gra'teful, *a.* having gratitude for favours; thankful; gratifying; agreeable; pleasing.
Gra'tefully, *ad.* with gratitude; pleasingly.
Gra'tefulness, *s.* the quality of being grateful.
Gra'ter, *s.* an instrument for grating or rasping.
Grat'ifica'tion, *s.* the act of gratifying; the state of being gratified; enjoyment; pleasure; satisfaction; recompense.
Grat'ifier, *s.* one who gratifies.
Grat'ify, *v.* to please by satisfying some wish; to give pleasure to; to indulge; to requite.
Gra'ting, *a.* harsh; disagreeable.
Gra'ting, *s.* the bars of a grate.
Gra'tingly, *ad.* harshly, offensively.
Gra'tis, *ad.* for nothing, without reward.
Grat'itude, *s.* a due sense of benefits conferred with a desire to make a return for them; thankfulness.
Gratu'itous, -tus, *a.* voluntary; bestowed without claim or merit; asserted without proof.
Gratu'itously, *ad.* without claim or merit; without proof.
Gratu'ity, *s.* a free gift, a recompense.
Grat'ulate, *v.* to congratulate, to wish joy.
Gratula'tion, *s.* the act of rejoicing on behalf of another; expression of joy.
Grat'ulatory, *a.* expressing congratulation.
Grauwacke. See **Graywacke**.
Grava'men, *L. s.* the burden of the charge.
Grave, *s.* the place in which the dead are deposited; death; destruction.
Grave, *a.* solemn, sober, serious, thoughtful; weighty; important; noting an accent opposed to the *acute*; and in music, a low, deep sound.
Grave, *v.* to cut, carve, or delineate on a hard substance; to engrave; to scrape and clear, as a ship in a *graving-dock*.
Gra've-clothes, -klōz, *s.* the dress of the dead.
Gra'vedigger, *s.* one who digs graves.
Grav'el, *s.* hard sand; sandy matter concreted in the kidneys and bladder: *v.* to cover with gravel; to puzzle.

Gra'veless, *a.* without a tomb; unburied.
Grav'elled, *p. a.* covered with gravel; puzzled.
Grav'elly, *a.* abounding with gravel.
Gra'vely, *ad.* in a grave manner; solemnly.
Gra'ven or **Graved**, *p. p.* of **Grave**.
Gra'veness, *s.* seriousness, solemnity.
Graveolent, grav-ē-ō-lent *a.* strong-smelling.
Gra'ver, *s.* one who carves or engraves; a *graving* tool.
Gra'vestone, *s.* a stone placed over a grave.
Gra'veyard, *s.* a burial-ground.
Grav'id, *a.* heavy with young.
Gra'ving, *s.* carved work; engraving.
Gra'ving-dock. See **Grave**.
Grav'itate, *v.* to weigh or press downwards; to tend towards the centre of attraction.
Grāvita'tion, *s.* the act of tending to the centre; the force by which bodies are attracted to each other.
Gravity, *s.* weight; heaviness; seriousness; tendency to the centre of attraction. *Specific gravity*, the weight of the matter of any body compared with that of an equal bulk of water.
Gra'vy, *s.* the juice of roasted meat, &c.
Gray, *a.* white, with a mixture of black; hoary; dusky: *s.* a gray colour.
Gray'-beard, -bērd, *s.* an old man.
Gray'-headed, *a.* having gray hair; aged.
Gray'ish, *a.* somewhat gray.
Gray'ling, *s.* a fish resembling the trout.
Gray'ness, *s.* the quality of being gray.
Gray'wacke, -wāk-e, *s.* a kind of gray rock.
Graze, *v.* to feed on grass; to rub lightly in passing.
Grazier, grā'-zher, *s.* one that feeds cattle.
Grā'zing, *s.* the act of feeding on grass.
Grease, grēs, *s.* fat in a soft state; a disease in the heels of horses.
Grease, grēz, *v.* to smear or anoint with fat.
Greasily, grēz'-, *ad.* with grease.
Grea'siness, *s.* state of being greasy; fatness.
Greasy, grēz'-i, *a.* like grease or oil; smeared with grease or oil; fat; oily; smooth; gross; indecent.
Great, grāt, *a.* large, bulky; principal, chief, important, powerful; eminent; illustrious.
Great'coat, *s.* an overcoat or surtout.
Great'-heart'ed, *a.* magnanimous.
Great'ly, *ad.* in a great degree; nobly.
Great'ness, *s.* the quality of being great; largeness of bulk, number, &c.; high degree; dignity; grandeur; power; force; intensity; magnanimity.
Great'-seal, *s.* the principal seal of a sovereign, for the sealing of charters, &c.
Greaves, grēvz, *s.* armour for the legs.
Grecian, grē'-shan, *s.* a native of Greece; one versed in Greek: *a.* pertaining to Greece.
Gre'cism, -sizm, *s.* an idiom of the Greek language.
Gree'dily, *ad.* in a greedy manner; eagerly.
Gree'diness, *s.* ravenousness; eagerness.
Gree'dy, *a.* ravenous; eager.
Greek, *s.* a native of Greece, or its language: *a.* belonging to Greece.
Greek'-fire, *s.* a composition which is inextinguishable by water, formerly used by the Greeks in war.
Greek'ling, *s.* a beginner in Greek.
Green, *a.* verdant; immature; young, *inex-*

perienced; fresh: *s.* a verdant colour; a grassy plain or plat.
Green'-cloth, *s.* a board or council which regulates matters in the King's household.
Green'-eyed, *a.* having green eyes; jealous, "the green-eyed monster."
Green'-finch, *s.* a small singing bird.
Green'-gäge, *s.* a luscious kind of plum.
Green'-gro'-cer, *s.* a seller of vegetables.
Green'-hand, *s.* an inexperienced person; a novice.
Green'hörn, *s.* a beginner; a novice.
Green'house, *s.* a conservatory for plants.
Green'ish, *a.* inclining to a green colour.
Green'ishness, *s.* the being greenish.
Green'ly, *ad.* with a green colour; newly.
Green'ness, *s.* the quality of being green; immaturity; unripeness; freshness.
Green'-room, *s.* a room near the stage, to which the actors retire.
Greens, *s. pl.* leaves of green vegetables used for food.
Green'sand, *s.* a geological formation.
Green'shank, *s.* a bird of the plover species.
Green'-sickness, *s.* a disease, chlorosis.
Green'stone, *s.* a kind of granular rock.
Green'sward, *s.* turf on which grass grows.
Green'wax, *s.* a seal of the Exchequer.
Green'wood, *s.* wood as it appears in leaf; wood newly cut.
Greet, *v.* to salute; to address; to congratulate.
Greet'ing, *s.* salutation; congratulation.
Grēga'rian, *a.* of the common sort; ordinary.
Grēga'rious, *a.* going in flocks or herds.
Grēga'riously, *ad.* in a flock or herd.
Grēga'riousness, *s.* the state of being gregarious.
Grēgo'rian, *a.* belonging to the style or method of computing time instituted by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582.
Grēnā'do, *s.* a little hollow ball of iron, filled with powder, &c.
Grēnadier', *s.* a tall foot-soldier; formerly one who threw *grenades*.
Gren'adine, *s.* a sort of thin silk used for ladies' dresses, &c.
Grew, *p. t.* of Grow.
Grey. See Gray.
Greyhound, *s.* a tall, fleet hunting dog.
Grid'dle, *s.* a round flat pan for baking cakes.
Gride, *v.* to cut with a grating harsh sound.
Grid'elin, *a.* of a purplish colour.
Grid'iron, *s.* a grate to broil meat on.
Grief, grēf, *s.* pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, our own misconduct, or any kind of evil; sorrow; regret; grievance; harm.
Griev'ance, *s.* that which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses, or injures.
Grieve, grēv, *v.* to feel pain of mind on account of some loss or evil; to mourn; to make sorrowful; to vex; to displease.
Grievous, grēv'-us, *a.* giving pain; afflictive; vexatious; hard to be borne; heavy; oppressive.
Griev'ously, *ad.* in a grievous manner.
Griev'ousness, *s.* quality of being grievous; oppressiveness.
Grif'fin, Grif'on, *s.* a fabulous creature, having the head and paws of a lion, and the body and wings of an eagle.

Grig, *s.* a small lively eel.
Grill, *v.* to broil on a gridiron.
Grillā'de, *s.* anything broiled on the gridiron.
Grim, *a.* fierce-looking, ugly, hideous.
Grīmā'oe, *s.* a distortion of the countenance from habit or insolence; an affectation.
Grīmal'kin, *s.* a name for an old cat.
Grime, *s.* dirt deeply insinuated: *v.* to dirty; to sully deeply; to blacken.
Grim'-faced, *a.* having a grim or stern face.
Grim'ly, *ad.* looking grim; sternly.
Grim'ness, *s.* sternness of countenance.
Grim'-visaged, -viz'-əjd', *a.* having a grim face.
Gri'my, *a.* full of grime, dirty.
Grin, *v.* to set the teeth together and withdraw the lips in mirth, anger, or pain; to show the teeth: *s.* an affected laugh; a snarl.
Grind, *v.* to reduce anything to powder; to sharpen; to harass, to oppress.
Grind'er, *s.* one who or that which grinds; the instrument for grinding; a back or double tooth.
Grind'ing, *p. a.* reducing to powder; sharpening; oppressing; oppressive.
Grind'stone, *s.* a stone for grinding on.
Grin'ner, *s.* one that grins.
Grin'ning, *p. a.* making grins; showing the teeth, as in laughter.
Grin'ningly, *ad.* in a grinning manner.
Gripe, *v.* to clutch, to squeeze, to pinch: *s.* a grasp; oppression; the colic.
Gri'per, *s.* an oppressor, an extortioner.
Gri'ping, *s.* pain arising from colic.
Gris'-amber. See **Ambergris**.
Grisette, grī-zet', *s.* the wife or daughter of a tradesman in France; a shop-girl.
Gris'kin, *s.* the backbone of a hog.
Grialy, griz'-li, *a.* horrible, hideous, frightful.
Gri'son, *s.* an animal like the glutton.
Grist, *s.* corn to be ground; supply; gain.
Gristle, gris'l, *s.* a substance in the animal body next in hardness to the bone; a cartilage.
Gristly, gris'-li, *a.* consisting of gristle; like gristle; tough.
Grit, *s.* oats hulled or coarsely ground; rough, hard particles; coarse sand or gravel.
Grit'tiness, *s.* the quality of being gritty.
Grit'ty, *a.* containing grit, or hard, rough particles.
Griz'zle, *s.* a grayish colour.
Griz'zled, Grizz'ly, *a.* somewhat gray.
Groan, *v.* to breathe or sigh as in pain: *s.* a deep sigh from sorrow or pain.
Groan'ing, *s.* an expression of deep pain.
Groat, grawt, *s.* an old fourpenny-piece.
Groats, grawts, *s. pl.* oats without husks.
Gro'-cer, *s.* a dealer in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, &c.
Gro'cery, *s.* the business or shop of a grocer; the commodities sold by a grocer.
Grog, *s.* a mixture of spirits and water.
Grog'-blos'som, *s.* a blotch or redness on the face of those who drink to excess.
Grog'gy, *a.* a little intoxicated, tipsy.
Grog'ram, *s.* a kind of thick silken stuff with a rough pile.
Groin, *s.* the depression between the abdomen and the thigh; the hollow intersection of vaults crossing each other.
Groom, *s.* one who tends horses; a servant or

attendant; a bridegroom; an officer of the royal household.
Groove, *s.* a hollow channel cut with a tool: *v.* to cut into a groove.
Grope, *v.* to search or attempt to find by feeling in the dark; to seek blindly and without knowledge.
Gro'pingly, *ad.* by feeling along, as if in the dark.
Gröss, *a.* thick, bulky; fat; stupid; coarse; indelicate; impure; whole; entire: *s.* the bulk; the whole; a large quantity; twelve dozen.
Gröss'beak, *s.* a bird with a thick beak.
Gröss'headed, *a.* thick-headed; stupid.
Gröss'ly, *ad.* in a gross manner; coarsely; indelicately.
Gröss'ness, *s.* quality of being gross; coarseness; want of delicacy.
Grotesque, *gro-tesk'*, *a.* distorted in figure; antic; fantastic.
Grotesquely, *ad.* in a grotesque manner.
Grot'to, **Grot**, *s.* an ornamental cave or place resembling a cave, made for coolness.
Ground, *s.* the earth, land; bottom, foundation, or that on which something is raised: *v.* to lay on the ground; to fix as on a foundation, to settle.
Ground'age, *s.* tax paid for a ship in port.
Ground'ash, *s.* a ground shoot of ash.
Ground'bait, *s.* bait that sinks to the bottom.
Ground'floor, *s.* the lower floor of a house.
Ground'i'vy, *s.* the name of a plant.
Ground'less, *a.* without grounds or cause; without foundation; unfounded.
Ground'lessly, *ad.* without just cause.
Ground'lessness, *s.* want of just reason.
Ground'ling, *s.* a fish that keeps at the bottom; one of the vulgar.
Ground'oak, *s.* a sapling or shoot of oak.
Ground'plan, *s.* the plan of the lower story of a house level with the ground.
Ground'plot, *s.* the plot or space of ground on which a building is placed.
Ground'rent, *s.* the rent paid for the ground on which a house is built, &c.
Grounds, *s. pl.* reasons for acting; first principles; dregs or lees.
Ground'sel, *s.* a plant or weed; ragwort.
Ground'sel, **Ground'sill**, *s.* the timber of a building which lies next the *ground*; the *sill*.
Ground'swell, *s.* the swell or roll of the sea from beneath where the water is not deep.
Ground'tackle, *s.* ropes connected with the anchor or moorings of a ship.
Ground'work, *s.* the work which forms the foundation; first principles.
Group, **groop**, *s.* a crowd, a cluster; an assemblage of figures: *v.* to form into groups.
Group'ing, *s.* the art of combining and arranging objects in a picture.
Grouse, *s.* red and black heath game.
Grout, *s.* coarse meal; dregs; wort; thin coarse mortar: *v.* to fill up, as the joints and spaces between stones.
Gröve, *s.* a planted wood; a cluster of trees.
Grövel, *v.* to lie or creep on the earth; to be low or mean; to cringe.
Grov'eller, *s.* an abject, mean wretch.
Grov'elling, *p. a.* lying prone; low; mean.
Grow, *v.* to vegetate; to increase; to make

progress; to improve; to cause to grow; to raise; to produce.
Grower, *grö'-*, *s.* one that grows; a large farmer.
Grow'ing, *p. a.* vegetating; increasing; making progress: *s.* vegetation; increase; progression.
Growl, *v.* to snarl, to murmur, to grumble: *s.* the noise made by a surly dog.
Growl'er, *s.* a snarling cur; a grumbler.
Grown, *grön*, *p. p.* of Grow.
Growth, [*gröth*, *s.* vegetation; increase of stature; advancement; thing produced.
Grub, *v.* to dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to be occupied in digging; to be employed meanly.
Grub, *s.* a small worm; a dwarf.
Grub'axe, *s.* a tool used in grubbing.
Grub'ber, *s.* one who grubs; an instrument for stirring the earth and freeing it from roots.
Grub'street, *v.* a low street in London in which mean poets and worthless writers lived. A *Grub-street* poem, a despicable production.
Grudge, *v.* to envy the enjoyment of another; to see with discontent; to give a grant unwillingly; to begrudge; to murmur or repine; to be envious: *s.* an old quarrel; secret enmity; ill-will; envy.
Grudg'ing, *s.* envy; ill-will.
Grudg'ingly, *ad.* with grudging; reluctantly.
Gru'el, *s.* oatmeal boiled in water.
Gruff, *a.* surly, harsh, stern.
Gruffly, *ad.* harshly, ruggedly, surly.
Gruffness, *s.* harshness of look or voice.
Grum, *a.* surly. See *Grim*.
Grum'ble, *v.* to growl, to murmur, to snarl.
Grum'bler, *s.* one who grumbles, a murmurer; a discontented person.
Grum'bling, *s.* a murmuring, discontent.
Grume, **groom**, *s.* thick viscid matter; a clot, as of blood.
Grum'ly, *ad.* in a grum manner. See *Grim*.
Gru'mous, **Gru'mose**, *a.* thick, concreted; clotted like blood.
Grunt, *s.* the noise or sound made by a pig: *v.* to make a noise as a pig; to make a guttural, grunting noise.
Grun'ter, *s.* one that grunts; a pig; a kind of fish.
Grun'tling, *s.* a young pig.
Guaiacum, *gwa'ya-kum*, *s.* the resin of *lignum vitæ*, used in medicine.
Guana'co, *gwan-*, *s.* the llama.
Guano, *gwa'no*, *s.* birds' dung; a manure.
Guarantee, *gar-*, **Guaranty**, *gar'-*, *s.* an undertaking to see stipulations faithfully performed; also the person to whom a guarantee is made: *v.* to warrant or answer for performance.
Guard, *gard*, *v.* to watch; to watch over; to protect; to shield, to defend; to accompany for protection; to preserve by caution: *s.* a state of vigilance or caution; a posture of defence; anything that protects or guards; part of the hilt of a sword; a man or body of men employed to guard or protect; a convoy; troops attached to the person of a sovereign, as the *Life-Guards*.
Guard'ant, *a.* in heraldry, having the face turned towards the spectator, as "a leopard guardant."

Guard'ed, *p. a.* watched; defended; cautious.
Guard'edly, *ad.* in a guarded manner; cautiously; warily.
Guard'edness, *s.* caution; wariness.
Guard'ian, -yan, *s.* one who has the care of an orphan; a protector; a superintendent: *a.* watching over; guarding; protecting.
Guard'ianship, *s.* the office of a guardian.
Guard'less, *a.* without defence or care.
Guard'room, *s.* a room for the use of soldiers who are "on guard."
Guard'ship, *s.* a ship to guard a harbour.
Guava, gwa'-va, *s.* a tropical fruit from which jelly is made.
Guberna'tion, gŭ-, *s.* government; direction.
Gudgeon, gud'-jun, *s.* a small fresh-water fish, easily caught; a man easily cheated; an iron pin on which a wheel turns; a clamp on which the rudder of a ship turns.
Gueber, **Guebre**, ge'-ber, *s.* a name given by the Mahometans to the Persian fire-worshippers.
Guelfs, **Guelphs**, gwelfs, *s.* the opponents of the Ghibellines in Italian history.
Guelphic, gwelf'-ik, *a.* applied to a Hanoverian order of knighthood.
Guerdon, ger'-, *s.* a reward; a recompense.
Guerril'la, **Gueril'la**, ger-, *s.* a Spanish freesoldier, or armed mountaineer: *a.* applied to an irregular mode of carrying on war.
Guess, ges, *v.* to conjecture, to surmise; to hit upon or find out: *s.* a conjecture; a supposition.
Gues'ser, *s.* one who guesses or judges by conjecture.
Guess'work, *s.* work done by guess; a conjecture.
Guest, gest, *s.* one entertained in the house or at the table of another.
Guidable, gid'-, *a.* that may be guided.
Guidance, gid'-, *s.* direction, government.
Guide, gid, *s.* one who shows the way; one who directs another: *v.* to lead or direct in a way; to conduct, to direct; to instruct.
Guide'less, *a.* without a guide.
Guild, gild, *s.* a corporation; a society or fraternity of tradesmen.
Guild'er, *s.* a Dutch coin; a florin.
Guild'hall, -hawl, *s.* the hall of a corporation.
Guile, gil, *s.* cunning, craft; deceit.
Guile'ful, *a.* full of guile; deceitful.
Guile'fully, *ad.* deceitfully; insidiously.
Guile'fulness, *s.* secret treachery.
Guile'less, *a.* free from deceit, innocent.
Guile'lessness, *s.* simplicity, innocence.
Guillotine, gil'-lo-tĕn, *s.* a machine for beheading: *v.* to behead with a guillotine.
Guilt, gilt, *s.* the state of being guilty or of having violated a law; criminality; a crime; an offence; sin.
Guilt'ily, *ad.* with guilt; criminally.
Guilt'iness, *s.* the state of being guilty.
Guilt'less, *a.* free from crime; innocent.
Guilt'lessly, *ad.* without guilt; innocently.
Guilt'lessness, *s.* freedom from guilt.
Guilty, *a.* having guilt; not innocent; criminal; corrupt; wicked.
Guinea, gin'-ĕ, *s.* a gold coin, value 21s., originally made of gold from *Guinea*, in 1662.
Guin'ea-hen, *s.* a fowl of a bluish-gray colour with white spots, originally from *Guinea*.

Guin'ea-pig, *s.* a small quadruped originally from *Guiana*.
Guise, giz, *s.* manner, habit, custom, dress.
Guitar, git-ar', *s.* a stringed musical instrument.
Gules, gŭlz, *s.* in heraldry, a red colour.
Gulf, *s.* a large bay; an abyss; a whirlpool; anything insatiable.
Gulfy, *a.* full of gulfs or whirlpools.
Gull, *v.* to cheat, to defraud, to trick: *s.* one easily cheated; a sea-bird.
Gull'-catcher, *s.* one who cheats fools.
Gul'let, *s.* the throat or passage for food.
Gullibil'ity, *s.* extraordinary credulity.
Gully, *s.* a large knife (*Scotland*).
Gully, *s.* a channel formed by running water; a ditch; a gutter: *v.* to run with noise or gurgling; to wear or form a channel by the force of running water.
Gully-hole, *s.* a hole where a gutter, drain, or stream of water empties itself.
Gulp, *v.* to swallow eagerly with noise.
Gulp, *s.* as much as is swallowed at once.
Gum, *s.* a viscous juice which exudes from certain trees and hardens on the surface; the fleshy covering or socket of the teeth: *v.* to smear with gum; to unite with gum.
Gum-ar'abic, *s.* the gum of the acacia.
Gum'boil, *s.* a boil on the gum.
Gum'lac, *s.* a kind of drug. See **Lac**.
Gum'miness, *s.* the state of being gummy.
Gum'mous, *a.* of the nature of gum.
Gummy, *a.* consisting of gum; like gum.
Gump'tion, *s.* understanding, tact.
Gum'-resin, -rez-, *s.* a mixture of gum and resin.
Gun, *s.* a musket; a fowling-piece; cannon; a general name for all firearms except, perhaps, the pistol and mortar.
Gun'-bar'el, *s.* the metal tube of a gun.
Gun'boat, *s.* a boat equipped with guns.
Gun'-cot'ton, *s.* a highly explosive substance made by soaking cotton, &c., in nitric and sulphuric acids.
Gun'lock, *s.* the lock of a gun.
Gun'-metal, *s.* an alloy of copper and tin.
Gunnel. See **Gunwale**.
Gun'ner, *s.* a cannonier; he who directs the artillery of a ship in battle.
Gun'nery, *s.* the science of artillery.
Gun'powder, *s.* a combustible powder put into guns to be fired; a fine green tea: *a.* inflammatory.
Gun'-room, *s.* the place in a ship where the arms are deposited; a room used as a dining-room for lieutenants, &c.
Gun'shot, *s.* the reach or range of a gun: *a.* made by the shot of a gun.
Gun'smith, *s.* a man who makes guns.
Gun'stick, *s.* a wooden ramrod.
Gun'stock, *s.* the wood for fixing a gun in.
Gunwale, gun'nel, *s.* the upper part of a ship's side.
Gurge, gurj, *s.* a whirlpool, a gulf.
Gurgle, gur'gl, *v.* to fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle; to run in a broken current.
Gurg'ling, *s.* a running with a noisy, broken current.
Gur'net, **Gur'nard**, *s.* a fish with a bony head.
Gush, *s.* an emission of fluid with force: *v.* to flow or rush out with violence or rapidity.

Gus'set, *s.* a small angular piece of cloth used in shirts and other garments.
Gust, *s.* a sudden blast of wind.
Gust, *s.* a sense of tasting; taste; liking.
Gust'atōry, *a.* pertaining to taste.
Gus'to, *s.* the relish of anything; liking.
Gust'y, *a.* stormy, tempestuous, rough.
Gut, *s.* the intestine canal of an animal; an intestine; a narrow passage: *v.* to take out the entrails; to plunder of the contents.
Gut'ta Per'cha, *s.* a kind of gum resembling Indian rubber.
Gut'ta Sere'na, *s.* a disease of the eye, amaurosis.
Gut'tated, *a.* ornamented with drops.
Gut'ter, *s.* a passage or channel for water: *v.* to form in channels or hollows.
Gut'tle, *v.* to eat greedily; to guzzle.
Gut'tler, *s.* a greedy, ravenous eater.
Gut'tūral, *a.* belonging to the throat; deep in sound: *s.* a letter pronounced in the throat.
Gut'ty, *a.* sprinkled with drops (*Heraldry*).
Gut'wort, *s.* a purgative herb.
Guy, *gi*, *s.* a rope to hoist things into a ship.
Guy, *gi*, *s.* a stuffed effigy of *Guy Faux*; a queer-looking fellow (*Vulgar*).
Guz'zle, *v.* to drink or swallow greedily.
Guzzler, *s.* a great drinker.
Gybe, *jib*, *v.* to shift a boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.
Gymnasium, *jin-nā'-zī-um*, *s.* any place expressly set apart for practising athletic exercises.
Gym'nast, **Gymnas'tic**, *s.* one who teaches or practises athletic exercises.
Gymnas'tic, **Gymnas'tical**, *a.* relating to athletic exercises.
Gymnastically, *ad.* athletically.
Gymnas'tics, *s. pl.* athletic exercises.
Gymnos'ophist, *jin-*, *s.* one of a sect of Indian philosophers who go almost naked.
Gym'nosperm, *s.* a plant with naked seeds.
Gymnosperm'ous, *a.* having the seeds naked.
Gymno'tus, *s.* a genus of fishes; the electric eel of Guiana.
Gynan'drian, *jin-*, *a.* (in *Botany*) having stamens inserted in the pistil.
Gynarchy, *jin'-ar-ki*, *s.* a female government.
Gynecium, *jin-e-sī-um*, *s.* a private apartment for women.
Gyneoc'racy, *jin-ē*, *s.* petticoat government.
Gypseous, *jip'*, *a.* of the nature of gypsum.
Gypsum, *jip'*, *s.* plaster-stone, plaster of Paris.
Gyp'sy, **Gipsy**, *s.* one of a vagabond race popularly supposed to have come originally from Egypt; a reproachful name for a woman of dark complexion.
Gyral, *ji'-ral*, *a.* whirling, moving circularly.
Gyra'tion, *s.* a whirling; circular motion.
Gy'ratory, *a.* moving in a circle.
Gyred, *jīrd*, *a.* falling in rings.
Gyrfalcon, *jer'-fawkn*, *s.* a large species of falcon.
Gy'romancy, *s.* a sort of divination, performed by walking in or round a circle.
Gyve, *jīv*, *s.* a fetter, a chain for the legs: *v.* to fetter, to shackle.

H

Ha! *int.* an expression of wonder, surprise, sudden exertion, or laughter.
Ha'bēas Corpus, *L. s.* a writ for producing a prisoner before a judge, and showing why he is imprisoned.

Hab'erdasher, *s.* a dealer in small wares, such as ribbons, woollen drapery, &c.
Hab'erdashery, *s.* goods sold by a haberdasher, as pins, thread, lace, tape, &c.
Haberdi'ne, or **Hab'erdine**, *s.* a dried, salt cod.
Habergeon, *ha-ber'-je-on*, *s.* armour for the neck.
Habil'iment, *s.* dress, clothes, apparel.
Hab'it, *s.* what we *have*, the state of anything; temperament of body or mind; aptitude for anything gained by practice; custom; dress or garb: *v.* to clothe; to dress; to accoutre.
Hab'itable, *a.* fit to be inhabited.
Hab'itableness, *s.* the being made habitable.
Hab'itant, *s.* an inhabitant, a dweller.
Hab'itat, *s.* the native soil or country of a plant or animal.
Habita'tion, *s.* act of inhabiting; a place of abode; a residence.
Habit'ual, *a.* acquired by habit; customary; accustomed.
Habit'ually, *ad.* by habit; customarily.
Habit'uate, *v.* to make habitual; to accustom.
Hab'itude, *s.* long custom, habit.
Hack, *v.* to cut, hew, or chop with repeated or random strokes; to injure by awkward cutting: to cut into small pieces: *s.* a notch; a hollow cut.
Hack, *s.* a horse let out for hire; a hired writer; a hireling; a drudge; a hackney-coach.
Hack'ery, *s.* in Bengal, a bullock-cart.
Hack'le, *v.* to separate or tear asunder; to comb or dress flax: *s.* an instrument with teeth for combing or dressing flax; raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun; a fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk.
Hack'matack, *s.* the American red larch.
Hack'ney, *s.* a coach or horse let out for hire; a hack or hireling: *v.* to use much or often; to make trite: *a.* let out for hire; much used; worn out.
Hack'neyed, *-nid*, *p. a.* used much; accustomed; trite; common.
Had, *p. t.* of Have.
Had'dock, *s.* a sea-fish of the cod kind.
Hade, *s.* the steep descent to a mine.
Hades, *hā'-dēz*, *s.* the place of the dead.
Hadj, *s.* a Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina.
Hadj, *haj'-i*, *s.* a Mussulman who has performed his pilgrimage to Mecca.
Hæmatites. See *Hematite*.
Hæmato'sis, *hē-*, *s.* the power of making blood.
Haft, *s.* a handle.
Hag, *s.* a witch; an ugly old woman.
Hag'gard, *a.* wild; pale; meagre; rugged; ugly: *s.* a hawk that cannot be tamed; a stackyard.
Hag'gis, *s.* a sheep's maw filled with mince-meat, spice, &c., a favourite Scotch dish.
Hag'gish, *a.* like a hag; ugly; horrid.
Hag'gle, *v.* to make a hard bargain; to stick at trifles. See *Higgle*.
Hag'gler, *s.* one who haggles.
Hāg'iography, *s.* holy or sacred writings.
Hagiology, *hā-jī-ol'-o-jī*, *s.* the history of saints or of their writings.
Ha-ha. See *Haw-haw*.
Haik, *s.* the under coat of an Arab.
Hail, *s.* frozen raindrops: *v.* to fall as hail.

Hail, *v.* to salute; to call to: *int.* a term of salutation; *health!*
Hail'shot, *s.* small shot scattered like hail.
Hail'stone, *s.* a particle or ball of hail.
Hair, *s.* a small filament issuing from the skin of an animal; a mass of hair, as the *hair* of the head; a single hair; anything very small, or of no value.
Hair'-breadth, *s.* a very small distance.
Hair'-cloth, *s.* a stuff made of hair.
Hair'iness, *s.* the state of being hairy.
Hair'less, *a.* destitute of hair, bald.
Hair-splitting, *s.* making unnecessarily minute distinctions.
Hair'y, *a.* full of hair; made of hair.
Hake, *s.* a fish allied to the cod.
Häl'berd, *s.* a long pole terminating formerly in a battle-axe, now in a sort of dagger.
Hälberdier, -dēr', *s.* one armed with a halberd.
Hal'cyon, -sī-un, *s.* a bird fabled to brood on the sea, and that there was always a calm during her incubation; the kingfisher: *a.* calm; peaceful; happy.
Hale, *a.* healthy, hearty, robust, sound.
Hale'sia, *s.* a beautiful American shrub.
Half, *haf*, *s.* one of two equal parts, a moiety, an equal part: *a.* consisting of a moiety or half: *v.* to divide into halves or two equal parts: *ad.* equally; in part. See **Halves**.
Half'-blood, *a.* having one parent the same blood, but not both; having only half of the same blood; degenerate; half-bred.
Half'-bloom, *s.* a round mass of metals out of the finery.
Half'-bred, *a.* mongrel, mean, mixed.
Half'-caste, -kast, *s.* a person one of whose parents is a Hindoo, and the other a European. See **Caste**.
Half'-measure, *s.* an imperfect plan of operation; a feeble effort.
Half'-moon, *s.* the moon at the quarter, when half appears illuminated.
Half'-pay, *s.* half the amount of salary: *a.* receiving or entitled to half-pay.
Halfpenny, hā'-pen-ī, *s.* a common copper coin.
Half'-sighted, *a.* short or weak sighted.
Half'-way, *ad.* in the middle.
Half'-wit, *s.* a foolish fellow, a blockhead.
Half'-witted, *a.* weak in intellect; silly.
Häl'ibut, *s.* a large, flat sea-fish.
Häl'itus, *L. s.* breath, vapour, a gasp.
Hall, *haw*, *s.* a court of justice; a large room.
Halleluah, Hallelujah, hāl-le-loo'-yā, *s.* a song of thanksgiving.
Halliard. See **Halyard**.
Halloo', *s.* a cry to set on dogs: *v.* to encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts: *int.* expressing excitement or encouragement, as in hunting.
Hallow, -lō, *v.* to consecrate; to make holy; to reverence as holy.
Halloween', *s.* the evening before All-Hallows; the 31st of October.
Hal'lowmas, *s.* the feast of All-Souls, 2nd of November.
Hallucina'tion, *s.* a diseased state of the mind or imagination; delusion; error; blunder; folly.
Ha'lo, *s.* a circle round the sun or moon.
Halse, *hawls*, *obs. s.* the neck; the throat.
Halser, *haw'zer*. See **Hawser**.

Halt, *hawlt*, *v.* to limp; to stop; to hesitate; to stand dubious; to cease marching: *s.* a limping or stopping.
Halter, *hawlt'er*, *s.* a rope to tie about the neck of a horse; a rope for hanging criminals: *v.* to put on a halter; to confine with a halter.
Halt'ingly, *ad.* in a slow or halting manner.
Halve, *hav*, to divide into two equal parts.
Halves, *havz*, *pl.* of **Half**.
Häl'yard, *s.* a rope for hoisting sails, &c.
Ham, *s.* the inner or hind part of the knee; the thigh; the thigh of a hog salted and smoked.
Hamadryad, ham'-a-dri-ad, *s.* a fabled wood-nymph.
Ha'māte, *a.* entangled or hooked together.
Ha'mated, *a.* hooked, set with hooks.
Hames, *s. pl.* two pieces of wood or iron fixed to a horse's collar
Häm'itic, *s.* pertaining to Ham or his descendants.
Ham'let, *s.* a small village.
Ham'mer, *s.* an instrument to drive nails: *v.* to beat or form with a hammer; to work hard at.
Ham'mer-cloth, *s.* the cloth that covers a coach-box.
Hammered, *p. a.* beaten with a hammer.
Ham'mer-head, *s.* a rapacious kind of shark.
Ham'mock, *s.* a swinging bed in a ship.
Ha'mous, *a.* hooked; bent like a hook.
Ham'per, *s.* a large basket for carriage: *v.* to impede; to hinder; to perplex; to confine; to put into a hamper.
Ham'string, *s.* the tendon of the ham: *v.* to cut the tendon of the ham.
Han'aper, *s.* an office in the law courts.
Hand, *s.* the palm with the fingers; the length of four inches; manner of writing; agency or taking part in anything; cards held in a game; pointer of a clock or watch: *v.* to give; to transmit with the hand; to conduct by the hand.
Hand'ball, *s.* a game with a ball.
Hand'-bar'row, *s.* a frame on which anything is carried by the hands of two men.
Hand'-bas'ket, *s.* a portable basket.
Hand'-bell, *s.* a bell rung by the hand.
Hand'-book, *s.* a manual; a guide-book.
Hand'-breadth, *s.* a measure of four inches.
Hand'cuff, *v.* to confine the hands of prisoners with irons: *s.* a manacle.
Hand'ed, *a.* having the use of the hand, as left-handed.
Hand'ful, *s.* as much as the hand can grasp; a small quantity.
Hand'-gal'lop, *s.* a gentle, easy gallop.
Hand'-glass, *s.* a glass used by gardeners for protecting various plants.
Hand'-grena'de, *s.* a grenade thrown by the hand. See **Grenadier**.
Hand'-gun, *s.* a gun wielded by the hand.
Hand'icap, *s.* a race in which inferior horses are allowed certain advantages, such as carrying lighter weights, an allowance of time or space, &c., so as to give all as nearly as possible equal chances of winning.
Hand'icraft, *s.* a manual occupation.
Hand'icraftsman, *s.* a manufacturer.
Hand'ily, *ad.* with skill, with dexterity.
Hand'iness, *s.* readiness, dexterity.

Hand'iwork, *s.* work done by the hand.
Handkerchief, *hang'ker-chif*, *s.* a kerchief usually held in the hand.
Handle, *v.* to feel with the hand; to treat of; to deal with; to manage: *s.* that part of a thing held by the hand.
Hand'less, *a.* wanting a hand.
Hand'ling, *s.* the act of using the hand; touching; management; execution.
Hand'-loom, *s.* a loom worked by the hand.
Hand'maid, **Hand'maiden**, *s.* a waiting-maid, a female servant.
Hand'-mill, *s.* a small mill for grinding.
Hand'-rail, *s.* a rail supported by balusters, as in a staircase.
Hand'saw, *s.* a saw used by one hand.
Hand'sel, *s.* money for the first sale or thing sold; a gift conferred at a particular season, as *Handsel Monday*: *v.* to use or do for the first time.
Hand'some, *a.* pretty, fine, graceful, becoming; liberal, as a *handsome* offer; generous, as a *handsome* action.
Handsomely, *ad.* in a handsome manner; gracefully; liberally.
Hand'someness, *s.* the quality of being handsome.
Hand'spike, *s.* a small, wooden lever.
Hand'staff, *s.* a javelin.
Hand'vice, *s.* a vice to hold small work in.
Hand'writing, *s.* a cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand; an autograph.
Hand'y, *a.* dexterous, ready, convenient.
Hand'y-dand'y, *s.* a play among children.
Hand'ygripe, *s.* seizure by the hand.
Hang, *v.* to choke or kill by suspending by the neck; to suspend; to fix in such a manner as to be movable; to be suspended; to dangle. To *hang out*, to suspend in open view; to display. To *hang over*, to project or lean over. To *hang fire*, to linger in firing.
Hang-dog, *s.* one who deserves hanging: *a.* having a gallows or hanging look.
Hang'er, *s.* one that hangs; that by which anything hangs; a short broadsword.
Hang'ing, *p. a.* that hangs: *s.* the act of hanging; death by the halter; anything that hangs: *pl.* drapery hung to walls, &c.
Hang'er-on, *s.* a servile dependent.
Hang'man, *s.* the public executioner.
Hank, *s.* a skein, as of thread; a tie; a loop; a wooden ring fixed on the stays to confine the sails.
Hank'er, *v.* to hang after, to long for.
Hank'ering, *s.* strong desire; longing.
Hanse, *a.* a term applied to certain commercial cities in Germany, which, in the Middle Ages, were *leagued* for the protection of commerce, as *Lubec*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg*.
Hanséat'ic, *a.* relating to the Hanse Towns.
Han'som, or **Han'som-cab**, *s.* a light two-wheeled carriage with the driver's seat elevated behind.
Hap, *obs. s.* that which happens or comes unexpectedly; chance; fortune: *v.* to happen or come by chance.
Hap'haz'ard, *s.* mere chance, accident.
Hap'less, *a.* unhappy, unfortunate.
Hap'ly, *ad.* perhaps; it may be.
Hap'pen, *v.* to fall out, to come to pass; to come unexpectedly.

Hap'pily, *ad.* in a happy manner; fortunately; successfully.
Hap'piness, *s.* state of being happy; felicity; bliss.
Happy, *a.* felicitous; fortunate; blessed; opportune.
Harangue, *hă-rang'*, *s.* a declamatory public speech: *v.* to make a declamatory speech or oration; to declaim.
Harang'uer, *-er, s.* one who harangues.
Har'ass, *v.* to weary, to fatigue; to vex.
Har'asser, *s.* one who harasses.
Har'assing, *p. a.* wearying; annoying.
Har'binger, *-jer, s.* a forerunner, a messenger.
Har'bour, **Harbor**, *s.* a haven for ships; a place of rest or safety: *v.* to lodge; to shelter; to receive clandestinely.
Har'bourer, *s.* one who harbours or shelters.
Har'bourless, *a.* being without a harbour or shelter.
Harbour-master, *s.* an officer who regulates the moorings of ships in a harbour, &c.
Hard, *a.* not easy to be pierced, penetrated, or compressed; firm; solid; compact; arduous; difficult; laborious; forcible; painful; distressing; austere; harsh; obdurate; inexorable; impenitent; unfeeling; niggardly; unreasonable; unjust, &c.: *ad.* close; nearly; diligently; laboriously; with difficulty; with force; violently.
Hard'-earned, *a.* earned with difficulty.
Har'den, *v.* to make hard; to indurate; to make obdurate; to become or grow hard.
Hard'ener, *s.* one who or that which hardens.
Hard'ening, *s.* a making hard; a growing hard.
Hard-fa'voured, *a.* coarse of feature.
Hard-fa'vouredness, *s.* coarseness of feature; ugliness.
Hard'-fea'tured, *a.* having coarse features.
Hard'-fist'ed, *a.* covetous; close-handed.
Hard'-fought, *a.* vigorously contested.
Hard'-got'ten, *a.* obtained with difficulty.
Hard'-head'ed, *a.* able to bear hard knocks; persevering.
Hard'-heart'ed, *a.* inexorable; cruel.
Hard-heartedness, *s.* inhumanity; cruelty.
Hard'hood, *s.* stoutness; boldness; audacity; effrontery.
Hard'ily, *ad.* stoutly; with great boldness.
Hard'iness, *s.* firmness, stoutness, confidence, boldness.
Hard'-la'boured, *a.* studied; elaborate.
Hard'ly, *ad.* with difficulty; oppressively.
Hard'-mouthed, *a.* disobedient to the rein.
Hard'ness, *s.* the state of being hard.
Hards, *s. pl.* the coarse part of flax; tow.
Hard'ship, *s.* severe toil; a grievance; oppression; fatigue.
Hard'-visaged, *a.* of a harsh countenance.
Hard'ware, *s.* ware made of iron, steel, &c.
Hard'ware-man, *s.* a maker of hardware.
Har'dy, *a.* strong, firm; bold, brave; inured to fatigue.
Hare, *s.* a well-known animal, noted for its swiftness and timidity.
Ha'rebell, *s.* a bell-shaped, blue flower.
Ha'rebrained, *a.* wild, giddy, volatile.
Ha'refoot, *s.* a bird; an herb.
Ha'rehound, *s.* a hound for hunting hares.
Ha're-hunting, *s.* the hunting of hares.

Ha'relip, *s.* a divided upper lip like a hare's.
Hare-lipped, *a.* having such a lip.
Ha'rem, **Ha'ram**, *s.* women's apartments in the East; a seraglio.
Hare's-ear, *s.* a plant.
Ha'rewort, *s.* a plant.
Haricot, **har'-i-ko**, *s.* the kidney bean; a kind of ragout of roots and meats.
Hark, *int.* hear! listen! attend!
Har'léquin, *s.* a buffoon dressed in party-coloured clothes.
Harlequinade, *s.* a kind of pantomime; a feat of buffoonery.
Har'lot, *s.* a lewd woman; a prostitute.
Har'lotry, *s.* the practice of a harlot.
Harm, *s.* hurt; injury; damage; evil; mischief: *v.* to hurt; to injure; to damage.
Harmat'tan, *s.* a dry easterly wind in Africa that destroys vegetation.
Harmful, *a.* hurtful; injurious.
Harm'fully, *ad.* hurtfully; injuriously.
Harm'fulness, *s.* hurtfulness; injury.
Harm'less, *a.* doing no harm; innocent; not receiving harm; unhurt.
Harm'lessly, *ad.* without harm; innocently.
Harm'lessness, *s.* quality of being harmless.
Harmon'ic, **Harmonical**, *a.* relating to music or harmonics; concordant; harmonious.
Harmon'ica, *s.* a set of musical glasses.
Harmonically, *ad.* musically.
Harmon'ics, *s. pl.* the science of musical sounds.
Harmo'nious, *a.* concordant; musical.
Harmo'niously, *ad.* with harmony.
Harmo'niousness, *s.* harmony; concord.
Har'monise, *v.* to make harmonious or concordant; to be in concord with; to agree with.
Harmoniser, *s.* one who harmonises.
Har'monist, *s.* one skilled in harmony.
Harmo'nium, *s.* a musical instrument.
Harmony, *s.* musical concord; concord; agreement; a literary work which brings together passages and shows their consistency.
Har'nass, *s.* the furniture of a draught-horse; armour; warlike accoutrements: *v.* to put on harness.
Harp, *s.* a stringed musical instrument; a constellation: *v.* to play on the harp; to dwell on.
Har'per, **Harpist**, *s.* a player on the harp.
Harping, *s.* a continual dwelling on.
Harp'ing-iron, *s.* a harpoon.
Harpoon, *s.* a barbed dart or spear to strike whales with: *v.* to strike with a harpoon.
Harpoon'er, *s.* he who throws the harpoon.
Harp'sichord, **-kôrd**, *s.* a harp with wire strings played by striking keys.
Har'py, *s.* in mythology, a rapacious bird or winged monster; an extortioner.
Har'quebuse. See **Arquebuse**.
Har'ridan, *s.* a decayed strumpet.
Har'rier, *s.* a hound for hunting hares.
Har'row, *s.* a frame of timber set with iron teeth, to break clods and cover seeds: *v.* to break with the harrow; to tear or rip up; to pillage, to lay waste.
Har'rower, *s.* one who harrows; also a kind of hawk.
Harry, *obs. v.* to tease, to vex; to rob, to plunder.
Harsh, *a.* rough to the touch, to the ear, or to the taste; austere; rigorous; severe; unfeeling.

Harsh'ly, *ad.* in a harsh manner; severely.
Harshness, *s.* the quality of being harsh; severity.
Hart, *s.* the male of the roe, a stag.
Harts'horn, *s.* a volatile spirit obtained by the distillation of the horn of the *hart* or of any kind of bone; a plant or herb.
Harts'tongue, *s.* a species of fern.
Hart'wort, *s.* an umbelliferous plant.
Ha'rum-sca'rum, *a.* wild, giddy, flighty, hare-brained.
Har'vest, *s.* the season when any crop, especially of grain, is reaped, mowed, or gathered; corn or other produce when gathered and secured; the product of labour; effects or consequences. *v.* to gather in, as the crops.
Harvest-home, *s.* the song or feast at the end of harvest.
Harvest-lord, *s.* the head reaper.
Harvest-moon, *s.* that lunation about harvest time, when the moon at full rises nearly at the same hour for several nights.
Harvest-queen, *s.* an image dressed up on the last reaping-day, to represent Ceres.
Hash, *v.* to mince or chop into small pieces: *s.* a dish of hashed ingredients.
Hasp, *s.* a clasp folded over a staple.
Hasp, *v.* to shut or fasten with a hasp.
Has'sock, *s.* a mat or cushion to kneel on.
Has'tate, **Has'tated**, *a.* spear-shaped.
Hâste, *s.* voluntary speed; quickness of motion or action; hurry; precipitation; state of being pressed by business: *v.* to hasten.
Hasten, **hâs'n**, *v.* to make haste; to move with speed; to hurry or urge on.
Hâst'ily, *ad.* in a hasty manner.
Hâst'iness, *s.* haste; quickness; rashness; irritability.
Hâst'y, *a.* quick, speedy; sudden; rash; precipitate; passionate.
Hâst'y-pud'ding, *s.* milk and flour boiled.
Hat, *s.* a covering for the head.
Hat'band, *s.* a band round the hat.
Hat-box, **Hat-case**, *s.* a box for a hat.
Hatch, *v.* to produce young from eggs; to plot or contrive; to shade by lines in engravings and drawings. See **Hatching**.
Hatch, *s.* a brood; a half-door; the covering of a hatchway: *pl.* the openings in a ship's deck (**Hatches**).
Hatch'el. Another form of **Hackle**.
Hatch'er, *s.* a contriver, a plotter.
Hatch'et, *s.* a small axe.
Hatch'et-face, *s.* a thin, prominent face.
Hatch'ing, *s.* a process in drawing or engraving, whence the usual term *etching*.
Hatch'ment, *s.* (a corruption of *achievement*), a funeral escutcheon put upon the front of a house to denote the death of the head of it.
Hatch'way, *s.* the way through the hatches.
Hate, *v.* to detest, to abhor, to abominate.
Hate, **Ha'tred**, *s.* great dislike, ill-will.
Ha'teful, *a.* malignant, malevolent.
Ha'tefully, *ad.* odiously, abominably.
Ha'tefulness, *s.* odiousness, malignity.
Ha'ter, *s.* one that hates; an abhorrer.
Ha'ter, *s.* a maker of hats.
Hau'berk, *s.* a coat of mail.
Haugh, **haw**, **Haw**, *s.* an enclosure; a paddock.
Haughtily, **hawt'**, *ad.* in a haughty manner; contemptuously.

Haughtiness, *s.* quality of being haughty; pride with contempt; arrogance.
Haughty, *haw'tī*, *a.* high, lofty; proud; disdainful; arrogant; overbearing; insolent.
Haul, *v.* to drag by the neck; to drag with violence; to pull with force: *s.* a pulling by force; a draught or quantity taken, as of fishes.
Haulm, *hawm*, **Haum**, *s.* the stem or stalk of beans, peas, or corn; straw; stubble.
Haunch, *hansh*, *s.* the thigh; the hip; the hind part.
Haunch'ed, *a.* having haunches.
Haunt, *hant*, *v.* to frequent habitually; to come as an apparition; to come frequently and unwelcomely: *s.* a place visited frequently and habitually.
Haunt'ed, *p. a.* frequented or visited by apparitions; troubled by frequent visits.
Haunter, *s.* a frequenter of any place.
Hautboy, *hō'-boy*, *s.* a wind instrument of music, resembling a clarinet; also, a kind of large strawberry.
Hauteur, *ho-ter'*, *Fr. s.* haughtiness.
Haut-gout, *ho-goo'*, *Fr. s.* a strong relish.
Have, *hav*, *v.* to possess; to hold; to contain; to be under necessity, as I *have* to do it, &c.
Ha'ven, *s.* a place in which ships are received and sheltered; a harbour; a place of shelter or refuge.
Hav'ersack, *s.* a kind of coarse bag in which soldiers carry provisions.
Havil'dar, *s.* an officer in the native Indian army.
Having, *s.* the act or state of possessing.
Hav'oc, *s.* devastation: *v.* to lay waste: *int.* a word encouraging slaughter.
Haw, *s.* the berry and seed of the hawthorn; a hesitation in speech: *v.* to speak hesitatingly.
Haw-haw', *s.* a fence or bank sunk between two slopes, not perceived till approached.
Hawk, *s.* a bird of prey: *v.* to fly hawks at fowls; to force up phlegm from the throat with noise; to cry or carry about for sale.
Hawk'ed, *p. a.* carried about for sale.
Hawk'er, *s.* a pedlar; a newscarrrier.
Hawk'-eyed, *a.* having a keen eye.
Hawking, *s.* the diversion of flying hawks; the effort to force phlegm from the throat; the offering of goods for sale by outcry in the streets.
Hawk-nosed, *a.* having an aquiline nose.
Hawk-weed, *s.* a kind of plant.
Hawser, *hawz'-er*, *s.* a small cable or large rope.
Hawses, *hawz'-ez*, *s.* two round holes in the bow of a ship, through which the cables pass.
Haw'thorn, *s.* the thorn that bears haws.
Hay, *s.* grass dried in the sun for fodder; a kind of rural dance; a hedge or enclosure.
Hay'cock, *s.* a heap or pile of fresh hay.
Hay'-knife, *s.* a sharp instrument for cutting hay out of the stack.
Hay-loft, *s.* a loft or room for hay.
Hay'-maker, *s.* one employed in hay-making.
Hay'-making, *s.* the act or employment of making hay.
Hay'-rick, **Hay-stack**, *s.* a large cock or conical pile of hay.
Haz'ard, *s.* chance; risk; danger; a game at

dice: *v.* to expose to chance or to danger; to venture; to risk.
Haz'ardous, *a.* exposed to hazard; dangerous; perilous.
Has'ardously, *ad.* dangerously.
Haze, *s.* fog, mist, vapour in the air.
Hasel, *ha'-zl*, *s.* the nut tree: *a.* of the colour of the hazel-nut, light-brown.
Ha'zel-earth, *s.* a kind of red loam.
Ha'zel-nut, *s.* the fruit of the hazel.
Ha'zy, *a.* foggy, misty, dark.
He, *pr.* the man, the person.
Head, *hed*, *s.* that part of the body which contains the brain; the fore part; the upper part; the top; a chief: *a.* principal or chief: *v.* to lead on; to put on a head.
Head'ache, *-āk*, *s.* a pain in the head.
Head'band, *s.* a fillet for the head.
Head'-dress, *s.* the dress of a woman's head.
Head'ed, *a.* having a head or top.
Head'-gear, *-gēr*, *s.* dress for the head.
Head'iness, *s.* precipitation; rashness; stubbornness.
Heading, *s.* the act of heading or leading on; enumeration of subjects or contents; materials for heads.
Head'-knot, *s.* a bandage for the head.
Head'land, *s.* a promontory, a cape.
Head'less, *a.* having no head; without a leader; inconsiderate.
Head'long, *a.* precipitate; rash; thoughtless: *ad.* with the head foremost, precipitately; rashly; without consideration.
Head'-money, *s.* a capitation tax.
Head'most, *a.* most advanced, first.
Head'piece, *s.* a helmet; understanding.
Head'-quarters, *s. pl.* the quarters or residence of the principal officer or commander of an army; the place from which orders are issued.
Head'-sea, *s.* waves that roll against the head or course of a ship.
Head'ship, *s.* authority; chief place.
Head'sman, *s.* an executioner.
Head'-spring, *s.* fountain, source, origin.
Head'stall, *s.* that part of a bridle which goes round the head.
Head'stone, *s.* the chief stone; a gravestone.
Head'strong, *a.* ungovernable, unrestrained; violent; obstinate; self-willed.
Head'-tire, *s.* attire or dress for the head.
Head'way, *s.* the motion of advancing at sea; room for the head to pass.
Head'-wind, *s.* a contrary wind.
Head'-work, *s.* labour of the head or intellect.
Head-workman, *s.* the foreman.
Head'y, *a.* rash, precipitate, intoxicated.
Heal, *v.* to cure a wound; to reconcile.
Heal'able, *a.* that may be healed.
Heal'er, *s.* he or that which cures.
Healing, *p. a.* curing; sanative; mild: *s.* the act or power of curing.
Health, *helth*, *s.* soundness of body; freedom from pain or sickness; moral soundness; purity; goodness; salvation; wish of health used in drinking.
Health'ful, *a.* healthy.
Health'fulness, *s.* state of being healthful.
Healthily, *ad.* without sickness or pain.
Health'iness, *s.* state of being healthy.
Health'less, *a.* being without health; sickly.

Healthy, *a.* having health; causing health; healthful; wholesome; salutary.
Heap, *s.* a pile, a confused mass: *v.* to pile, to accumulate, to heap up.
Heap'er, *s.* one who piles up or amasses.
Hear, *v.* to perceive by the ear; to listen to; to give an audience or hearing to; to try a cause.
Heard, *hard*, *a.* contraction of Heared.
Hear'er, *s.* one who hears; an auditor; a member of a Presbyterian congregation.
Hearing, *s.* the sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear; attention.
Hear'ken, *hark'n*, *v.* to listen, to attend to.
Hear'ener, *s.* one that hearkens.
Hear'say, *s.* report, rumour, common talk.
Hearse, *hars*, *s.* a close carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.
Heart, *hart*, *s.* the muscle which is the seat of life in an animal body; the vital part; the chief part; the inner part of anything; courage; spirit; the seat of love; affection; feeling; earnestness; zeal; good-will.
Heart'ache, *s.* sorrow, anguish of mind.
Heart'appalling, *a.* dismaying the heart.
Heart'blood, *s.* the blood of life.
Heart'breaking, *a.* breaking the heart with grief.
Heart'-broken, *a.* deeply afflicted.
Heart'-burn, *s.* a burning pain proceeding from acidity in the stomach.
Heart'-burning, *s.* secret discontent.
Heart'-dear, *a.* sincerely beloved.
Heart'-ease, *s.* quiet; tranquillity.
Heart'-easing, *a.* giving quiet, consoling.
Heart'en, *v.* to encourage, to animate, to strengthen.
Heart'felt, *a.* felt at heart, felt deeply.
Hearth, *harth*, *s.* a fireplace; the fireside.
Hearth'-money, *s.* a tax upon hearths.
Heart'ily, *ad.* from the heart; sincerely.
Heart'iness, *s.* sincerity, zeal, eagerness.
Heart'less, *a.* spiritless; without feeling.
Heart'lessly, *ad.* in a heartless manner.
Heart'-rending, *a.* heart-breaking.
Heart's'-ease, *s.* a plant; tranquillity.
Heart'-sick, *a.* sick at heart; deeply grieved.
Heart'-sickening, *a.* sickening or grieving the heart.
Heart'-sore, *a.* sorrowing at heart.
Heart'-strings, *s. pl.* the tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.
Heart'-whole, *a.* with the affections untouched; not in love.
Heart'y, *a.* cordial; sincere; affectionate; healthy, hale; having a good appetite.
Heat, *s.* the sensation caused by fire or anything hot; caloric; hot air or weather; a course at a race; a flush in the face; inflammation or excitement; ardour; party rage: *v.* to make hot; to inflame or excite; to grow warm or hot; to be excited.
Heater, *s.* one who or that which heats.
Heath, *hëth*, *s.* a wild shrub; a place overgrown with heath; a wild tract of country.
Heath'-cock, *s.* a moorcock; grouse.
Hea'then, *s.* a Gentile, a pagan: *a.* pagan.
Hea'thendom, *s.* that part of the world where heathenism prevails.
Hea'thenish, *a.* pagan, savage.

Hea'thenishness, *s.* state of the heathens.
Hea'thenism, *s.* paganism, Gentilism; the principles or practices of heathens.
Heather, *hëth'er*, *s.* heath.
Heath'er-bells, *s. pl.* the blossoms of the heather.
Heath'pea, *s.* a species of bitter vetch.
Heath'y, *a.* full of or covered with heath.
Heave, *v.* to lift; to swell and fall; to feel a tendency to vomit; to cause to swell; to hoist or raise by windlass; to raise; to throw or pitch: *s.* a lift; a rising of the breast; an effort to vomit; exertion or effort upwards.
Heaven, *hev'n*, *s.* the regions above; the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God; the residence of the blessed.
Heaven-born, *hev'n-*, *a.* descended from heaven.
Heaven-directed, *hev'n-*, *a.* sent by heaven.
Heaven-gifted, *a.* bestowed by heaven.
Heavenliness, *s.* supreme excellence.
Heavenly, *a.* celestial; divine.
Heaven-taught, *a.* taught by heaven.
Heavenward, *a.* toward heaven.
Heaver, *hëv'-*, *s.* one who heaves or lifts.
Heavily, *hev'-*, *ad.* heaviness; sorrowfully.
Heaviness, *hev'-*, *s.* weight; depression of mind.
Heav'ing, *s.* a lifting or raising; a swelling or panting.
Heavy, *hev'-*, *a.* weighty; dejected; sluggish.
Hebdom'adal, *Hebdom'adary*, *a.* weekly.
Hëbra'ic, *a.* pertaining to Hebrew.
Hebraism, *hë'-bra-izm*, *s.* a Hebrew idiom.
Hë'bräist, *s.* a man skilled in Hebrew.
Hebrew, *hë'-broo*, *a.* relating to the Jews: *s.* a Jew; the Jewish language.
Hec'atomb, *-toom*, *s.* a sacrifice of a hundred cattle.
Hec'tic, *Hec'tical*, *a.* habitual, constitutional; morbidly hot; feverish.
Hec'tic, *s.* a constitutional or hectic fever.
Hec'tor, *s.* a bully; a noisy, blustering fellow: *v.* to bully; to bluster.
Hec'torism, *s.* the manners of a bully.
Hec'torly, *a.* blustering; insolent.
Hedera'ceous, *-shus*, *a.* pertaining to ivy.
Hed'eral, *s.* composed of ivy.
Hederiferous, *a.* producing ivy.
Hedge, *hej*, *s.* a fence made of thorn bushes, &c.: *v.* to make a hedge, to enclose with a hedge; to enclose; to hide or skulk; to bet on both sides, as at horse-races.
Hedge-born, *a.* meanly born.
Hedgehog, *hej'-hog*, *s.* a small prickly animal.
Hedge-hyssop, *s.* a species of willow-wort.
Hedgepig, *s.* a young hedgehog.
Hed'ger, *s.* one who makes hedges.
Hedgerow, *s.* a row of bushes or trees.
Hedge-school, *s.* a school kept behind a hedge; a low school.
Hedge-sparrow, *s.* a kind of sparrow that builds in hedges.
Hedging, *s.* the act of making hedges; betting on both sides, as at horse-races.
Heed, *v.* to mind, to regard, to attend to: *s.* care, attention, caution.
Heed'ful, *a.* careful, attentive, cautious.
Heedfully, *ad.* carefully; with caution.
Heedfulness, *s.* care, vigilance, caution.
Heedless, *a.* thoughtless, careless, negligent.

Heed'lessly, *ad.* carelessly ; negligently.
Heed'lessness, *s.* carelessness, negligence.
Heel, *s.* the hind part of the foot.
Heel'-tap, *s.* a piece fixed on the heel of a shoe :
v. to put on a heel-tap.
Hef, *s.* that by which a thing is lifted or held,
a handle.
Hegemony, he-jem'-o-ni, *a.* taking the lead,
ruling.
Hegira, hě-jí'-ra or hed'-jī-ra, *s.* the flight of
Mahomet from Mecca, A.D. 622 ; the epoch
from which the Mahometan era is reckoned ;
any flight.
Heifer, hef'-er, *s.* a young cow.
Heigho, hi'-ho, *int.* denoting languor, &c.
Height, hit, *s.* the state of being high ; eleva-
tion, altitude ; space measured upwards ;
summit ; any elevated ground ; eminence ;
the utmost degree.
Height'en, *v.* to raise high ; to improve ; to in-
crease ; to aggravate.
Height'ening, *s.* a making higher ; improve-
ment.
Heinous, hā'-nus, *a.* hateful, odious, atrocious ;
very wicked.
Heinously, *ad.* atrociously.
Hein'ousness, *s.* atrociousness ; great wicked-
ness.
Heir, ār, *s.* one who inherits by law.
Heir-appa'rent, *s.* the eldest son of the king or
queen regnant.
Heir'dom, *s.* succession by inheritance.
Heiress, *s.* a female who inherits by law.
Heir-loom, *s.* any piece of furniture or mov-
ables which descends to the heir with the
house.
Heir-presump'tive, *s.* the next successor to the
throne should the king have no children.
Heirship, *s.* the state or privilege of an heir ;
right of inheriting.
Held, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Hold.
Hēli'acal, *a.* emerging from the lustre of the
sun or falling into it.
Hel'ical, *a.* spiral, winding.
Heliocen'tric, *a.* noting the position of a heav-
enly body as seen from the sun.
Heliom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring
the apparent diameters of the heavenly
bodies.
Heliotrope, *s.* the *turnsol* or sunflower ; a
mineral of the quartz kind ; the bloodstone.
Hē'lix, *s.* a spiral.
Hell, *s.* the place of the damned.
Hell'-bred, *a.* produced in hell.
Hell-doomed, *a.* consigned to hell.
Hellebōre, *s.* a genus of poisonous plants, some
of which are medicinal ; the Christmas flower.
Hellen'ic, **Hellē'nian**, *a.* Grecian ; heathen.
Hell'enise, *v.* to use the Greek language.
Hellenism, *s.* an idiom of the Greek.
Hellenist, *s.* one skilled in modern Greek.
Hellenis'tic, *a.* belonging to Greece.
Hell'-hound, *s.* a dog of hell ; an agent of hell ;
a wretch of the basest kind.
Hel'lish, *a.* infernal, diabolical.
Hel'lishly, *ad.* infernally, diabolically.
Hel'lishness, *s.* extreme wickedness, abhorred
or hellish qualities.
Helm, *s.* the rudder ; a helmet.
Helmed, **helmd**, **Hel'meted**, *a.* wearing a helmet.
Hel'met, *s.* covering for the head in war.

Helm'less, *a.* without a helm.
Helms'man, *s.* he who manages the helm.
Hel'ot, *s.* a Spartan slave ; a slave.
Hel'otism, *s.* the condition of helots ; slavery.
Help, *s.* assistance, aid, support ; relief ; remedy :
v. to assist, to aid, to support ; to relieve ;
to remedy. To *help to*, to supply with. To
help off, to assist in ridding or getting free-
dom. To *help out*, to aid in delivering from
difficulty.
Help'er, *s.* one who helps ; an assistant.
Help'ful, *a.* giving help, aiding ; useful ; salu-
tary.
Help'fulness, *s.* assistance ; usefulness.
Help'less, *a.* destitute of help or means of re-
lief ; weak ; irremediable.
Help'lessly, *ad.* without help or succour.
Help'lessness, *s.* want of help or succour.
Help'mate, *s.* a companion ; an assistant.
Hel'ter-skel'ter, *ad.* confusedly ; in a hurry.
Helve, *s.* the handle of an axe.
Helvet'ic, *a.* of or relating to the Swiss.
Hem, *s.* the edge of a garment folded down and
sewed ; an edging or border : *v.* to form a
hem ; to enclose ; to environ ; to shut in.
Hem! *int.* a sort of half cough : *v.* to make the
sound of the word *hem*.
Hem'atite, *s.* the bloodstone.
Hemicra'nia, **Hem'icrāny**, *s.* a pain affecting
only *half* or a *part* of the head.
Hem'isphere, *s.* the half of a globe.
Hemispher'ic, **Hemispher'ical**, *a.* relating to a
hemisphere ; containing half a globe.
Hem'istich, -stik, *s.* half a poetic verse.
Hem'lock, *s.* a poisonous plant.
Hemorrhage, hem'-or-rāj, *s.* a violent flow of
blood, as from the bursting of a vessel.
Hemorrhoid'al, *a.* belonging to the hemorrhoids.
Hem'orrhoids, -roidz, *s. pl.* the piles.
Hemp, *s.* a plant, of the fibres of which coarse
linen and ropes are made.
Hemp'en, *a.* made of hemp.
Hemp'seed, *s.* the seed of hemp.
Hen, *s.* the female of a fowl.
Hen'bane, *s.* a poisonous plant.
Hence, *ad.* from this place or time ; from this
cause or source : *int.* begone! away!
Henceforth', **Hencefor'ward**, *ad.* from this time
forth or forward.
Hench'man, *s.* a page, an attendant.
Hen'coop, *s.* a cage in which poultry are kept
and fattened.
Hendec'agon, *s.* a figure of eleven sides and
eleven angles.
Hendec'a-syllab'ic, *s.* a verse of eleven syllables.
Hen-hearted, *a.* cowardly, dastardly.
Hen'house, *s.* a place for poultry.
Hen'na, *s.* a plant whose leaves are used by
Oriental women to dye their nails of a pink
colour.
Hen'pecked, *a.* governed by a wife.
Hen'roost, *s.* a place where poultry rest.
Hepat'ic, **Hepat'ical**, *a.* pertaining to the liver.
Hep'atite, *s.* a mineral of a liver-colour.
Hepati'tis, *s.* inflammation of the liver.
Hep'tachord, -kōrd, *s.* an ancient seven-stringed
instrument.
Hep'tagon, *s.* a figure having seven angles and
seven sides.
Heptag'onal, *a.* having seven angles or sides.
Heptan'drian, *a.* having seven stamens.

fāte, fāt, *far* ; mē, mēt, *her* ; fīne, fīn ; nōte, nōt ; mūte, nūt, *bull* ; tȳpe, sȳllable ; thīn, then.

Heptan'gular, *a.* having seven angles.
Hep'tarchy, -ki, *s.* a sevenfold government; a government of seven kings.
Her, *pr.* the objective case of *she*: *a. pr.* belonging to a female.
Herald, *s.* an officer whose duty is to carry messages between princes, and to regulate all matters at public ceremonies; a proclaimer, a harbinger: *v.* to introduce as by a herald.
Heral'dic, *a.* relating to heraldry.
Heraldry, *s.* the art or practice of recording genealogies and blazoning arms.
Herb, herb or erb, *s.* a plant; a vegetable.
Herbaceous, herb'-ă'-shus, *a.* relating to herbs.
Herbage, herb'-, *s.* pasture; herbs in general.
Herbaged, *a.* covered with grass.
Herbal, herb'-al, *a.* pertaining to herbs: *s.* a treatise on plants or herbs; a collection of dried plants for specimens.
Herbalist, herb'-, *s.* one skilled in herbs.
Herbarium, *s.* a hortus-siccus; a herbal.
Herbes'cent, *a.* growing into herbs.
Herbiferous, *a.* bearing herbs.
Herbiv'orous, *a.* feeding on herbs.
Herbless, *a.* having no herbs; bare.
Herborisa'tion, *s.* the appearance of plants in mineral substances.
Herb'orise, *v.* to search for plants.
Herb'orist, *s.* a herbalist.
Herb'ous, *a.* abounding with herbs.
Herb-woman, *s.* a woman that sells herbs.
Herby, *a.* having the nature of herbs.
Hercu'léan, *a.* relating to or like *Hercules*: of extraordinary strength, size, or difficulty.
Herd, *s.* a number of beasts feeding together, particularly of the bovine kind; a vulgar crowd; one who tends cattle: *v.* to associate as beasts; to take care of cattle.
Herds'man, *s.* one who keeps herds.
Here, *ad.* in this place or state.
Here'about, *ad.* about or near this place.
Here'abouts, *ad.* has the same meaning.
Hereafter, *ad.* in time to come; in future: *s.* a future state of being.
Hereat', *ad.* at this time; on this account.
Hereby', *ad.* by this; by these means.
Hered'itable, *a.* that may be inherited.
Hered'itably, *ad.* by right of descent.
Heredit'ament, *s.* any property that can be inherited; an inheritance.
Hered'itarily, *ad.* by inheritance.
Hered'itary, *a.* descending or claimed by inheritance.
Herein', *ad.* in this place or thing.
Herein'to, *ad.* into this place or thing.
Hereof', *ad.* of this; from this.
Hereon', **Hereupon'**, *ad.* on or upon this.
Heresiarch, her'-e-si-ark or her-ă'-zī-ark, *s.* a leader in heresy.
Heresiarchy, her'-, or her-ă'-, *s.* chief heresy.
Her'esy, *s.* a fundamental error in religion.
Her'etic, *s.* one who adopts and propagates erroneous opinions in religion.
Heret'ical, *a.* relating to heresy.
Heret'ically, *ad.* in a heretical manner.
Hereto', **Hereun'to**, *ad.* to this; unto this.
Heretofore, *ad.* formerly, anciently.
Herewith', *ad.* with this.
Her'iot, *s.* a fine paid to the lord of the manor at the death of a landholder.

Her'iotable, *a.* liable to pay heriots.
Her'itable, *a.* capable of inheriting.
Her'itage, *s.* inheritance; an estate.
Hermaph'rodite, *s.* an animal or plant uniting the characteristics of both sexes.
Hermaphrodit'ical, *a.* of double sex.
Hermeneutic, -ū'-tik, *a.* interpreting, explaining; in allusion to *Hermes* or *Mercury*.
Hermeneutics, *s. pl.* the science of interpretation.
Hermet'ic, **Hermetical**, *a.* chemical; in allusion to *Hermes* or *Mercury*, the fabled inventor of chemistry. A *hermetic* seal is one that is perfectly close.
Hermet'ically, *ad.* chemically; closely.
Her'mit, *s.* a solitary person; a recluse.
Her'mitage, *s.* a hermit's cell.
Her'mitage, *s.* a French wine.
Her'mitary, *s.* a religious cell.
Her'mitess, *s.* a female recluse or hermit.
Hermit'ical, *a.* suitable to a hermit.
Her'nia, *s.* rupture; unnatural protrusion.
He'ro, *s.* a brave man, a great warrior; principal personage in a history or work of fiction: *pl.* *Heroes*.
Héro'ic, **Héro'ical**, *a.* becoming a hero, brave, magnanimous. *Heroic* verse is that in which heroic deeds are usually celebrated.
Héro'ically, *ad.* bravely; magnanimously.
Her'oi-com'ic, her'-ō-l-, *a.* consisting of a mixture of the heroic and the ludicrous.
Heroine, her'-o-in, *s.* a female hero.
Her'oism, *s.* the spirit and conduct of a hero.
Her'on, *s.* a long-legged and long-necked bird that feeds on fish.
Her'onry, *s.* a place where herons breed.
He'ro-wor'ship, *s.* the worship of heroes.
Her'pēs, *s.* a cutaneous eruption.
Herpet'ic, *a.* troubled with herpes.
Her'ring, *s.* a small sea-fish.
Her'ring-bone, *s.* a kind of cross-stitch in seams: *a.* applied to a kind of masonry in which the stones slope in opposite directions in alternate courses.
Herse, *s.* a kind of portcullis.
Herself', *pr.* the female in person.
Hesitancy, hez'-, *s.* pausing; dubiousness; suspense.
Hesitate, hez'-, *v.* to pause in doubt; to waver; to delay; to stop or stammer in speaking.
Hes'itatingly, *ad.* with hesitation.
Hesita'tion, *s.* the act of hesitating; doubt; delay; an impediment in speech.
Hes'itative, *a.* showing hesitation.
Hes'per, *s.* the evening star.
Hespe'rian, *a.* being in the west; western.
Hest, *s.* behest, command.
Hester'nal, *a.* pertaining to yesterday.
Het'eroclitic, *s.* an irregular noun.
Het'erodox, *a.* deviating from the established opinions; not orthodox.
Het'erodoxy, *s.* erroneous doctrine.
Heteroge'neous, -né-us, **Heteroge'neal**, *a.* of a different kind; dissimilar.
Heteroge'neousness, **Heterogene'ity**, *s.* dissimilitude in nature; contrariety of parts.
Heteros'cian, *a.* having the shadow at noon falling one way only, that is, northward or southward, as in the temperate zones.
Het'man, *s.* a Cossack commander-in-chief.
Hew, *v.* to cut with an axe, to chop, to hack; to shape out.

Hew'er, *s.* one who hews.
Hewn, *hūn*, *p. p.* of Hew.
Hex'achord, -kord, *s.* a concord called a sixth.
Hex'agon, *s.* a figure of six angles and six sides.
Hexag'on'al, *a.* of the form of a hexagon.
Hexam'eter, *s.* a verse of six metrical feet: *a.* consisting of hexameters.
Hexan'drian, *a.* having six stamens.
Hexan'gular, *a.* having six angles.
Hex'apla, *s.* a collection of the Holy Scriptures in six languages.
Hex'astich, -stik, *s.* a poem of six lines.
Hex'astyle, *s.* a building with six columns.
Hey! *hā*, *int.* a word expressive of joy.
Hey'day! *int.* an expression of frolic and exultation: *s.* frolic; wildness.
Hiatus, *hi-ā'-tus*, *s.* a gap, a chasm, an opening.
Hiber'nal, *a.* belonging to the winter.
Hi'bernate, *v.* to winter, to pass the winter.
Hiber'nian, *s.* an Irishman: *a.* Irish.
Hiber'nicism, -sizm, *s.* an Irish idiom.
Hiccough, *hik'-kup*, **Hickup**, *hik'-up*, *s.* a convulsive or spasmodic affection of the stomach: *v.* to utter a hiccough.
Hick'ory, *s.* a species of walnut-tree.
Hid, *p. t.* of Hide.
Hidāl'go, *s.* a Spaniard of noble birth.
Hid'den, *p. a.* concealed; secret; mysterious.
Hiddenly, *ad.* in a hidden manner.
Hide, *v.* to conceal; to keep secret; to cover from sight; to screen; to lie hid; to be concealed.
Hide, *s.* the skin of an animal; a certain quantity of land, about 80 acres.
Hi'debound, *a.* having the skin adhering too tightly to the flesh; niggardly.
Hideous, *hid'-e-us*, *a.* horrible, dreadful, frightful.
Hid'eously, *ad.* horribly, frightfully.
Hid'eousness, *s.* frightfulness to the eye.
Hi'der, *s.* one who hides or conceals.
Hi'ding-place, *s.* a place of concealment.
Hie, *hi*, *v.* to hasten, to go quickly.
Hi'erarch, *s.* the chief of a sacred order.
Hierar'chal, **Hierarch'ical**, *a.* belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.
Hi'erarchy, *s.* an ecclesiastical government.
Hierat'ic, *a.* relating to priests.
Hi'eroglyph, *s.* a sacred or mystical symbol.
Hieroglyph'ic, **Hieroglyph'ical**, *a.* emblematic.
Hieroglyph'ically, *ad.* emblematically.
Hieroglyph'ics, *s. pl.* the symbolical characters used by the ancient Egyptians.
Hi'erogram, *s.* a kind of sacred writing.
Hierogrammat'ic, *a.* denoting a kind of sacred writing used by Egyptian priests.
Hierogrammatist, *s.* a writer of hierograms.
Hierog'raphy, *s.* sacred or holy writings.
Hi'erophant, **Hier'ophant**, *s.* an instructor in religious rites; a priest.
Hig'gle, *v.* to use many words in bargaining; to chaffer; to hawk about.
Hig'gledy-pig'gledy, *ad.* a colloquial expression for all in confusion or upside down.
Hig'gler, *s.* one who higgles.
Hig'gling, *s.* the business or practice of a higgler.
High, *hi*, *a.* elevated; lofty; exalted; noble; mighty; great; grand; proud; arduous; difficult; loud; full; tempestuous; not low

or moderate; extreme; exorbitant; dear:
ad. aloft; eminently; greatly.
High'blown, *a.* full of wind, inflated.
High'-born, *a.* of noble extraction.
High'-church, *a.* applied to the party of the Church of England who attach great importance to the ordinances, authority, and dignities of the Church.
High'-flier, *s.* one extravagant in opinion.
High'-flown, *a.* lofty; turgid; bombastic.
High'land, *s.* a mountainous country.
High'lander, *s.* a mountaineer.
High'ly, *ad.* in a great degree; proudly.
High'-mettled, *a.* high-spirited.
High-mind'ed, *a.* magnanimous.
High'ness, *s.* height; elevation; dignity of nature; a title of princes.
High-road, *hi'-rōd*, *s.* the public road.
High'-sea'soned, *a.* hot to the taste.
High'-spirited, *a.* bold, daring, high-mettled.
Hight, *hit*, *obs. ad.* is named; was named.
High'-wa'ter, *s.* when the tide is at the highest.
High-water-mark, *s.* the line or mark made on the shore by the tide when it is at high-water.
High'way, *s.* a great road, a public path.
High'wayman, *s.* a robber on the highway.
High'-wrought, -rawt, *a.* accurately finished.
Hila'rious, *a.* given to hilarity; mirthful.
Hilar'ity, *s.* gayety, mirth, cheerfulness.
Hi'l'ary, *s.* the term that begins in January, about the festival of St. Hilary.
Hill, *s.* elevation of ground, an eminence.
Hil'lock, *s.* a small hill.
Hil'ly, *a.* full of hills, unequal in surface.
Hilt, *s.* the handle of a sword.
Hilt'ed, *a.* having a hilt or handle.
Him, *pron.* the objective case of He.
Hind, *s.* the female of the stag; a boor, a peasant.
Hind, *a.* noting the part *behind* or in the rear.
Hind'er, *comp.* of Hind.
Hinder, *a.* being or lying behind.
Hinder, *v.* to keep *behind*, to prevent; to obstruct; to impede.
Hin'derance, **Hindrance**, *s.* anything that hinders; an impediment; an obstruction.
Hinderer, *s.* one who hinders or obstructs.
Hind'most, **Hind'ermost**, *a.* that is last or behind all others.
Hindoo', **Hindu'**, *s.* a native of Hindostan.
Hindoostan'ee, **Hindustani**, -stan'-ē, *s.* the language of the Hindoos.
Hinge, *hinj*, *s.* a joint on which a door turns; a governing rule or principle: *v.* to furnish with hinges; to turn upon.
Hint, *v.* to bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to intimate; to suggest. To *hint at*; to allude to; to touch slightly.
Hint, *s.* a distant allusion; a slight intimation or suggestion.
Hip, *s.* the joint of the thigh; the haunch or fleshy part of the thigh. To *have on the hip*, to have the advantage over (a phrase borrowed from wrestlers).
Hip! *int.* an exclamation requiring silence and attention.
Hip, **Hip**, **Hurrah!** a signal used in drinking healths.
Hippish, **Hip'ped**, *a.* hypochondriac.
Hip'pocamp, **Hippocam'pus**, *s.* the sea-horse.

Hippocrene, or **Hippocrene**, *s.* a medicated wine.
Hippodrome, *s.* a course for chariot-races.
Hippogriff, *s.* a winged or fabulous horse.
Hippophagist, **hip-puf'-d-jist**, *s.* one who eats horse-flesh.
Hippophagy, **hip-puf'-d-jy**, *s.* the act of eating or feeding on horse-flesh.
Hippopotamus, *s.* the river-horse, an animal found in the Nile.
Hip roof, *s.* a term in building.
Hire, *v.* to engage for pay; *s.* wages.
Hiring, *s.* one who serves for hire; a mercenary; a venal, mercenary.
Hirer, *s.* one who hires.
Hirsute, *adj.* a hairy, rough, coarse.
Hirsuteness, *s.* hairiness; roughness.
His, *his*, *prova* the possessive of He.
Hiss, *s.* a rough, bristly, shaggy.
Hiss, *v.* to cry like a serpent, to condemn by hisses; *s.* a hissing noise.
Hissing, *s.* the noise of hisses.
Hissingly, *adv.* with a hissing sound.
Hist, *inf.* hush! silence!
Histology, *s.* the science which treats of the tissues of animals and plants.
Historian, *s.* a writer of histories.
Historic, **Historical**, *s.* pertaining to history; containing history, founded on history.
Historically, *adv.* by way of history or narration.
Historiographer, *s.* a writer of history, an officially appointed historian.
History, *s.* a narration of events and facts respecting nations and states, in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects, an account of the origin, life, and actions of an individual; a narration; a story; a verbal relation of facts as they occurred. *Eccelesiastical History*, the history of the Christian Church. *Sacred History*, the historical part of the Scriptures. *Profane History*, history as written by uninspired writers. *Natural History*, the history of all the productions of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral.
Histrionic, **Histrionic**, *adj.* relating to the stage or a player, theatrical.
Histrionically, *adv.* in a histrionic manner.
Hit, *v.* to strike, to touch as a mark; not to miss; to reach; to suit. *Hit off*, to strike out, to represent or describe exactly. *Hit on* or *upon*, to light or come upon by chance; to find by accident.
Hit, *s.* a stroke; a well-applied blow; a lucky chance.
Hit, *s.* a catch, anything that holds; a means; a sudden hinderance. *v.* to become entangled, to be hooked in; to be caught; to fasten or bind to; to tie.
Hith, *hith*, *s.* a small haven for boats.
Hither, *adv.* to this place. *a.* nearer.
Hithermost, *s.* nearest on this side.
Hitherto, *adv.* to this time; till now.
Hitherward, *adv.* towards this place.
Hitting, *s.* the act of striking.
Hive, *s.* a place for bees, a swarm of bees; a company or society; *v.* to collect into hives; to take shelter together; to collect in company.
Hives, *s. pl.* eruptions on the skin.
Ho! *inf.* stop; enough; attend.
Holey, *s.* hoary; white with frost.

Hoard, *s.* a hidden stock; a treasure.
Hoard, *v.* to amass or lay up secretly.
Hoard, *s.* one that hoards up.
Hear-frost, *s.* frozen dew, white frost.
Hear/round, *s.* a medicinal plant.
Heariness, *s.* the state of being hoary.
Hearse, *hōr*, *s.* having a rough, deep voice.
Hearse, *adj.* with a rough, hoarse voice.
Hearse, *s.* roughness of voice.
Hearse, *s.* a gray with age, whitish.
Hearse, *s.* an imposition, a deception.
Hearse, *v.* to deceive, to impose upon.
Hob, *s.* the side of a grate to keep things warm on; a clown, a sprite, a fairy.
Hobble, *s.* an awkward gait; a dilemma.
Hobble, *v.* to walk lamely or awkwardly.
Hobnob, *s.* a burlesque word for a strippling, neither man nor boy.
Hobnobbingly, *adv.* with halting; awkwardly.
Hobnob, *s.* a species of hawk.
Hobnob, *s.* a nag or riding-horse; a favourite object or pursuit, a whim.
Hobby-horse, *s.* a wooden horse; a plaything; a favourite pursuit or amusement.
Hobgoblin, *s.* a sprite, a fairy, a ghost.
Hobnail, *s.* a nail used in shoeing horses.
Hobnob, *s.* take or not take, a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking.
Hoek *See Hough*.
Hoek, *s.* a white wine from Hockheim.
Hoe, *s.* a tool for digging a field.
Hoe, *s.* a sticklayer's trough or tray.
Hoe, *s.* a cloth of un-lyc, w.-l.
Hodge-podge, *s.* a confused mass. *See Hodge-podge*.
Hodder, *s.* a tool for relating to to-day.
Hodman, *s.* a labourer that carries a hod.
Hoe, *s.* a garden tool for weeds, &c.; *v.* to cut or scrape with a hoe.
Hog, *s.* the general name of swine.
Hogget, *s.* a sheep of two years old.
Hog, *s.* like a hog, filthy, greedy.
Hog, *s.* a measure of 63 gallons.
Hogsty, *s.* a house or pen for hogs.
Hodge, *hōd'-dō*, *s.* a rude, awkward country girl; rustic; rude; ill-mannered; *v.* to romp indecently.
Hold, *s.* a lift, the act of raising up; *v.* to raise up on high, as a flag, to heave up by a tackle, &c.
Holdy, *inf.* expressing surprise: *s.* giddy, dippy.
Hold, *s.* the whole interior cavity of a ship between the lower floor and the deck, that part which holds, or in which the cargo is stored.
Hold, *v.* to have or grasp in the hand, to have, to keep, to retain, to maintain as an opinion; to consider; to regard, to receive and keep in a vessel, to contain, to stop, to refrain; to celebrate; to continue or endure, to occupy; *s.* grasp, seizure; support, that which holds or keeps; a fort or fortified place; *inf.* stop! forbear! be still!
Holder, *s.* one who holds anything.
Holdfast, *s.* an iron hook, a catch.
Holding, *s.* a tenure, a farm held; hold; in-
Suicide; power over
Hole, *s.* a hollow place; a mean habitation; a rent in a garment; a subterfuge.

Hole, *v.* to form a hole; to excavate.
Hōl'iday, *s.* a holy day; a festival; day; a day of rest and joy: *a.* pertaining to or befitting a holiday; gay, joyous.
Hō'lily, *ad.* piously; religiously.
Hō'liness, *s.* the state or quality of being holy; sanctity; piety; the title of the Pope.
Hol'land, *s.* a fine linen made in Holland.
Hol'lander, *s.* an inhabitant of Holland.
Hol'lands, *s.* gin made in Holland.
Hollo, **Hol'loa**, **hol-lō'**, **Hol'la**, *int.* a word used in calling.
Hol'low, *a.* excavated; not solid; empty; low; deep; not sincere: *s.* a cavity; a pit; a den; a grove: *v.* to make hollow; to excavate.
Hol'low-heart'ed, *a.* dishonest; insincere.
Hol'lowness, *s.* the state of being hollow.
Holly, *s.* a tree; an evergreen shrub.
Hollyhock, *s.* the rose-mallow.
Holm, **hōlm** or **hōm**, *s.* a river island; low, flat land; the ilex or evergreen oak.
Hol'ocaust, *s.* a burnt-sacrifice.
Hol'ograph, -graf, *s.* a deed or will written wholly by the grantor or testator's own hand.
Hōl'ster, *s.* a case for a horseman's pistols.
Hōlt, *s.* a wood; a forest; a hill.
Hō'ly, *a.* pure, religious, sacred.
Holy-cross-day, *s.* a religious festival, the 14th of September.
Hol'yday. See **Holiday**.
Hōly Ghōst, *s.* the Holy Spirit, the Third Person of the Divine Trinity.
Hō'ly One, *s.* one of the appellations of the Supreme Being.
Hōly-rood, *s.* the holy cross, a crucifix.
Hōly-stone, *s.* a soft, porous stone used by seamen in scouring and scrubbing the decks of ships: *v.* to scour the decks with holy-stone.
Hōly-Thurs'day, *s.* Ascension-day, the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated.
Hōly-week, *s.* the week before Easter.
Hōly writ, *s.* the sacred Scriptures.
Hom'age, *s.* service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior; observance; respect: *v.* to pay homage to; to honour.
Home, *s.* a place of constant residence.
Hō-me-born, *a.* native; domestic; not foreign.
Home-bred, *a.* native; plain; artless.
Home-felt, *a.* savouring of home; inward.
Homeless, *a.* destitute of a home.
Hō'meliness, *s.* plainness, coarseness.
Homely, *a.* not elegant; coarse; homespun.
Hō-me-made, *a.* made at home; plain.
Homeopathic, **hō-mē-o-path'-ik**, **Homeopath'ical**, *a.* relating to homeopathy.
Homeop'athist, *s.* a believer in homeopathy.
Homeop'athy, *s.* the system of curing diseases with very minute doses of medicine, by producing in the patient affections similar to those of the disease. It is opposed to Allopathy, or the treatment of diseases by drugs affecting the system otherwise than as the disease affects it.
Hō'mer, *s.* a Jewish measure.
Home'-sick, *a.* sick or grieved at being away from home.
Home'-sickness, *s.* grief on account of absence from home.
Hō'mespun, *a.* plain; coarse; homely.

Hō'mestall, -stawl, *s.* a homestead.
Homestead, -sted, *s.* the place of the house or mansion; the house, and generally a small portion of land adjoining.
Homeward, **Homewards**, *ad.* towards home.
Hō'meward-bound, *a.* destined for home.
Hom'icidal, *a.* murderous, bloody.
Hom'icide, *s.* murder; a murderer.
Homilet'ical, **Homilet'ic**, *a.* pertaining to homilies.
Hom'ily, *s.* a religious discourse; a plain and familiar sermon.
Hom'iny, *s.* food made of maize or Indian-corn boiled.
Hōmoge'nēal, *a.* homogeneous.
Hōmogene'ity, **Homoge'neousness**, *s.* having the same nature or principles.
Hōmoge'neous, *a.* of the same nature.
Hōmol'ogous, *a.* having the same ratio or proportion; proportional.
Hom'onym, *s.* a word which agrees in name or sound with another, but has a different signification; as *bear*, an animal, and *bear*, to carry.
Homon'y'mous, *a.* having the same sound; equivocal.
Homon'y'my, *s.* sameness of name where there is difference of meaning; equivocation.
Homoph'ony, *s.* sameness of sound.
Hone, *s.* a stone to whet razors on.
Honest, **on'-est**, *a.* upright in dealing, just; true; sincere; chaste; candid.
Hon'estly, *ad.* uprightly; justly.
Hon'esty, *s.* moral rectitude in all social transactions; probity; equity; justice; truth; candour; purity; integrity; honour; virtue.
Honey, **hun'-i**, *s.* sweet juice collected by bees from flowers; sweetness; a word of tenderness.
Hon'eybag, *s.* the stomach of a bee. ☞
Hon'eycomb, -kōm, *s.* cells of wax for honey.
Hon'eydew, *s.* a sweet dew on plants.
Hon'eyed, *a.* covered with honey.
Hon'eyless, *a.* destitute of honey.
Honey-locust, *s.* the three-thorned acacia.
Hon'eymoon, *s.* first month after marriage.
Honey-mouthed, -mowth'd, *a.* sweet in speech.
Hon'ey-suckle, *s.* a woodbine with beautiful and fragrant flowers.
Honey-tongued, *a.* using soft speech.
Hon'eywort, *s.* a kind of plant.
Hong, *s.* the Chinese term for a foreign factory.
Hong merchants, those Chinese who are permitted to trade with foreigners, as at Canton.
Honora'rium, *L. s.* a fee given to a professor in a university.
Honor'ary, **ōn'-**, *a.* done in honour; made in honour; conferring honour.
Honour, **Honor**, **on'-or**, *s.* true nobleness of mind; bravery in men; chastity in females; reputation; renown; esteem due or paid to worth; reverence or respect; high rank or station; dignity; a title; a court card at whist; a form of protestation: *v.* to treat with respect; to reverence; to glorify; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt; to dignify; to accept and pay when due, as a draft or bill of exchange.
Hon'ourable, **Hon'orable**, *a.* actuated by principles of honour; implying honour; conferring honour; noble; generous; illustrious; a title of honour.

- Hon'ourableness, Hon'orableness, s.** the quality of being honourable.
- Hon'ourably, Hon'orably, ad.** in an honourable manner.
- Hood, hud, s.** a covering for the *head*; a cowl.
- v.* to put on a hood.
- Hood'wink, v.** to cover the eyes; to blind; to deceive.
- Hoof, s.** the horny substance that covers the feet of certain animals.
- Hoof-bound, a.** contracted in the hoof.
- Hoofed, hooft, a.** furnished with hoofs.
- Hook, s.** anything bent so as to catch; a fishing-hook; a sickle: *v.* to catch with a hook; to catch by artifice; to trap; to bend or curve.
- By hook or by crook, one way or other.*
- Hoo'kah, s.** an Eastern tobacco-pipe.
- Hooked, hookt, p. a.** bent, curved.
- Hook'edness, s.** the being bent like a hook.
- Hook'er, s.** a sort of coasting vessel.
- Hoop, s.** a band of wood or metal for a cask; anything circular: *v.* to put on or fasten with hoops; to encircle.
- Hoop, v.** to cry out; to shout; to *whoop*.
- Hoop'ing-cough, Whoop'ing-cough, -kof, s.** a convulsive cough in which the patient *hoops*.
- Hoop'oo, s.** a bird with a tufted crest.
- Hoot, s.** a cry or shout of contempt: *v.* to shout in contempt; to cry as an owl.
- Hoot'ing, s.** a shouting in contempt.
- Hop, v.** to dance; to skip; to leap on one leg: *s.* a dance; a leap on one leg.
- Hop, s.** a bitter plant used in brewing: *v.* to flavour with hops.
- Hop'bind, s.** the stem of the hop.
- Hope, s.** the expectation of good; that which gives hope; the object of hope; confidence in a future event; trust; belief; an opinion or belief not amounting to certainty: *v.* to live in expectation of good; to place confidence in another; to expect with desire.
- Ho'peful, a.** full of hope; giving hope; promoting good; encouraging.
- Hopefully, ad.** in a hopeful manner; encouragingly.
- Hopefulness, s.** the state of being hopeful.
- Ho'peless, a.** being without hope, desperate; giving no hope, abandoned.
- Hopelessly, ad.** without hope.
- Hopelessness, s.** the state of being hopeless.
- Hop'-garden, s.** a garden planted with hops.
- Hop'-ground, s.** ground set apart for hops.
- Ho'pingly, ad.** with hope of good.
- Hop'per, s.** one who hops or dances; a box or frame into which corn is put to be ground.
- Hop'-picker, s.** one who gathers the ripe hops.
- Ho'ral, Hör'ary, a.** relating to an hour.
- Horde, hörd, s.** a migratory nation or body of men like the Tartars; a clan; a migratory crew.
- Hör'izon, s.** the circle bounding the view of the observer by the apparent meeting of the earth and sky.
- Horizon'tal, a.** near the horizon; level with it.
- Horizon'tally, ad.** in a horizontal direction.
- Horn, s.** the hard pointed substance which grows on the heads of some quadrupeds; a wind instrument of music; a drinking cup; anything like a horn, as the extremities of the moon when a crescent.
- Horn'beam, s.** a tough, horny kind of wood.
- Horn'blende, -blend, s.** a hard mineral of several varieties.
- Horn'book, s.** the first book for children.
- Horn'bug, s.** a kind of beetle with horns.
- Horn'ed, a.** furnished with horns.
- Hor'ner, s.** one who deals or works in horns.
- Hor'net, s.** a large stinging fly.
- Horn'fish, s.** a kind of fish.
- Horn'ing, s.** the appearance of the moon when she assumes a crescent form.
- Horn'less, a.** having no horns.
- Horn'owl, s.** a species of owl.
- Horn'pipe, s.** an instrument of music; a tune; a kind of single dance.
- Horn'slate, s.** a gray silicious stone.
- Horn'stone, s.** a kind of blue stone.
- Horn'work, s.** an outwork in fortification.
- Horn'y, a.** made of or like horns; callous.
- Hörog'raphy, s.** an account of the hours.
- Hor'ologe, -løj, s.** an instrument denoting time.
- Hörol'ogy, s.** the art of measuring time.
- Höromet'rical, a.** relating to horometry.
- Hörom'etry, s.** the art of measuring hours.
- Hor'oscope, s.** the configuration of the planets at the hour of a person's birth.
- Horos'copy, s.** the art of predicting future events by the planetary bodies.
- Hor'rent, a.** standing erect like bristles.
- Hor'rible, a.** exciting horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous.
- Hor'ribleness, s.** the quality of being horrible.
- Horribly, ad.** in a horrible manner.
- Hor'rid, a.** horrible.
- Horridly, ad.** in a horrid manner.
- Hor'ridness, s.** horribleness.
- Horrif'ic, a.** causing horror or dread.
- Hor'rify, v.** to impress with dread or terror.
- Hor'ror, s.** the passion produced by terrible and hateful objects; terror mixed with detestation; dreadful thoughts or sensations; gloom; dreariness; a shuddering or shivering.
- Hörse, s.** a well-known quadruped; cavalry; a frame or machine by which something is supported: *v.* to mount on a horse; to supply with horses.
- Hors'eback, s.** the state of being mounted on a horse; posture of riding on a horse.
- Horse-barracks, s. pl.** cavalry barracks.
- Hors'ebean, s.** a small kind of bean, usually given to horses.
- Hors'ebreaker, s.** one who tames horses.
- Horse-chestnut, s.** a tree and its fruit.
- Hors'edealer, s.** one who deals in horses.
- Horse-drench, s.** a dose of physic for a horse.
- Hors'eflesh, s.** the flesh of horses.
- Hors'efly, s.** a large fly that stings horses.
- Horse-Guards, s. pl.** a body of cavalry forming the king's guard.
- Hors'ehair, s.** the hair of horses.
- Horse-jockey, s.** one who rides, trains, or deals in horses.
- Horse-keeper, s.** one who keeps or takes care of horses.
- Hors'e-laugh, s.** a loud, rude laugh.
- Hors'e-leech, s.** a large leech; a farrier.
- Horse-litter, s.** a carriage fixed on poles, and borne between two horses.
- Hors'eload, s.** as much as a horse can carry.
- Hors'eman, s.** one skilled in riding.
- Hors'emanship, s.** the art of riding.
- Hors'emeat, s.** provender for horses.

Horsemill, *s.* a mill turned by a horse.
Horsemint, *s.* a large coarse kind of mint.
Horsepath, *s.* a path for horses.
Horseplay, *s.* coarse, rough play.
Horsepond, *s.* a pond to water horses at.
Horse-power, *s.* the power of a horse, or power equal to a horse in draught or moving machinery.
Horse-race, *s.* a race by horses, or match in running horses.
Horse-racing, *s.* the practice of running or matching horses.
Horse-rad'ish, *s.* a root of a pungent taste.
Horse-road, *s.* the road for horses and vehicles.
Horseshoe, -shoo, *s.* a shoe for horses: *a.* having the form of a horseshoe.
Horse-stealer, *s.* a thief who steals horses.
Horsewhip, *s.* a whip to strike a horse with: *v.* to strike or lash with a horsewhip.
Hörta'tion, *s.* exhortation; advice.
Hor'tative, *a.* hortatory.
Hor'tatory, *ad.* implying exhortation; advising; encouraging.
Horticul'tural, *a.* relating to gardening.
Hor'ticulture, *s.* art of cultivating gardens.
Horticul'turist, *s.* one skilled in gardening.
Hor'tus-sic'cus, *L. s.* a collection of dried plants—literally, a *dry garden*.
Hosanna, hō-zan'-na, *s.* an exclamation of praise to God.
Hose, hōz, *s.* (formerly the whole lower part of a man's dress), stockings; a leathern tube for conveying water, as of a fire-engine.
Hosier, ho'zher, *s.* one who deals in stockings.
Hosiery, *s.* stockings in general; the trade of a hosier.
Hos'pice, *s.* an Alpine convent in which travellers are entertained.
Hos'pitable, *a.* giving entertainment to strangers; attentive and kind to strangers.
Hos'pitably, *ad.* in a hospitable manner.
Hospital, hos'-, *s.* a building in which provision is made for homeless and helpless persons; as the sick poor, lunatics, foundlings, wounded soldiers, &c.
Hospital'ity, *s.* the act or practice of gratuitous entertainment to strangers; liberality in entertainment.
Hos'pitaller, *s.* one of a religious order of knights who built a *hospital* at Jerusalem for pilgrims. Also called *Knights of St. John*, and afterwards, *Knights of Malta*.
Hos'podar, *s.* the title of the Christian princes or governors of Moldavia and Wallachia under the Sultan.
Hōst, *s.* a landlord; an army; a great number; the sacrifice of the Mass.
Hos'tage, *s.* a person given to a foe in pledge for the performance of conditions.
Hos'tel, *s.* an inn.
Hōst'ess, *s.* a female host; a landlady.
Hos'tile, *a.* adverse; inimical, unfriendly, warlike.
Hostilely, *ad.* in a hostile manner.
Hostil'ity, *s.* open war; a state of warfare; enmity; animosity; opposition.
Hostler, os'-ler or hos'-, *s.* one who takes care of horses at an inn.
Hot, *a.* having heat; burning; fiery; passionate; ardent; eager; pungent; acrid.
Hot'bed, *s.* a bed of earth well manured and

covered with glass, for raising early plants, &c.
Hot'brained, *a.* rash, precipitate; violent.
Hotch'-potch, **Hotch'-pot**, *s.* a dish of mingled ingredients; a medley; a hodge-podge.
Hot'cockles, *s.* a childish play.
Hôtel', *s.* an inn of the highest class; in France, a palace.
Hot'-headed, *a.* passionate, violent.
Hot'-house, *s.* a building contrived for ripening exotics, &c., by means of heat.
Hot'ly, *ad.* ardently, vehemently.
Hot'ness, *s.* state of being hot; heat.
Hot'press, *v.* to press paper, &c., between hot metal plates for giving a smooth, glassy surface.
Hot'spur, *s.* a violent, precipitate man; a pea of speedy growth.
Hot'tentot, *s.* a savage inhabitant of Africa; a rude, brutish man.
Houdah, how'-da, *s.* a seat to fix on an elephant's or camel's back for riders.
Hough, hok, *s.* the joint of the hinder leg of a beast: *v.* to hamstring or disable by cutting the ham.
Hound, *s.* a dog that hunts by scent: *v.* to set on the chase; to hunt.
Hound'fish, *s.* a kind of shark.
Hour, owr, *s.* the twenty-fourth part of a day; a particular time, as the *hour* of death.
Hour'glass, *s.* a glass filled with sand for the purpose of measuring time.
Hou'ri, how'-, *s.* a nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.
Hour'ly, *a.* done every hour; frequent.
Hour'ly, *ad.* every hour; frequently.
Hour'plate, *s.* the dial of a clock, &c.
House, *s.* a place of abode; a family; a race; a legislative body.
House, howz, *v.* to put into a house; to put under shelter; to harbour.
House-breaker, *s.* one who breaks into a house by daylight for the purpose of robbing.
House-breaking, *s.* the act of breaking into a house by day to steal.
Housedog, *s.* a dog kept to guard a house.
Household, *s.* a family living together; family life: *a.* belonging to a household; domestic.
Householder, *s.* the master of a house.
Housekeeper, *s.* a superintending female servant; one who keeps a house.
Housekeeping, *s.* domestic management.
Hou'sel, obs. *s.* the holy Eucharist.
House-lamb, *s.* a lamb fed in the house.
House-leek, *s.* a kind of plant.
Houseless, *a.* destitute of a habitation.
Housemaid, *s.* a female servant.
Housetroom, *s.* space or room in a house.
House-warming, *s.* a feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.
Housewife, hows'-wif, *s.* the mistress of a family; a female economist; a little case or bag for pins, needles, thread, and other articles of female work. In this last sense it is pronounced *huz'zif*.
Housewifery, hows'-wif-rī, *s.* thrift in household matters.
Housing, howz'-ing, *s.* a shelter; a covering; a saddle-cloth: *pl.* ornamental coverings for the chargers of officers.
Hōve, or **Heaved**, *p. t.* of **Heave**.

Hov'el, *s.* a shed; a mean dwelling.
Hover, *huv'-er*, *v.* to hang fluttering in the air overhead, without flying one way or other.
How, *ad.* in what manner; to what degree; for what reason; by what means; in what state: it is also used interjectionally, as an exclamation.
Howbeit, *-bē'-it*, *ad.* however.
Howev'er, *ad.* in whatever manner or degree; at all events; at least; nevertheless; yet.
Howitzer, *s.* a kind of mortar or short gun mounted on a field-carriage.
Howl, *s.* the cry of a wolf or dog.
Howl, *v.* to utter cries in distress, as a dog.
Howl'et, *s.* an owl.
Howl'ing, *s.* the noise of a dog, &c.
Howsoever, *ad.* in what manner soever; although; however.
Hoy, *s.* a small coasting vessel; a sloop.
Hoy, *int.* used in calling, as *stop!*
Hub'bub, *s.* uproar; tumult; riot.
Huck'aback, *s.* a coarse kind of figured linen.
Huck'lebacked, *a.* crooked-backed.
Huck'ster, *s.* a retailer of small wares: *v.* to deal in petty wares; to chaffer; to higggle.
Hud'dle, *s.* a crowd; tumult; confusion: *v.* to do a thing in a flurry; to crowd together in a confused manner.
Hud'dler, *s.* one who huddles; a bungler.
Hūdibras'tic, *a.* doggerel, like *Hudibras*.
Hue, *s.* a shade of colour; tint; dye; a shouting after, as a "*hue and cry*."
Huff, *s.* a swell of sudden anger or arrogance: *v.* to swell with anger; to bluster; to bully; to offend.
Huffer, *s.* a blusterer; a bully.
Huff'ish, *a.* swelled with anger; petulant.
Huff'ishness, *s.* swelling pride; petulance.
Huffy, *a.* huffish.
Hug, *s.* a close embrace; a gripe in wrestling: *v.* to embrace closely; to gripe in wrestling; to sail near, as to *hug* the coast; to congratulate, as *one's-self*, or *himself*, &c.
Huge, *hūj*, *a.* very large or great; gigantic; enormous; monstrous.
Hugely, *ad.* enormously.
Hugeness, *s.* enormity in bulk or size.
Hug'ger-mug'ger, *a.* secret; clandestine.
Huguenot, *hū'-gē-not*, *s.* a name formerly given to a Protestant in France.
Hulk, *s.* the body of an old ship.
Hulks, *s. pl.* old vessels where convicts are kept.
Hulk'y, *a.* bulky; heavy; unwieldy.
Hull, *s.* a husk or outer covering, as of a nut, &c.; the hulk or body of a ship: *v.* to peel off the hull or husk; to pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball.
Hull'y, *a.* having hulls or husks.
Hum, **Hum'ming**, *s.* the sound of bees; a low, dull sound: *v.* to buzz like bees; to make a dull, heavy sound; to sing in a low voice.
Hum! *int.* a sound implying doubt and suspense.
Hu'man, *a.* belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities of a man.
Hūma'ne, *a.* becoming a *human* being; kind; benevolent; compassionate, tender.
Hūma'nely, *ad.* in a humane manner; kindly, tenderly.
Hūma'neness, *s.* compassion; tenderness.

Hu'manise, *v.* to render humane or human.
Humanita'rian, *s.* one who denies the divinity of Christ.
Human'ity, *s.* human nature; mankind; humane disposition; kindness; benevolence; polite learning (from its *humanising* and civilising effects). In the Scotch universities, the *Humanity Class* means the *Latin Class*; and generally, the *Humanities* mean polite literature, philology, rhetoric, poetry, and the ancient classics.
Hu'mankind, *s.* the race of man; mankind.
Hu'manly, *ad.* after the manner or opinions of men.
Humble, *hum'-*, *a.* low in condition; lowly; obscure; not lofty; not proud; modest, unassuming; submissive: *v.* to make humble; to subdue; to humiliate.
Hum'ble-bee, *s.* a large humming or buzzing wild bee, without a sting.
Hum'bleness, *s.* humility; absence of pride.
Hum'bler, *s.* one who humbles or subdues: *a.* more humble.
Humbling, *s.* humiliation; a lowering of pride.
Humbly, *ad.* with humility; submissively.
Hum'bug, *s.* an imposition; a cheat; a paltry fellow: *v.* to impose upon.
Hum'drum, *s.* a stupid, tiresome person: *a.* dully, stupid, wearisome.
Hūmecta'tion, *s.* a moistening or wetting.
Hu'meral, *a.* belonging to the shoulder.
Hu'mid, *a.* moist; damp; watery.
Hūmid'ity, **Hu'midness**, *s.* the state of being humid; moisture; dampness.
Hūmil'iate, *v.* to humble; to bring low; to mortify.
Humilia'tion, *s.* act of humiliating; state of being humiliated.
Hūmil'ity, *s.* quality of being humble; freedom from pride; diffidence; modesty.
Hum'mer, *s.* he or that which hums.
Hum'ming-bird, *s.* the smallest of all birds, most beautiful in plumage, and so called from the *humming* noise made by its wings.
Hum'mock, *s.* a hillock, a low mound of earth, sand, or ice.
Hu'moral, *a.* pertaining to humours.
Hu'morist, *s.* one who has a talent for humour; a wit; a wag.
Hu'morous, *a.* jocular; droll; witty; fanciful; whimsical.
Humorously, *ad.* with humour; jocosely.
Humour, *ū'-mur*, *s.* moisture; any fluid of the animal body; temper of mind; disposition; mood; whim; jocularly; wit: *v.* to soothe by compliance; to gratify; to indulge.
Hu'moursome, *a.* influenced by humour; peevish; petulant.
Hump'back, *s.* a rising or crooked back.
Humpbacked, *a.* having a crooked back.
Hunch, *hunsh*, *s.* a shove or blow with the elbow; a protuberance; a thick piece: *v.* to jostle or push with the elbow; to crook the back.
Hunch'back, *s.* a humpback.
Hunchbacked, *a.* humpbacked.
Hun'dred, *s.* ten multiplied by ten; division of a shire or county.
Hun'dredth, *a.* the ordinal of a hundred.
Hung or Hanged, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of *Hang*.
Hungary-water, *s.* a distilled water.

fāte, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fīne, fīn; nōte, nōt; mōte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thin, then.

Hunger, hung'-ger, *s.* an eager desire for food ; pain felt for want of food ; any strong desire : *v.* to feel hunger ; to desire eagerly.
Hunger-bitten, *a.* pinched by hunger.
Hungrily, *ad.* with keen appetite.
Hungry, hung'-gri, *a.* in want of food ; lean ; barren.
Hunks, *s.* a sordid wretch ; a miser.
Hunt, *v.* to chase (with *hounds*) ; to pursue closely ; to search for : *s.* a chase ; a pursuit ; an association of huntsmen.
Hunter, *s.* one who hunts ; a hunting-horse.
Hunting, *s.* the sport of the chase ; a searching for.
Hunting-horn, *s.* a bugle ; a horn used to call or cheer the hounds.
Huntress, *s.* a woman that hunts.
Huntsman, *s.* one who manages the hounds ; one who delights in hunting.
Huntsmanship, *s.* the qualifications of a hunter.
Hurdle, *s.* sticks woven together for various uses ; a crate ; a sort of sledge : *v.* to hedge in or close with hurdles.
Hurdy-gurdy, *s.* a kind of musical instrument, usually played in the streets by mendicants.
Hurl, *v.* to throw with violence ; to utter with vehemence ; to play at hurling : *s.* a throw with violence.
Hurlbat, *s.* a whirlbat, an old kind of weapon.
Hurler, *s.* one who throws or hurls.
Hurling, *s.* a kind of field game.
Hurly-burly, *s.* commotion ; tumult ; confusion.
Hurrah, **Hurra**, *int.* a shout of triumph.
Hurricane, *s.* a violent storm, a tempest.
Hurried, *p. a.* hastened ; done in a hurry.
Hurry, *v.* to hasten ; to impel to greater speed ; to put into precipitation and confusion ; to move or act in haste : *s.* precipitation ; commotion ; bustle ; confusion.
Hurry-scurry, *ad.* with haste and confusion.
Hurst, **Hyrst**, *s.* a small wood.
Hurt, *s.* harm ; injury ; mischief ; a wound ; a bruise : *v.* to harm ; to injure ; to wound ; to give pain to ; to grieve.
Hurtful, *a.* injurious ; mischievous ; pernicious ; detrimental ; noxious ; unwholesome.
Hurtfully, *ad.* injuriously ; mischievously.
Hurtfulness, *s.* the quality of being hurtful.
Hurtle, *v.* to clash against or encounter with a shock ; to move with violence ; to wheel round ; to skirmish.
Hurtleberry, *s.* the whortleberry.
Hurtless, *a.* harmless ; inoffensive ; doing no harm ; receiving no injury.
Husband, huz'-, *s.* a married man : *v.* to manage with frugality ; to save ; to till.
Husbanding, *s.* a laying up or economising.
Husbandman, *s.* a cultivator of the ground ; a farmer.
Husbandry, *s.* tillage or culture of land ; good management ; thrift.
Hush, *v.* to still ; to make silent ; to be still or silent : *int.* silence ! be still !
Hushmoney, *s.* a bribe to induce secrecy.
Husk, *s.* the outward integument of fruits : *v.* to strip off the husk.
Husked, *p. a.* stripped of husks ; covered with a husk.
Huskiness, *s.* the quality or state of being husky ; hoarseness.

Husky, *a.* abounding in husks ; rough.
Hussar, huz-ar', *s.* a kind of horse-soldier.
Hussy, huz'-i, *s.* a worthless or bad woman.
Hustings, *s.* a court or place of meeting for the purpose of electing a member of Parliament ; a temporary erection.
Hustle, hus'l, *v.* to crowd or push against.
Hut, *s.* a poor cottage ; a mean abode.
Hutch, *s.* a chest ; a box or case.
Huzza, *s.* a shout of joy or triumph : *v.* to utter acclamation : *int.* hurrah !
Hyacinth, -sinth, *s.* a flower ; a gem.
Hyacinthian, *a.* made of or resembling hyacinths.
Hyades, hi'-a-déz, *Gr. s. pl.* the Hyads, a cluster of five stars in the face of Taurus.
Hyaline, *a.* glassy, crystalline.
Hyalite, *s.* a kind of glassy stone.
Hybrid, *a.* mongrel ; of different species : *s.* an animal or plant produced from a mixture of species ; a mongrel.
Hybridous, -us, *a.* mongrel, hybrid.
Hydatid, **Hydatid**, *s.* a vesicle of water.
Hydra, *s.* a water-serpent ; a monster with many heads, slain by Hercules ; any manifold evil ; a constellation of sixty stars.
Hydrangea, hi-dran'-jī-a, *s.* a beautiful water-plant ; a genus of plants with large flowers.
Hydraulic, *a.* conveying water by pipes.
Hydraulic, *a.* relating to hydraulics.
Hydraulics, *s. pl.* the science which treats of the motion of fluids, and the art of conveying water through pipes.
Hydrocele, -sēl, *s.* a watery tumour.
Hydrocephalus, *s.* dropsy in the head.
Hydrodynamics, *s. pl.* the science which treats of the powers of water and other fluids, comprehending hydraulics and hydrostatics.
Hydrogen, *s.* a gas which, combined with oxygen, produces water.
Hydrography, *s.* the art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, and rivers.
Hydrology, *s.* the doctrine or knowledge of the nature and properties of water.
Hydromancy, *s.* divination by water.
Hydromel, *s.* honey and water ; mead.
Hydrometer, *s.* an instrument to measure the gravity, strength, &c., of liquids.
Hydrometry, *s.* the art of measuring water.
Hydropathic, **Hydropathical**, *a.* relating to hydropathy.
Hydropathist, *s.* one who practises hydropathy.
Hydropathy, *s.* the cold-water cure, or the method of curing diseases by means of water.
Hydrophobia, *s.* dread of water ; a disease occasioned by the bite of a mad dog.
Hydrophobic, *a.* relating to hydrophobia.
Hydropic, **Hydropical**, *a.* dropsical.
Hydroscope, *s.* an instrument anciently used for measuring time, by the flowing of water through a small orifice ; an instrument for detecting the presence of moisture in air.
Hydrostatic, **Hydrostatical**, *a.* relating to hydrostatics.
Hydrostatic Press, *s.* a machine for obtaining enormous pressure by means of water.
Hydrostatics, *s. pl.* the science which explains the properties of the equilibrium and pressure of fluids at rest ; the art of weighing fluids.

Hymnal, *a.* belonging to winter.
Hymn, *a.* passing the winter in a place.
Hyæna, *a.* a fierce animal like a wolf.
Hygeia, hi-jé-an, *a.* relating to health, or Hygieia, the goddess of health.
Hygiene, hi-jí-en, *a.* that branch of medicine which treats of the means of preserving health.
Hygienic, *a.* pertaining to hygiene.
Hygrometer, *a.* an instrument for ascertaining the moisture of the atmosphere.
Hygrometric, *a.* pertaining to hygrometry.
Hygrometry, *a.* the art of measuring the moisture of the air.
Hygroscopic, *a.* an instrument to show the state of the air, the hygrometer.
Hygrastical, *a.* the art of weighing or comparing various degrees of moisture.
Hyæna, *a.* one of an ancient sect that held all matter to be animated.
Hymen, *a.* the god of marriage.
Hymeneal, *a.* pertaining to marriage.
Hymn, him, *a.* a divine song; a song of praise; *v.* to worship with hymns.
Hymnic, him-nik, *a.* relating to hymns.
Hymnology, him-nol-ó-jí, *a.* a collection of hymns.
Hyperbaton, hi-, *a.* a figure which inverts the natural order of words in sentences.
Hyperbola, *a.* a curve formed by a section of a cone.
Hyperbole, hi-per-bo-lá, *a.* exaggeration; a rhetorical figure which represents things much greater or much less than they really are.
Hyperbolic, *a.* pertaining to or partaking of hyperbole.
Hyperbolically, *ad.* with hyperbole.
Hyperbolize, *v.* to make use of hyperbole.
Hyperbolist, *a.* one who hyperbolizes.
Hyperborean, *a.* northern, very cold; *a.* an inhabitant of the most northern regions.
Hyperborean, *a.* exceeding the measure.
Hypercritical, *a.* an unreasonable critic.
Hypercritical, *a.* overcritical.
Hypercriticism, *a.* over-criticism, excessive critical severity.
Hyperthous, *a.* a variety of hornblende.
Hyphen, *a.* a short line thus (-) put between two words or syllables, to show that they are to be joined together.
Hypocaust, *a.* a place for a stove underneath an ancient bath or bathhouse.
Hypochondria, -kon-, *a.* the region below the short ribs on both sides; a disease of those parts affecting the stomach and liver, and producing melancholy and deep depression of spirits with dyspepsy, the vapours; the spleen.
Hypochondriac, *a.* one affected with melancholy, or disordered in the imagination.
Hypochondriacal, *a.* affected with languor and lowness of spirits.
Hypochondriacism, *a.* morbid, melancholy imagination. See **Hypochondria**.
Hypocrisy, *a.* dissimulation or a concealment of one's real character or motives, deceit; simulation, or a feigning to be what one is not; false profession or pretence.
Hypocrite, *a.* one who practices hypocrisy; a dissembler in morality or religion.

Hypocritical, *a.* counterfeiting religion; dissembling, false.
Hypocritically, *ad.* in a hypocritical manner.
Hypogastria, *a.* situated in the lower part of the abdomen.
Hypogæa, *a.* applied to rocks formed under, and not at the surface of the earth.
Hypostasia, *a.* distinct substance, personality.
Hypostatic, *a.* distinctly personal.
Hypotenuse, *a.* the line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle.
Hypothecate, *v.* to pledge, as a ship, &c., in order to raise money.
Hypotheca, *a.* a proposition or principle, assumed or supposed, for the purpose of argument, a supposition.
Hypothetic, *a.* assumed without proof, supposed, conditional.
Hypothetically, *ad.* upon supposition.
Yucca, *a.* a fine kind of green tea.
Yucca, *a.* the name of a purgative plant.
Hysteria, *a.* See **Hysterics**.
Hysterical, *a.* pertaining to hysteria.
Hysterics, *a.* fits or nervous affections peculiar to women.
Hypocritism, *a.* a figure of speech which places last what would naturally come first.

I

I, *pr.* myself, the person speaking.
Iambic, i-am-bik, *a.* an iambus, or a pertaining to an iambus, or to iambic verse.
Iambus, *a.* a poetic foot of two syllables; the first foot short, the last long, as in *ad-verse*.
Ibex, *a.* an animal of the goat kind.
Ibis, *a.* the name of an Egyptian bird of the stork kind, venerated for destroying serpents.
Ice, *a.* frozen water; concreted sugar. *v.* to freeze, to chill; to cover with ice or concreted sugar.
Iceberg, *a.* a large mass or mountain of floating ice.
Iceblink, *a.* a dazzling whiteness reflected from fields of ice.
Icebound, *a.* closed in with ice.
Icebrook, *a.* a frozen brook or stream.
Icecream, *a.* a confection of cream, sugar, ice, &c.
Icehouse, *a.* a place for preserving ice during warm weather.
Icelander, *a.* a native of Iceland.
Icelandic, *a.* pertaining to Iceland.
Ice-spar, *a.* a sort of telescope.
Ichnus, ik-nú-mon, *a.* a kind of weasel that destroys the eggs of the crocodile; a kind of fly.
Ichnographical, *a.* relating to ichnography.
Ichnography, *a.* a delineation of the ground-plan of a building; a ground-plan.
Ichnolite, ik-, *a.* a stone with fossil footmarks.
Ichnology, *a.* a treatise on fossil footmarks.
Ichor, i-kor, *a.* a thin watery humour.
Ichorous, *a.* like ichor, watery, serous.
Ichthyologist, ik-, *a.* one versed in ichthyology.
Ichthyology, *a.* that part of zoology which treats of fishes.
Ichthyophagist, *a.* one who lives on fish.

Alia, Ali, Aer; mē, mēt, her; flae, fin; nōle, nōt, mōle, mōt, hall; tye, sflishie, thin, then.

Ichthyosau'rus, ik-, *s.* the fish-lizard; a large extinct reptile.
Icele, i'-sik-l, *s.* dripping water frozen, hanging from the eaves of a house, &c.
I'ciness, *s.* the state of being icy.
I'cing, *s.* a covering of concreted sugar.
I'con, *s.* an image, a picture.
Iconoclast, i-kon'-, *s.* a breaker of images.
Iconoclas'tic, *a.* destroying images.
Iconog'raphy, *s.* a description of images, pictures, and monuments of ancient art.
Iconol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of pictorial representation, particularly as a means used in worship.
Icter'ic, *s.* a remedy for the jaundice.
Icter'ical, *a.* pertaining to the jaundice.
I'cy, *a.* full of ice; cold; frigid.
I'd, contracted for *I would*.
Ido'a, i-, *s.* (originally, the *likeness* or resemblance of any object conceived by the mind), a mental image; a notion; a conception; a thought; an imagination; an opinion; an intention or purpose.
Idē'al, *a.* existing only in idea, not real, imaginary, fanciful; relating to or consisting of ideas.
Idē'alise, *v.* to form ideas.
Idē'alism, *s.* the theory that makes everything to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies.
Idē'alist, *s.* a believer in idealism.
Ideāl'ity, *s.* the quality of being ideal; the talent for poetry and works of the imagination.
Ide'ally, *ad.* in idea; mentally.
Iden'tical, i-, *a.* the same.
Identically, *ad.* with sameness.
Identifica'tion, *s.* act of identifying.
Iden'tify, i-, *v.* to prove the identity or sameness of; to make the same; to become the same.
Iden'tity, *s.* state of being the same; sameness.
Ideograph'ic, **Ideograph'ical**, i-, *a.* representing ideas or things, and not sound.
Ideol'ogist, *s.* one who treats of ideas.
Ideol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of ideas.
Ides, idz, *s. pl.* a division of the ancient Roman month, about the *middle*.
Idioc'rasy, id-, *s.* peculiarity of constitution.
Id'iocy, *s.* the state of an idiot; want of understanding; foolishness.
Id'iom, *s.* a mode of expression or construction peculiar to a language; particular cast of a language; peculiarity of phrase.
Idiomat'ic, **Idiomat'ical**, *a.* relating to idioms; peculiar to a language.
Idiomatically, *ad.* according to an idiom.
Idiopath'ic, *a.* relating to idiopathy; primary; independent of other disease.
Idiop'athy, *s.* a peculiar affection or feeling; a primary disease, or a disease belonging to the part affected, and not arising from sympathy with other parts.
Idiosyn'crasy, id-, *s.* a peculiarity of constitution; peculiar temperament influencing character and action.
Id'iot, *s.* a fool, a natural.
Idiotcy. See **Idiocy**.
Idiot'ic, **Idiot'ical**, *a.* like an idiot; foolish.
Idiot'ically, *ad.* in the manner of an idiot.
Id'iotism, *s.* idiocy; also, an idiom of language.
I'dle, *a.* lazy; doing nothing; unemployed; of

no use or effect: *v.* to spend time in idleness.
To idle away, to waste in idleness, as time.
Idleness, *s.* state of being idle; laziness; sloth.
Idler, *s.* one who idles; a lazy person; a slug-gard.
Idly, *ad.* in an idle manner; lazily; vainly.
I'dol, *s.* an image worshipped as a god; a person loved or honoured to adoration.
Idol'ater, *s.* one who worships idols.
Idol'atrous, *a.* practising idolatry; partaking of idolatry; tending to idolatry.
Idolatrously, *ad.* in an idolatrous manner.
Idol'atry, *s.* the worship of idols or images; excessive love or veneration for an object.
I'dolise, *v.* to worship as an idol; to love to adoration.
I'dolist, *s.* an idolater.
I'dyl, *s.* a short pastoral poem.
If, *conj.* give or allow that.
Ig'neous, *a.* fiery; containing fire; produced by the action of fire.
Ignes'cent, *a.* emitting sparks of fire.
Ig'nis Fat'ūū, L. *s.* a kind of luminous meteor seen in summer nights over marshy places; a delusion—called also *Will-o'-the-wisp* and *Jack-a-lantern*: *pl.* fat'ūū.
Igni'tible, *a.* inflammable; easily set on fire.
Igni'te, *v.* to set on fire; to take fire.
Ignition, ig-nish'-un, *s.* the act of igniting; the state of being ignited.
Igno'ble, *a.* not noble; of low birth; mean; base; shameful.
Ignō'bleness, *s.* the state of being ignoble.
Ignō'bly, *ad.* meanly; disgracefully.
Ignomin'ious, *a.* disgraceful, shameful.
Ignominiously, *ad.* meanly, shamefully.
Ig'nominy, *s.* disgrace; infamy.
Ignora'mus, L. *s.* *we ignore*, the indorsement of a grand jury on a bill of indictment, which is equivalent to *not found*; an ignorant person.
Ig'norance, *s.* state of being ignorant; want of knowledge or learning.
Ig'norant, *a.* wanting knowledge; illiterate; unacquainted with.
Ig'norantly, *ad.* without knowledge; unskillfully.
Ignō're, *v.* not to know or acknowledge; to reject.
Iguana, ig-wa'-na, *s.* a species of American lizard.
Igua'nodon, *s.* a large extinct reptile.
I'lex, *s.* the scarlet oak, the holly.
Il'iac, *a.* pertaining to the lower bowels.
Il'iac Passion, *s.* a violent colic.
Il'iad, *s.* an epic poem by Homer.
Ilk, *a.* the same; each (in Scotland).
Ill, *a.* evil, bad, not good; sick, disordered, not in health: *ad.* not well, badly; with difficulty: *s.* evil; wickedness; misery, misfortune.
Il'lap'se, *s.* a sliding in; a falling on.
Il'la'tion, *s.* an inference, a conclusion.
Il'lative, *a.* inferring; that may be inferred.
Il'latively, *ad.* by inference.
Il'lau'dable, *a.* unworthy of praise.
Il'laudably, *ad.* not laudably.
Il'l-bred, *a.* not well bred; unmannered.
Il'l-breeding, *s.* want of good breeding; ill manners.
Il'l-conditioned, *a.* perverse, ill-natured.

Ille'gal, *a.* not legal, unlawful; wrong.
Ille'galise, *v.* to render illegal.
Illegal'ity, *s.* contrary to law; unlawfulness.
Illegally, *ad.* unlawfully; unjustly.
Ille'galness, *s.* state of being illegal.
Illegibil'ity, *s.* incapability of being read.
Illegible, *il-lej'*, *a.* not legible; that cannot be read.
Illegibly, *-lej'*, *ad.* in a manner not to be read.
Illegit'imacy, *s.* state of being illegitimate.
Illegit'imate, *a.* not legitimate, not lawful; born out of wedlock; spurious, not genuine: *v.* to render illegitimate.
Illegitimately, *ad.* not legitimately.
Ill'-fated, *a.* doomed to misfortune.
Ill'-favoured, *a.* ill-looking; ugly.
Illib'eral, *a.* not liberal; not generous; not candid; sparing; mean.
Illiberal'ity, *s.* narrowness of mind; prejudice; parsimony; meanness.
Illib'erally, *ad.* in an illiberal manner.
Illicit, *il-lis'-it*, *a.* not permitted or licensed; unlawful; contraband.
Illicitly, *ad.* unlawfully.
Illicitness, *s.* unlawfulness.
Illim'itable, *a.* not limitable; boundless.
Ilimitably, *ad.* so as not to be limited.
Illit'eracy, *s.* want of learning; ignorance.
Illit'erate, *a.* unlettered, unlearned; rude.
Illit'erateness, *s.* want of learning.
Il-na'ture, *s.* evil nature or disposition; bad temper; malevolence; crabbedness.
Il-natured, *a.* of bad temper or disposition; malevolent; crabbed.
Il-naturedly, *ad.* with ill-nature.
Il-naturedness, *s.* ill-nature.
Ill'ness, *s.* state of being ill; sickness.
Illogical, *il-loj'*, *a.* not logical; not rational.
Illogically, *ad.* in an illogical manner.
Illogicalness, *s.* state of being illogical.
Ill'-o'mened, *a.* unfortunate.
Ill'-starred, *a.* doomed to misfortune.
Ill'-timed, *-timd*, *a.* done at a wrong time.
Ill'-turn, *s.* an offensive or unkind act.
Illu'de, *v.* to play upon, to deceive.
Illu'me, *v.* to illumine; to brighten; to adorn.
Illu'minate, *v.* to enlighten; to illustrate; to adorn with pictures, ornamental letters, &c., as manuscripts; to adorn with artificial light on festive occasions.
Illumina'ti, *s. pl.* the enlightened—a term assumed, at different times, by different sects.
Illumina'tion, *s.* the act of illuminating; a display of light as a sign of joy; brightness; knowledge; inspiration.
Illu'minā'tive, *a.* having the power to give light, or to enlighten.
Illu'minator, *s.* one who enlightens; one who adorns manuscripts with coloured pictures, &c.
Illu'mine, *v.* to enlighten; to illustrate; to adorn.
Illu'sion, *-zhun*, *s.* false show; error; deception.
Illu'sive, *-siv*, *a.* deceiving by false show.
Illusively, *ad.* in an illusive manner.
Illu'siveness, *s.* quality of being illusive.
Illu'sory, *-sor-i*, *a.* illusive.
Illus'trate, *v.* to brighten with light; to make clear, to explain, to elucidate.
Illustra'tion, *s.* elucidation, explanation.
Illus'trative, *a.* tending to illustrate.

Illus'tratively, *ad.* by illustration.
Illus'trator, *s.* one who illustrates.
Illus'trious, *a.* bright; conspicuous; eminent; distinguished; noble; famous.
Illustriously, *ad.* in an illustrious manner.
Illustriousness, *s.* quality of being illustrious.
Ill-will', *s.* disposition to envy or hatred.
I'm, contracted for *I am*.
Image, *im'-aj*, *s.* a likeness; a statue; an idol; a picture; an idea; a lively description: *v.* to form a likeness in the mind; to imagine; to fancy.
Im'agery, *s.* sensible representations; pictures; statues; show, appearance; forms of fancy; similes; metaphors; allegories; and vivid descriptions which impress the images of the things on the mind.
Imaginable, *im-aj'*, *a.* that may be imagined; conceivable.
Imaginably, *ad.* so as to be imagined.
Imaginary, *-aj'*, *a.* existing in the imagination only; fanciful; unreal.
Imagina'tion, *s.* the act of imagining; that which is imagined; an image formed in the mind; an idea; a fancy—that power or faculty of the mind which enables it to form mental images, either from original conceptions or from new combinations of ideas.
Imaginā'tive, *im-aj'*, *a.* forming mental images; fancying; fanciful.
Imagine, *-aj'*, *v.* to form or combine mental images; to fancy; to conceive; to think; to believe; to scheme; to contrive.
Ima'go, *s.* the last or perfect state of an insect.]
I'man, **Imaum'**, *s.* a Mohammedan priest.
Imbank. See **Embank**.
Imba'the, *v.* to bathe all over.
Imbecile, *im-be-sēl'* or *im'-*, *a.* weak, feeble; weak in mind or intellect: *s.* one who is so.
Imbecil'ity, *s.* weakness, feebleness, weakness of mind or intellect.
Imbed. See **Embed**.
Imbi'be, *v.* to drink in; to absorb; to receive or admit into the mind.
Imbi'ber, *s.* that which drinks or sucks in.
Imbit'ter, *v.* to make bitter; to exasperate; to make unhappy.
Imbod'y. See **Embody**.
Imboil, *v.* to effervesce; to boil with rage.
Imböld'en. See **Embolden**.
Imbor'der. See **Emborder**.
Imbosom. See **Embosom**.
Imboss. See **Emboss**.
Imbow, *-bō'*, *obs. v.* to bend like a bow; to arch.
Im'bricated, *a.* laid in the manner of tiles.
Imbrica'tion, *s.* a putting together in the manner of tiles; a concave indentation.
Imbrogl'io, *im-brōl'-yo*, *It. s.* an intricate or perplexed plot, as in a drama.
Imbrown', *v.* to make brown or dark.
Imbrue, *-broo'*, *v.* to steep, to soak; to drench in blood.
Imbrued, *p. a.* steeped; drenched.
Imbru'te, *v.* to degrade to brutality.
Imbue, *-bu'*, *v.* to tincture or tinge deeply; to cause to imbibe.
Imbur'se, *v.* to stock with money.
Imbur'sement, *s.* money laid up in stock.
Imitabil'ity, *s.* quality of being imitable.
Im'itable, *a.* that may be imitated.

Im'itate, *v.* to follow the manner, way, or action of another person; to copy.
Imita'tion, *s.* the act of imitating; that which is imitated; a resemblance; a copy.
Im'itātive, *a.* that imitates; inclined to imitate or copy; formed after a model.
Im'itator, *s.* one who copies or imitates.
Immac'ulate, *a.* spotless, pure, undefiled.
Immac'ulately, *ad.* with spotless purity.
Immac'ulateness, *s.* spotless purity.
Immal'leable, *a.* not malleable.
Imman'acle, *v.* to put in manacles.
Imma'ne, *obs. a.* vast, huge; savage; cruel.
Im'manent, *a.* inherent, intrinsic.
Imman'ity, *s.* barbarity; cruelty.
Immask', *v.* to cover with a mask; to disguise.
Immater'ial, *a.* not consisting of matter, incorporeal; not material; without weight; unimportant.
Immater'ialised, *p. a.* spiritualised.
Immater'ialism, *s.* the doctrine of the existence of immaterial substances; spiritual existence.
Immater'ialist, *s.* a believer in immateriality.
Im'matērial'ity, *s.* state of being immaterial; spiritual existence distinct from body or matter.
Im'mate'rially, *ad.* in a manner not depending upon matter; in a manner not important.
Immater'ialness, *s.* immateriality.
Immatu're, *a.* not mature.
Immatured, *a.* not matured.
Immatu'rely, *ad.* too soon; too early; before ripeness.
Immatu'reness, *s.* unripeness.
Immatu'riety, *s.* unripeness; incompleteness.
Immeas'urable, *a.* not to be measured.
Immeas'urably, *ad.* beyond all measure.
Immechan'ical, *a.* not mechanical.
Imme'diacy, *s.* immediate power.
Imme'diate, *a.* with nothing intervening either as to place, or action, or time; instant; without delay.
Imme'diately, *ad.* presently, without delay.
Imme'diateness, *s.* the being immediate.
Immed'icable, *a.* not medicable.
Immelo'dious, *a.* not melodious.
Immemo'orable, *a.* not memorable.
Immemo'rial, *a.* beyond memory; in law, further back than Edward II.
Immemo'rially, *ad.* beyond memory.
Immen'se, *a.* measureless; boundless; vast in extent; huge in bulk; enormous.
Immensely, *ad.* without measure or limits.
Immen'seness, *s.* immensity.
Immen'sity, *s.* unlimited extension; unbounded greatness.
Immensurabil'ity, *s.* the impossibility of being measured from its vastness.
Immen'surable, *a.* not to be measured.
Immerge, -merj', *v.* to plunge into or under water; to disappear by entering the light of the sun, as a star—or the shadow of the earth, as the moon.
Immer'se, *v.* to dip or put under water or a fluid; to deeply engage in.
Immersion, *s.* the act of immersing; the state of being immersed.
Immesh', *v.* to net; to entangle.
Immethod'ical, *a.* not methodical.
Immethod'ically, *ad.* without method.

Immethod'icalness, *s.* want of method.
Im'migrant, *s.* one who immigrates.
Im'migrate, *v.* to enter or pass into a country in order to dwell there.
Immigra'tion, *s.* removal into a country for residence.
Im'minence, *s.* an impending danger.
Im'minent, *a.* impending, threatening.
Immingle, -ming'-gl, *v.* to mingle; to mix.
Immiscibility, im-mis-i-bil'-i-ti, *s.* the being immiscible.
Immis'cible, *a.* that cannot be mixed.
Immis'sion, *s.* a sending in; an injection.
Immit', *v.* to send in; to inject.
Immitigable, *a.* not to be softened.
Immix', *v.* to mix; to mingle; to unite.
Immobil'ity, *s.* immovableness.
Immod'erate, *a.* exceeding moderation, excessive; extravagant.
Immod'erately, *ad.* in an excessive degree.
Immod'erateness, *s.* want of moderation; excess.
Immodera'tion, *s.* immoderateness.
Immod'est, *a.* not modest; indecent; shameless; unchaste; obscene.
Immod'estly, *ad.* in an immodest manner.
Immod'esty, *s.* want of modesty; indecency.
Im'molate, *v.* to sacrifice as a victim.
Immola'tion, *s.* the act of sacrificing.
Im'molator, *s.* one who sacrifices.
Immomen'tous, *a.* not momentous.
Immoral, *a.* not moral, contrary to morality; licentious; wicked; profligate.
Immoral'ity, *s.* contrariety to morality; wickedness; vice.
Immorally, *ad.* licentiously; wickedly.
Immortal, *a.* exempt from death; everlasting; eternal: *s.* one who never dies.
Immortalise, *v.* to make immortal; to exempt from death or oblivion.
Immortal'ity, *s.* exemption from death; eternal life.
Immor'tally, *ad.* with exemption from death.
Immortelle, -tel', the flower called "everlasting flower;" a wreath of these flowers.
Immovable, -moov'-, *a.* that cannot be moved; fixed; firm.
Immov'ableness, **Immovabil'ity**, *s.* the state of being immovable; fixedness.
Immov'ably, *ad.* so as not to be moved.
Immu'nity, *s.* freedom or exemption from duty or obligation; peculiar privilege.
Immu're, *v.* to enclose within walls; to imprison.
Immu'sical, *a.* inharmonious; harsh.
Immutabil'ity, *s.* immutableness.
Immu'table, *a.* that cannot be changed.
Immu'tableness, *s.* unchangeableness.
Immu'tably, *ad.* unchangeably.
Imp, *s.* a little devil (originally, a scion or young slip; also a child, a son): *v.* to graft; to lengthen or enlarge, as a hawk's wing by adscititious feathers.
Im'pact, *s.* a striking against another body so as to put it motion.
Impact', *v.* to drive close or hard.
Impair', *v.* to make worse; to weaken; to injure; to decrease.
Impal'atable. See Unpalatable.
Impa'le, **Impa'lement**. See Empale, &c.
Impalpabil'ity, *s.* the state or quality of being impalpable.

Im'petrate, *v.* to obtain by entreaty.
Impet'uous'ity, *s.* a rushing on with violence; vehemence of temper; fury.
Impet'uous, *a.* vehement; violent; furious; hasty; passionate.
Impet'uously, *ad.* in an impetuous manner.
Impet'uousness, *s.* violence of motion or temper.
Im'petus, *L. s.* force of motion; impulse; momentum.
Impierce, -pērs', *v.* to pierce through.
Impi'ety, *s.* want of piety; ungodliness; irreligion; irreverence with respect to God or sacred things; profaneness; wickedness; want of duty to parents.
Impinge, im-pinj', *v.* to fall or strike against; to clash with.
Impingement, *s.* act of impinging.
Im'pious, *a.* not pious; ungodly; irreligious; profane; wicked.
Impiously, *ad.* in an impious manner.
Im'piousness, *s.* impiety.
Imp'ish, *a.* like an imp.
Implacabil'ity, **Implā'cableness**, *s.* the quality of being implacable; inexorable.
Implā'cable, *a.* not placable; not to be appeased or pacified; inexorable.
Impla'cably, *ad.* in an implacable manner.
Implant', *v.* to plant or infix for growth; to fix in the mind; to inculcate.
Implanta'tion, *s.* the act of implanting.
Implead', *v.* to prosecute, or sue at law.
Im'plément, *s.* a tool, an instrument, a utensil.
Imple'tion, -shun, *s.* the act of filling up; fullness.
Im'plex, *a.* intricate, complicated.
Im'plicate, *v.* to infold; to involve; to entangle; to connect or include with.
Implica'tion, *s.* act of implicating; a tacit inference; a necessary consequence.
Im'plicātive, *a.* having implication.
Im'plicatively, *ad.* by implication.
Implicit, -plis'-it, *a.* folded in; wrapped up in; clinging to; relying -or depending on, as having *implicit* faith in.
Implicitly, *ad.* in an implicit manner.
Implicitness, *s.* the state of being implicit.
Impli'ed, *p. a.* comprised in, though not expressed in words.
Impliedly, -pli'-ed-li, *ad.* by implication.
Implora'tion, *s.* earnest supplication.
Implo're, *v.* to supplicate earnestly; to beseech; to entreat; to solicit.
Implo'ringly, *ad.* in an imploring manner.
Implu'med, **Implū'mous**, *a.* having no plumes or feathers.
Implun'ge, *v.* to plunge; to hurry into.
ImPLY', *v.* to infold; to involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.
Impoison, -poi'-zn, *v.* to poison; to imbitter.
Impoi'sonment, *s.* the act of poisoning.
Impol'icy, *s.* want of policy; indiscretion.
Impoli'te, *a.* not polite; discourteous; uncivil.
Impoli'tely, *ad.* not politely; uncivilly.
Impoli'teness, *s.* want of politeness; ill-breeding.
Impol'itic, *a.* imprudent, indiscreet.
Impol'itically, *ad.* imprudently; indiscreetly.
Impon'derable, *a.* that cannot be weighed.
Impon'derous, *a.* void of weight, light.
Imporos'ity, *s.* compactness, closeness.
Impo'rous, *a.* having no pores; compact.

Impōrt', *v.* to bring or carry into a country from abroad, as commodities (opposed to *export*); to imply, to signify, to mean; to be of importance or interest; to concern.
Im'pōrt, *s.* anything imported; meaning; tendency; consequence; importance.
Impōr'tance, *s.* something that seriously affects our interests, or the case in hand; something of consequence, moment, or weight.
Impōr'tant, *a.* of great consequence; momentous; urgent.
Impor'tantly, *ad.* with importance.
Impōrta'tion, *s.* the act of importing; the thing imported; conveyance.
Impōrt'er, *s.* one who imports.
Impōr'tunate, *a.* incessant in solicitation.
Impōr'tunately, *ad.* with urgent request.
Impōr'tunateness, *s.* incessant solicitation.
Impor'tunator, *s.* an incessant demander.
Importu'ne, *v.* to urge with solicitations.
Importu'nity, *s.* incessant solicitation.
Imposable, -pōz'-, *a.* that may be laid on.
Impo'se, *v.* to lay or put on; to lay on, as a burden, penalty, tax, or duty; to lay on, as an injunction, or as hands in ordination; in printing, to put the pages on the *imposing* stone, and fit on the chase for the press. To *impose on* or *upon*, to deceive.
Impo'ser, *s.* one who imposes.
Impo'sing, *p. a.* carrying on; deceiving; commanding; impressive: *s.* a laying on.
Imposition, -zish'-un, *s.* the act of laying on; an injunction; a tax; an oppression; an imposture, deception.
Impossibil'ity, *s.* that which cannot be done.
Impos'sible, *a.* not possible; impracticable.
Im'pōst, *s.* that which is *imposed* or laid on; a tax, a toll; duty on goods paid by the importer; a term in building.
Imposthumate, -pōs'-tūm-āt, *v.* to form an abscess.
Imposthuma'tion, *s.* the forming of an abscess.
Imposthume, -pōs'-tūm, *s.* any swelling or gathering of corrupt matter in an abscess.
Impos'tor, *s.* one who cheats or imposes upon others by a fictitious character.
Impos'ture, *s.* a cheat; a fraud.
Im'potence, **Im'potency**, *s.* want of power, incapacity, feebleness, imbecility.
Im'potent, *a.* wanting power; weak, feeble; imbecile.
Impotently, *ad.* without power, weakly.
Impound', *v.* to shut up or confine in a pound; to confine; to place a lien upon.
Impov'erish, *v.* to make poor; to exhaust of strength, riches, or fertility.
Impov'erishment, *s.* the being reduced to poverty; exhaustion.
Impower. See **Empower**.
Impracticabil'ity, **Imprao'ticableness**, *s.* the state or quality of being impracticable.
Imprao'ticable, *a.* not practicable; impossible; unattainable; unmanageable.
Impracticably, *ad.* in an impracticable manner; *impossibly*.
Im'precate, *v.* to pray that evil may come upon, to invoke a curse upon.
Impreca'tion, *s.* an invocation of evil; the act of imprecating.
Im'precatory, *a.* containing wishes of evil.
Impregn, -prēn', *v.* to impregnate.

Impreg'nable, *a.* not to be stormed or taken by assault; not to be moved or shaken.
Impreg'nably, *ad.* so as to defy force.
Impreg'nate, *v.* to make pregnant.
Impregna'tion, *s.* the act of making pregnant; the state of being pregnant.
Imprescrip'tible, *a.* that cannot be lost or impaired by claims founded on prescription.
Impress', *v.* to press in or on; to stamp or imprint; to fix deep, as a truth (in the mind; to force into the service of Government, as seamen, &c.
Im'press, *s.* a mark made by pressure; an imprint, a stamp.
Impressibil'ity, *s.* the being impressible.
Impress'ible, *a.* that may be pressed.
Impress'ion, *s.* the act of impressing; that which is impressed; a mark, a stamp; an image fixed in the mind; effect; influence; an edition of a book.
Impress'ionable, *a.* capable of receiving impressions.
Impress'ive, *a.* capable of making an impression; producing a powerful effect; capable of being impressed.
Impress'ively, *ad.* in an impressive manner.
Impress'iveness, *s.* the quality of being impressive.
Impress'ment, *s.* an impressing into the public service.
Impress'ure, *s.* a mark made by pressure.
Im'prest, *s.* money advanced; loan.
Imprima'tur, *L. s.* a licence to print.
Impri'mis, *L. ad.* in the first place.
Im'print, *s.* the designation of the person by whom, and the place where, a work is printed; a stamp or impression.
Imprint', *v.* to print; to impress or fix on the mind or memory.
Impris'on, *v.* to shut up, to confine.
Impris'onment, *s.* confinement in prison.
Improbabil'ity, *s.* want of probability.
Improb'able, *a.* not probable; unlikely.
Improb'ably, *ad.* without probability.
Improb'ity, *s.* want of probity; baseness.
Impromptu, *s.* an extemporaneous composition: *a.* unpremeditated: *ad.* without premeditation, offhand.
Impro'per, *a.* not proper; unsuitable; unfit; not becoming; not decent; not according to the idiom of a language, as an *improper* word.
Improperly, *ad.* in an improper manner.
Improp'ortionable, *a.* not proportionable.
Improp'ortionate, *a.* not adjusted to.
Improp'riate, *a.* devolved into the hands of laymen: *v.* to appropriate or take to one's-self; to put church property into the hands of laymen.
Impropria'tion, *s.* the act of appropriating; an ecclesiastical benefice, or church lands in the possession of a layman.
Improp'riator, *s.* a layman in possession of church lands or tithes.
Improp'riety, *s.* want of propriety.
Improve, -proof', *v.* to meliorate or make better; to make good use of; to advance; to grow better.
Improvabil'ity, **Improv'ableness**, *s.* capability of improvement.
Improv'able, -proof', *a.* capable of improvement.
Improv'ably, *ad.* so as to improve.

Impro'vement, -proof', *s.* the act of improving; the state of being improved; progress from good to better; amelioration; good use; proficiency; advancement; increase; instruction; edification.
Improver, *s.* he or that which improves.
Improv'idence, *s.* want of forethought or care to provide for the future.
Improv'ident, *a.* wanting care to provide.
Improv'idently, *ad.* without forethought.
Improving, *p. a.* making better; becoming better.
Impröv'isate, *v.* to improvise.
Improvisa'tion, *s.* the act of improvisating.
Improvisato'rë, -viz-, *It. s.* a man who composes and sings extemporaneously.
Improvisatrice, -vëz'-a-trës or -trë'-chä, *s.* a female who does so.
Improvise, -viz', *v.* to compose and sing extemporaneously.
Impru'dence, *s.* want of prudence; indiscretion; inattention to interest; folly.
Impru'dent, *a.* wanting prudence, injudicious, indiscreet; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash; heedless.
Impru'dently, *ad.* in an imprudent manner.
Impudence, *s.* shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery.
Im'pudent, *a.* shameless; wanting modesty; insolent; rude.
Impudently, *ad.* in an impudent manner.
Impu'gn, -pün, *v.* to attack; to assault by law or argument; to oppose.
Impugn'er, *s.* one who impugns.
Impuissance, im-pü'-is-ans, *s.* impotence, weakness.
Im'pulse, *s.* communicated force; the effect of one body acting on another; influence acting on the mind; motive.
Impul'sion, *s.* the act of impelling; impulse.
Impul'sive, *a.* tending to impel; impelling; acting by impulse, as an *impulsive* person.
Impul'sively, *ad.* by impulse; with force.
Impu'nity, *s.* exemption from penalty or punishment; freedom from injury.
Impu're, *a.* not pure, unchaste; lewd; unholy; feculent; foul; drossy.
Impu'rely, *ad.* with impurity.
Impu'reness, *s.* impurity.
Impu'rity, *s.* want of purity, chastity, or holiness; filthiness; lewdness; any foul matter or admixture.
Impurple. See **Empurple**.
Impu'table, *a.* that may be imputed.
Impu'tableness, *s.* the quality of being imputable.
Impu'ta'tion, *s.* the act of imputing; that which is imputed; an accusation or charge; censure; reproach.
Impu'tative, *a.* that may impute or be imputed.
Impu'tatively, *ad.* by imputation.
Impu'te, *v.* to charge upon; to attribute to; to ascribe to one what does not properly belong to him.
Impütres'cible, *a.* not putrescible.
In, *prep.* within; inclosed; present, as *in* the house, *in* the box: *ad.* within, not out.
Inabil'ity, *s.* want of ability or power.
Inaccessibil'ity, **Inaccess'ibleness**, *s.* the quality or state of being inaccessible.

Inaccess'ible, *a.* not to be reached, approached, or obtained.
Inaccessibly, *ad.* so as not to be approached.
Inac'curacy, *s.* want of accuracy.
Inac'curate, *a.* not accurate, not exact.
Inaccurately, *ad.* not accurately.
Inac'tion, *s.* state of rest; idleness.
Inac'tive, *a.* not active; indolent; idle.
Inactively, *ad.* without activity; idly.
Inactiv'ity, *s.* state of being inactive; idleness; sluggishness.
Inad'equacy, *s.* the state or quality of being inadequate.
Inad'equāte, *a.* not equal to the purpose or occasion; insufficient; defective.
Inadequately, *ad.* not adequately.
Inad'equateness, *s.* the quality or state of being inadequate.
Inadmissibil'ity, *s.* the quality of being inadmissible.
Inadmis'sible, *a.* not admissible.
Inadver'tence, **Inadver'tency**, *s.* inattention; carelessness; an oversight or mistake through want of attention.
Inadver'tent, *a.* not turning the mind to; heedless; negligent.
Inadvertently, *ad.* with negligence.
Inalienable, -āl'-yen-, *a.* that cannot be alienated.
Ina'lienableness, *s.* the being inalienable.
Ina'lienably, *ad.* so as not to be alienated.
Inalterable, -awl'- See **Unalterable**.
Inamorat'a, *fem.* **Inamorato**, *m.*, *It. s.* one in love; a lover.
Ina'ne, *a.* void, empty; useless.
Inan'imāte, *a.* not animated; without life or spirit; dull; inert; dead.
Inan'imated, *a.* not animated.
Inanition, -nish'-un, *s.* emptiness; exhaustion for want of food.
Inan'ity, *s.* void space; emptiness; vanity.
Inap'etence, **Inap'etency**, *s.* want of appetite; want of inclination.
Inap'plicabil'ity, **Inap'plicableness**, *s.* the quality of being inapplicable.
Inap'licable, *a.* incapable of being applied; unfit for a particular use.
Inapplica'tion, *s.* want of application.
Inap'posite, *a.* not apposite or suitable.
Inappreciable, -prē'-shī-a-bl, *a.* not appreciable.
Inapprehen'sible, *a.* not apprehensible.
Inapprehen'sive, *a.* not apprehensive.
Inapproach'able. See **Unapproachable**.
Inappro'priate, *a.* not appropriate; unsuitable.
Inappropriateness, *s.* unsuitableness.
Inapt', *a.* not apt; unapt.
Inap'titude, *s.* want of aptitude; unfitness.
Inapt'ly, *ad.* unaptly.
Inapt'ness, *s.* inaptitude.
Inarch, in-arch', *v.* to graft by joining a scion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.
Inaroh'ing, *s.* the act or method of so grafting.
Inartic'ulāte, *a.* not articulate; not uttered with articulation like that of the syllables of human speech; indistinct; in zoology, not jointed.
Inartic'ulately, *ad.* in an inarticulate manner.
Inartic'ulateness, *s.* quality of being inarticulate.
Inarticula'tion, *s.* want of articulation; indistinctness in pronouncing.

Inartificial, -fish'-al, *a.* not artificial.
Inartificially, *ad.* not artificially.
Inasmuch', *ad.* such being the case.
Inatten'tion, *s.* want of attention, negligence.
Inatten'tive, *a.* negligent, careless.
Inatten'tively, *ad.* carelessly, heedlessly.
Inaud'ible, *a.* not audible.
Inaudibly, *ad.* in a manner not to be heard.
Inaug'ūral, *a.* relating to inauguration.
Inaug'urāto, *v.* to invest with office; to exhibit publicly for the first time with suitable ceremonies; as a statue.
Inaug'ūrāte, *a.* invested with office.
Inaugūra'tion, *s.* investiture by a solemn rite; the act of investing; installation.
Inaug'uratory, *a.* inaugural.
Inauspicious, -spish'-us, *a.* ill-omened, unlucky.
Inauspiciously, *ad.* with bad omens.
Inauspiciousness, -spish'-, *s.* the state or quality of being inauspicious.
In'born, *a.* implanted by nature, innate.
In'breathe, *v.* to infuse by breathing.
In'bred, *a.* bred within, innate; natural.
In'ca, *s.* a Peruvian king or prince.
Inca'ge. See **Encage**.
Incal'culable, *a.* not calculable.
Incalculably, *ad.* beyond calculation.
Incāles'cence, **Incāles'cency**, *s.* a growing warm; incipient or increasing heat.
Incāles'cent, *a.* growing warm.
Incandes'cence, *s.* white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body from intense heat.
Incandes'cent, *a.* glowing with white heat.
Incanta'tion, *s.* an enchantment, a charm.
Incan'tatory, *a.* enchanting; magical.
Incāpabil'ity, *s.* the state of being incapable.
Incā'pable, *a.* not capable; unable; unfit: *s.* an incapable person.
Incā'pableness, *s.* incapacity; inability.
Incāpa'cious, *a.* not capacious.
Incāpa'ciousness, *s.* want of capaciousness.
Incapacitate, -pas'-i-tāt, *v.* to disable; to render unfit; to disqualify.
Incapacita'tion, *s.* want of capacity; disqualification.
Incapacity, -pas'-i-tī, *s.* want of capacity or of qualification; inability.
Incar'cerate, *v.* to imprison, to confine.
Incarcera'tion, *s.* imprisonment, confinement.
Incar'nadine, *obs. v.* to dye red. ■
Incar'nate, *a.* clothed or embodied in flesh: *v.* to clothe or embody in flesh.
Incarna'tion, *s.* the act of clothing with flesh or of assuming flesh, especially the assumption of a human body by our Saviour.
Incar'native, *s.* a medicine that causes new flesh to grow: *a.* generating flesh.
Inca'se, *v.* to inclose in a case.
Incaut'ious, -shus, *a.* not cautious, unwary, heedless.
Incaut'iously, *ad.* unwarily, heedlessly.
Incaut'iousness, *s.* want of caution.
Incen'diarism, *s.* the act or practice of setting fire to buildings.
Incend'iary, *s.* one who sets houses or towns on fire; one who fomented strife or sedition: *a.* relating to incendiarism; inflammatory.
In'cense, *s.* a perfume exhaled by fire.
Incen'se, *v.* to inflame, to provoke.
Incens'ement, *s.* heat, fury, rage.

Incen'sion, *s.* the act of kindling.
Incen'sive, *a.* tending to inflame or provoke.
Incentive, *a.* kindling; inflaming; inciting:
s. that which kindles, influences, or excites.
Incep'tion, *s.* a beginning, a commencing.
Incep'tive, *a.* beginning, commencing.
Incera'tion, *s.* the act of covering with wax.
Incer'ative, *a.* cleaving or sticking to, like wax.
Incer'titude, **Incertainty**, *obs. s.* doubtfulness.
Incess'ancy, *s.* unintermitted continuance.
Inces'sant, *a.* unceasing, continual.
Inces'santly, *ad.* without intermission.
In'cest, *s.* criminal connection of persons who are related within the prohibited degrees of kindred.
Inces'tuous, *a.* guilty of incest.
Incestuously, *ad.* in an incestuous manner.
Inces'tuousness, *s.* state or quality of being incestuous.
Inch, *s.* the twelfth part of a foot.
Inch, *v.* to deal out by inches; to give sparingly; to advance by small degrees.
Inch'meal, *s.* a piece an inch long: *ad.* by inches; by little and little.
In'choate, *kō-āt*, *obs. v.* to begin, to commence.
In'choate, *a.* begun; entered upon.
In'choately, *ad.* in an incipient degree.
Inchoa'tion, *s.* the act of beginning.
Incho'ative, *a.* inceptive, beginning.
Inci'de, *v.* to cut, to cut into, to divide.
In'cidence, *s.* a falling on; the direction in which one body strikes another.
In'cident, *s.* an accidental circumstance; an occurrence: *g.* happening by chance; casual; occasional.
Inciden'tal, *a.* casual; not premeditated; occasional.
Inciden'tally, *ad.* casually; without design.
Incin'erate, *v.* to burn to ashes.
Incinera'tion, *s.* a burning to ashes.
Incip'ency, *s.* beginning, commencement.
Incip'ient, *a.* beginning, commencing.
Incir'cle. See **Encircle**.
Incircumspec'tion, *s.* want of circumspection or caution.
Incise, *-siz'*, *v.* to cut in; to engrave; to carve.
Incised, *-sizd'*, *p. a.* cut; made by cutting.
Incision, *sizh'-un*, *s.* a cut; a gash; a wound made with a sharp instrument.
Inci'sive, *-siv*, *a.* cutting; dividing.
Incisor, *-siz'-*, *s.* a cutter; a fore-tooth that cuts and divides the food.
Inci'sory, *a.* having the quality of cutting.
Incisure, *-sizh'-ūr*, *s.* an incision.
Inci'tant, *s.* that which incites; a stimulant.
Inci'te, *v.* to stir up; to move or rouse to action; to stimulate; to urge on; to encourage.
Inci'tement, **Inci'ta'tion**, *s.* act of inciting; motive; incentive; encouragement.
Inci'ter, *s.* he who or that which incites.
Incivil'ity, *s.* want of civility; rudeness.
Inclasp', *v.* to clasp; to hold fast.
In'clāvāted, *a.* locked or fixed in firmly.
Inclēm'ency, *s.* want of clemency; harshness; severity.
Inclēm'ent, *a.* not clement; harsh; severe.
Incli'nable, *a.* leaning; tending; willing.
Inclina'tion, *s.* tending to any point; a leaning of the mind; incipient desire; love; the dip

of the magnetic needle, or the angle which it makes with the plane of the horizon.
Incli'ne, *v.* to lean; to bend; to give a tendency or direction to; to be favourably disposed to: *s.* the inclined part of a railroad.
Inclined-plane, *s.* a plane inclined to the horizon or making an angle with it; one of the five mechanical powers.
Inclining, *p. a.* leaning; bending.
Inclip', *obs. v.* to grasp, to enclose.
Inclois'ter, *v.* to shut up in a cloister.
Inclo'se, *v.* to surround with a fence.
Inclo'sure, *-zhūr*, *s.* ground enclosed or fenced in.
Incloud', *v.* to obscure, to darken.
Includ'e, *v.* to shut in; to enclose; to comprise; to contain; to embrace; to involve.
Inclusion, *-klu'-zhun*, *s.* act of including.
Inclu'sive, *-siv*, *a.* comprehending; taking in; taken into the number or sum.
Inclusively, *ad.* together; by including both.
Incoagulable, *-cō-ag'-*, *a.* incapable of concretion.
Incōēxis'tence, *s.* the not existing together.
Incog', colloquially for **Incognito**.
Incogitance, **Incogitancy**, *-koj'-*, *s.* want of the power of thinking; want of thought.
Incogitant, *-koj'-*, *a.* not thinking; thoughtless.
Incogitative, *a.* wanting the power of thought.
Incog'nito, *ad.* unknown; in private.
Incohe'rence, **Incohe'rency**, *s.* want of coherence; incongruity, inconsequence.
Incohe'rent, *a.* not connected; inconsistent; incongruous.
Incoherently, *ad.* in an incoherent manner.
Incombustibil'ity, *s.* the quality of resisting fire so that it cannot be burnt.
Incombust'ible, *a.* that cannot be consumed by fire; not combustible.
Incombust'ibleness, *s.* incombustibility.
In'come, *s.* profit, rent, revenue.
In'coming, *a.* coming in: *s.* profit, gain.
Incommensurabil'ity, **Incommen'surableness**, *s.* the state of being incommensurable, or having no common measure.
Incommen'surable, *a.* not commensurable.
Incommen'surate, *a.* not commensurate.
Incommo'de, *v.* to give inconvenience to; to molest; to annoy.
Incommo'dious, *a.* inconvenient; unsuitable; annoying.
Incommo'diously, *ad.* inconveniently; not at ease.
Incommo'diousness, *s.* inconvenience.
Incommunicabil'ity, **Incommu'nicableness**, *s.* the quality of not being communicable.
Incommu'nicable, *a.* not communicable.
Incommunicably, *ad.* without communication.
Incommu'nicative, *a.* not communicative.
Incommutabil'ity, **Incommu'tableness**, *s.* the state or quality of being incommutable.
Incommu'table, *a.* not commutable.
Incompact, **Incompact'ed**, *a.* not compact; not close or solid.
Incom'parable, *a.* matchless, excellent.
Incom'parableness, *s.* excellence beyond comparison.
Incomparably, *ad.* beyond comparison; excellently.
Incompas'sionate, *a.* not compassionate; void of pity; cruel.
Incompas'sionately, *ad.* without compassion.

late, lat, lar; mē, mēt, her; fine, fin; pōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīn, then.

Incompas'sionateness, *s.* want of compassion.
Incompatibil'ity, *s.* want of compatibility.
Incompat'ible, *a.* that cannot subsist with something else; inconsistent with.
Incompat'ibly, *ad.* inconsistently.
Incom'petency, **Incom'petence**, *s.* want of competency; inadequacy; unfitness.
Incom'petent, *a.* not competent; inadequate; unfit.
Incom'petently, *ad.* inadequately; unsuitably.
Incomple'te, *a.* not complete; not perfect.
Incomple'teness, *s.* an unfinished state.
Incom'plex, *a.* not complex; simple.
Incompli'ance, *s.* want of compliance.
Incompli'ant, *a.* not compliant; not bending or yielding.
Incomposite, -poz'-it, *a.* not composite; unpounded; simple.
Incomprehensibil'ity, **Incomprehen'sibleness**, *s.* the quality or state of being incomprehensible.
Incomprehensible, -hen'-sī-bl, *a.* inconceivable, not to be understood.
Incomprehen'sibly, *ad.* inconceivably.
Incomprehen'sive, *a.* not comprehensive.
Incompressibil'ity, *s.* want of compressibility.
Incompress'ible, *a.* not compressible.
Inconceal'able, *a.* not concealable.
Inconceiv'able, *a.* not conceivable.
Inconceiv'ableness, *s.* the state of being inconceivable.
Inconceiv'ably, *ad.* beyond comprehension.
Inconclu'sive, -siv, *a.* not conclusive.
Inconclu'sively, *ad.* not conclusively.
Inconclu'siveness, *s.* state of being inconclusive; want of proof or cogency.
Incondens'able, *a.* not condensable.
Inconfor'mity, *obs. s.* want of conformity.
Incon'gruence, *s.* incongruity.
Incon'gruent, *a.* inconsistent; unsuitable.
Incongru'ity, *s.* want of congruity, unsuitableness of one thing to another.
Incon'gruous, *a.* inconsistent, not fitting.
Incon'gruously, *ad.* unsuitably.
Incon'sequence, *s.* inconclusiveness.
Incon'sequent, *a.* not consequent; not following from the premises.
Inconsequen'tial, *a.* not leading to consequences; not conclusive.
Inconsid'erable, *a.* not considerable; trivial; unworthy of notice.
Inconsid'erableness, *s.* small importance.
Inconsid'erably, *ad.* in a small degree.
Inconsid'eracy, *s.* thoughtlessness.
Inconsid'erate, *a.* careless, thoughtless.
Inconsid'erately, *ad.* thoughtlessly.
Inconsid'erateness, *s.* carelessness.
Inconsidersa'tion, *s.* want of thought.
Inconsis'tence, **Inconsis'tency**, *s.* want of consistency; want of agreement; incongruity.
Inconsist'ent, *a.* not consistent; incompatible; contrary to; absurd.
Inconsist'ently, *ad.* not consistently; absurdly.
Inconso'lable, *a.* not consolable.
Incon'sonance, **Incon'sonancy**, *s.* discordance of sound; disagreement; inconsistency.
Inconspic'uous, *a.* not conspicuous.
Incon'stancy, *s.* want of constancy; unsteadiness; fickleness.
Incon'stant, *a.* not constant; unsteady; fickle.
Incon'stantly, *ad.* unsteadily, changeably.

Inconsu'mable, *a.* not to be consumed.
Incontest'able, *a.* that cannot be disputed.
Incontest'ably, *ad.* indisputably.
Incontig'uous, *a.* not touching or joining.
Incon'tinence, **Incon'tinency**, *s.* want of restraint, especially upon the passions; unchastity; lewdness.
Incon'tinent, *a.* unchaste; lewd: *s.* one who is unchaste.
Incon'tinently, *ad.* unchastely; without delay; immediately.
Incontrôll'able, *a.* not to be controlled.
Incontrovert'ible, *a.* not controvertible.
Incontrovert'ibly, *ad.* beyond controversy.
Inconve'nience, **Inconve'niency**, *s.* want of convenience; anything which incommodes or annoys; a disadvantage.
Inconve'nience, *v.* to put to inconvenience.
Inconve'nient, *a.* incommodious; unsuitable.
Inconve'niently, *ad.* with inconvenience.
Inconvert'ible, *a.* not convertible.
Inconvin'cible, *a.* not convincing.
Inconvin'cibly, *ad.* without conviction.
Incorporate, *v.* to form into one body; to unite; to form into a corporation or body politic: *a.* united into one body.
Incorporat'ion, *s.* act of incorporating; union into one mass or body; association.
Incorpo'real, *a.* not corporeal; not having a material body; immaterial; spiritual.
Incorpo'really, *ad.* without body; immaterially.
Incorporeity, -ē'-i-tī, *s.* distinctness from body or matter; immateriality.
Incorrect', *a.* not correct; not accurate.
Incorrect'ly, *ad.* not correctly; inaccurately.
Incorrect'ness, *s.* inaccuracy; error; fault.
Incor'rigibil'ity, -rij-, *s.* depravity beyond hope of correction or amendment.
Incor'rigible, *a.* that cannot be corrected or amended.
Incor'rigibleness, *s.* state of being incorrigible.
Incor'rigibly, *ad.* beyond correction or amendment.
Incorrupt', *a.* not corrupt; pure; honest.
In'corruptibil'ity, *s.* the quality of being incorruptible.
In'corrupt'ible, *a.* not corruptible; incapable of corruption or decay; that cannot be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.
Incorrupt'ibleness, *s.* incorruptibility.
Incorrup'tion, *s.* exemption from corruption.
Incorrup'tive, *a.* free from corruption.
Incorrupt'ness, *s.* the state of being incorrupt; purity; honesty.
Incras'sâte, *v.* to grow thick or fat: *a.* thickened.
Incrassa'tion, *s.* the act of thickening.
Incras'sative, *a.* that tends to thicken.
Increas'able, *a.* that may be increased.
Increas'e, *v.* to grow greater; to make greater; to augment or enlarge: *s.* growth; produce; augmentation or enlargement.
Increa'ser, *s.* one who increases.
Increate, in'-krē-āt, *a.* uncreated.
Incredibil'ity, **Incred'ibleness**, *s.* the quality of being incredible.
Incred'ible, *a.* not to be believed.
Incredibly, *ad.* in an incredible manner.
Incredul'ity, *s.* the quality of being incredulous; indisposition to believe.
Incred'ulous, *a.* not disposed to believe.
Incred'ulousness, *s.* incredulity.

Incréma'tion, *s.* the burning of a dead body; cremation.
In'crement, *s.* an increase; an addition.
Inces'cent, *a.* growing; increasing.
Incrust', *v.* to cover with a crust.
Incrusta'tion, *s.* a crust or hard coat.
In'cubate, *v.* to sit on, as eggs; to hatch.
Incūba'tion, *s.* the act of incubating.
In'cūbus, *s.* the nightmare.
Incul'cate, *v.* to impress upon the mind by frequent admonitions; to implant or fix in the mind.
Inculca'tion, *s.* the act of inculcating.
Incul'pable, *a.* not culpable; unblamable.
Incul'pableness, *s.* unblamableness.
Incul'pably, *ad.* without blame.
Incul'pate, *v.* to bring into blame.
Inculpa'tion, *s.* act of inculpating; blame.
Incul'patory, *a.* imputing blame.
Incum'bency, *s.* state of being incumbent; the state of keeping or holding a benefice.
Incum'bent, *a.* lying or resting on; imposed on as a duty; obligatory: *s.* one who holds or possesses a benefice.
Incumber. See **Encumber**.
Incur', *v.* to become liable to; to deserve.
Incurabil'ity, *s.* impossibility of cure.
Incu'rabile, *a.* not to be cured; hopeless: *s.* one whose case or disease is hopeless.
Incu'rableness, *s.* the being incurable.
Incu'rably, *ad.* without remedy or cure.
Incurios'ity, *s.* incuriousness.
Incu'rious, *a.* not curious; careless; indifferent.
Incu'riously, *ad.* without curiosity or care.
Incu'riousness, *s.* want of curiosity; indifference.
Incur'sion, *s.* an invasion, an inroad.
Incur'sive, *a.* making an incursion; aggressive.
Incur'vate, *v.* to bend: *a.* curved.
Incurva'tion, *s.* the act of bending.
Incur've, *s.* to bend; to make crooked.
Incur'vity, *s.* incurvation, crookedness.
Indaga'tion, *obs. s.* search; examination.
Indart, *v.* to dart in, to strike in.
Indebted, *-det'-ed*, *a.* being in debt; obliged to for something received.
Indebt'edness, *s.* the state of being indebted.
Inde'cency, *s.* want of decency; indecorum; indulgence; immodesty; obscenity.
Indē'cent, *a.* unbecoming; indecorous; immodest; obscene.
Inde'cently, *ad.* in an indecent manner.
Indecid'uous, *a.* not falling, evergreen.
Indēcis'ion, *s.* want of decision.
Indēci'sive, *-siv*, *a.* not decisive; wavering.
Indēci'sively, *ad.* not decisively.
Indēci'siveness, *s.* the being indecisive.
Indēcli'nable, *a.* words not varied by terminations.
Indēclinably, *ad.* without variation.
Indēcompo'sable, *a.* not decomposable.
Indeco'rous, *a.* not decorous; unbecoming; indecent.
Indeco'rously, *ad.* in an unbecoming manner.
Indeco'rousness, *s.* impropriety of conduct.
Indeco'rum, *s.* something unbecoming; indecency.
Indeed', *ad.* in truth, in reality, in verity.
Indefatigabil'ity, **Indefat'igableness**, *s.* great perseverance; unweariness.
Indefat'igable, *a.* unwearied, untiring.

Indefat'igably, *ad.* without weariness.
Indefeasibil'ity, *s.* the being indefeasible.
Indefeasible, *-fēz'-*, *a.* incapable of being defeated, vacated, or made void.
Indefea'sibly, *ad.* in an indefeasible manner.
Indefen'sible, *a.* not defensible.
Indefen'sive, *a.* having no defence.
Indefi'nable, *a.* that cannot be defined.
Indefi'nite, *a.* not definite; unlimited.
Indefinitely, *ad.* not definitely.
Indefiniteness, *s.* want of definiteness.
Indelib'erate, *a.* unpremeditated, rash.
Indelib'erately, *ad.* without deliberation.
Indelib'il'ity, *s.* quality of being indelible.
Indel'ible, *a.* not to be erased or annulled.
Indel'ibly, *ad.* so as not to be effaced.
Indel'icacy, *s.* want of delicacy or decency; coarseness of manners or language.
Indel'icate, *a.* wanting delicacy; indecent; coarse; gross.
Indel'icately, *ad.* in an indelicate manner.
Indemnifica'tion, *s.* the act of indemnifying; security against loss.
Indem'nify, *v.* to secure against loss or penalty; to compensate for loss or injury.
Indem'nity, *s.* security given to save harmless; compensation for loss.
Indent', *v.* to cut in and out, like a row of teeth; to notch; to bind by indentures.
Indenta'tion, *s.* the act of indenting; a notch; a cut in the margin; an inequality.
Indent'ed, *p. a.* cut in the edge like a saw; bound by an indenture.
Inden'ture, *s.* a covenant or deed indented.
Indepen'dence, **Indepen'dency**, *s.* state of being independent; freedom; exemption from control.
Indepen'dent, *a.* not dependent; not subject to control; not relying on or supported by others; not connected with; relating to the Independents: *s.* one of a sect of Dissenters who hold that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority, called also *Congregationalists*.
Indepen'dently, *ad.* in an independent manner.
Indepri'vable, *a.* not deprivable.
Indescri'bable, *a.* not describable.
Indesert, *-zert*, *obs. s.* a want of worth or merit.
Indestructibil'ity, *s.* the quality of resisting destruction or decomposition.
Indestruc'tible, *a.* not to be destroyed.
Indeter'minable, *a.* not determinable.
Indeter'minate, *a.* indefinite, not defined.
Indeter'minately, *ad.* indefinitely.
Indeter'minateness, *s.* indefiniteness.
Indetermina'tion, *s.* want of determination.
Indeter'mined. See **Undetermined**.
Indevo'tion, *s.* a want of devotion.
Indevout', *a.* not devout; irreligious.
Indevoutly, *ad.* without devotion.
In'dex, *s.* a mark or hand to direct to something remarkable; a table of contents to a book; an exponent of power: *v.* to place in an index or table; to add an index to, as a book.
In'dexes, or **In'dices**, *pl.* of Index.
Indexter'ity, *obs. s.* want of dexterity.
In'diaman, *s.* a large East India merchant ship.
In'dian, *a.* pertaining to the Indies: *s.* a general name for any native of the East or West

Indies, and for the aboriginal inhabitants of the American continent.
In'dian-corn, *s.* maize, an American grain.
In'dian-ink, *s.* a solid kind of ink, brought from the East, and used in drawing.
In'dian-red, *s.* a species of ocre.
In'dian-rubber, **India-rubber**, *s.* caoutchouc, an elastic gum or resin, produced by incision from the syringe-tree of Cayenne.
Indicant, *a.* showing, pointing out.
Indicate, *v.* to point out, to show.
Indica'tion, *s.* a mark, a sign, a symptom.
Indic'ative, *a.* showing, pointing out; in grammar, that mood or mode of the verb which indicates or declares.
Indic'atively, *ad.* in an indicative manner.
Indicator, *s.* he who or that which points out.
Indicā'tory, *a.* demonstrative; pointing out.
Indict, -dit', *s.* to accuse in a court of law.
Indictable, -dit'-, *a.* subject to an indictment.
Indicter, -dit'-, *s.* one who indicts.
Indiction, *s.* a declaration, a proclamation; a mode of computing time by a cycle of fifteen years, appointed by Constantine the Great, instead of the Olympiads.
Indic'tive, *a.* proclaimed; declared.
Indictment, -dit'-ment, *s.* an accusation or impeachment before the court of justice.
Indifference, *s.* state of being indifferent; neutrality; impartiality; want of attention; unconcernedness.
Indifferency, *obs.* the same.
Indifferent, *a.* neutral; impartial; unconcerned; of a middling state or quality; not good, nor very bad.
Indifferently, *ad.* in an indifferent manner; tolerably; poorly.
In'digence, *s.* want, poverty, great need.
Indigenous, -dij'-ē-nus, *a.* native, as plants; not exotic.
In'digent, *a.* needy, poor, in want.
Indiges'ted, *a.* not digested; crude.
Indiges'tible, *a.* not digestible.
Indiges'tion, *s.* want of digestive powers.
Indigitate, -dij'-, *v.* to point out with the finger; to communicate ideas by the fingers.
Indig'nant, *a.* affected with indignation.
Indig'nantly, *ad.* with indignation.
Indigna'tion, *s.* anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superior; resentment, wrath, rage.
Indig'nity, *s.* contumely; a contemptuous injury; an insulting act.
In'digo, *s.* a plant used for dying blue.
Indimin'ishable, *a.* not diminishable.
Indirect, *a.* not direct or straight; not fair or honest; tortuous or wrong.
Indirec'tion, *s.* indirectness; unfairness.
Indirect'ly, *ad.* in an indirect manner.
Indirect'ness, *s.* obliquity; unfairness.
Indiscernible, -diz-zern'-, *a.* not discernible.
Indiscernibleness, *s.* the state or quality of not being discernible.
Indiscernibly, *ad.* so as not to be perceived.
Indiscerptible, -dis-serpt'-, *a.* that cannot be discerped.
Indiscoverable, -kuv'-, *a.* not discoverable.
Indiscreet, *a.* not discreet; imprudent.
Indiscreet'ly, *ad.* in an indiscreet manner.
Indiscretion, -kresh'-un, *s.* want of discretion; imprudence; folly.

Indiscri'm'inate, *a.* being without discrimination; not making distinction; undistinguished; confused.
Indiscri'm'inate'ly, *ad.* in an indiscriminate manner.
Indiscri'm'inating, *p. & a.* not discriminating; making no distinction.
Indiscri'mina'tion, *s.* want of discrimination.
Indispensabil'ity, **Indispen'sableness**, *s.* the state or quality of being indispensable.
Indispen'sable, *a.* not to be dispensed with; absolutely necessary.
Indispen'sably, *ad.* necessarily.
Indispo'se, *v.* to make averse; to disincline; to make unfavourable; to disorder slightly with regard to health.
Indispo'sed, *p. a.* not disposed; disinclined; slightly disordered in health.
Indispo'sedness, *s.* indisposition; disinclination.
Indisposition, -zish'-un, *s.* state of being indisposed; slight aversion; disinclination; dislike; slight disorder of the body; illness.
Indis'putable, *a.* not to be disputed.
Indis'putableness, *s.* the state or quality of being indisputable.
Indis'putably, *ad.* beyond dispute.
Indis'soluble, *a.* that cannot be dissolved; not separable; binding for ever.
Indis'solubleness, **Indissolubil'ity**, *s.* the state or quality of being indissoluble; perpetuity of union.
Indis'solubly, *ad.* in an indissoluble manner.
Indissolvable, -diz-zolv'-, *a.* not dissolvable.
Indistinct, *a.* not distinct; obscure; confused.
Indistinct'ly, *ad.* in an indistinct manner.
Indistinct'ness, **Indistinc'tion**, *s.* want of distinction; want of clearness; confusedness.
Indistinguishable, -ting'-gwish-, *a.* not distinguishable.
Indi'te, *v.* to commit words to writing; to compose.
Indi'ter, *s.* one who writes or composes.
Individ'ual, *a.* undivided; numerically one: *s.* a single person or thing.
Individ'ualise, *v.* to separate, to single out as an individual.
Individual'ity, *s.* a separate or distinct existence; in phrenology, that quality of the mind by which individual objects are attended to and particularised.
Individ'ually, *ad.* separately; singly.
Individ'uate, *v.* to distinguish from others of some species: *a.* undivided.
Individua'tion, *s.* the act of individuating.
Indivisi'bility, -viz-, **Indivisi'bleness**, *s.* the state or quality of being indivisible.
Indivisible, -viz'-, *a.* not divisible.
Indivisi'bly, *ad.* so that it cannot be divided.
Indocile, -dos'-sil, **Indocible**, *a.* not docile; unteachable.
Indocil'ity, *s.* want of docility; unteachableness.
Indoc'trinate, *v.* to instruct in rudiments or principles.
Indoc'trina'tion, *s.* instruction in principles.
In'dolence, *s.* laziness, habitual idleness.
In'dolent, *a.* lazy, listless, careless.
In'dolently, *ad.* lazily, listlessly.
Indom'itable, *a.* that cannot be tamed or subdued; irrepressible.
Indor'sable, *a.* that may be indorsed.

Indor'se, *v.* to write one's name on the back of a bill, &c., and thus become liable to pay; to assign by indorsement; to approve of, as opinions.
Indorsee, *s.* one to whom a bill, &c., is indorsed.
Indor'sement, *s.* the act of indorsing; a sum indorsed; sanction or support given.
Indor'ser, *s.* one who indorses.
Indrench, *obs. v.* to soak, to drench.
Indu'bious, *a.* not dubious, not doubtful.
Indu'bitable, *a.* undoubted; unquestionable.
Indu'bitableness, *s.* the state or quality of being indubitable.
Indu'bitably, *ad.* unquestionably; certainly.
Indu'ce, *v.* to lead, to bring on; to persuade; to influence; to actuate; to urge.
Indu'cement, *s.* anything that leads the mind to will or act; motive; reason; cause; incitement.
Indu'cible, *a.* that may be induced or caused.
Induct, *v.* to bring in; to introduce; to put in possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or office.
Induc'tile, *-til, a.* not ductile.
Induc'tion, *s.* a bringing in; admission to a benefice; a mode of reasoning from particular facts to general principles; electrical influence.
Induc'tive, *a.* proceeding by induction.
Induc'tively, *ad.* by the method of induction.
Induct'or, *s.* one who inducts into office.
Indue, *v.* to clothe; to invest. See **Endue**.
Indulge, *-dulj', v.* to favour; to humour; to gratify; not to check or restrain.
Indul'gence, *s.* act of indulging; fondness; kindness; tenderness; forbearance; a favour granted; a term in theology.
Indulgency, *obs. same as Indulgence.*
Indul'gent, *a.* disposed to indulge; kind; mild.
Indul'gently, *ad.* with indulgence; kindly.
Indulger, *s.* one who indulges.
Ind'urate, *v.* to make hard; to harden the mind; to render one unfeeling.
Ind'urate, *a.* made hard; impenitent.
Indūra'tion, *a.* hardness; obduracy.
Indus'trial, *a.* pertaining to industry.
Indus'trious, *a.* practising industry; diligent; assiduous; laborious.
Indus'triously, *ad.* diligently; assiduously.
Ind'ustry, *s.* habitual or constant diligence; steady attention to business; assiduity.
Ind'welling, *p. a.* a dwelling within; abiding in the heart: *s.* a residence within or in the heart.
Ineb'riate, *v.* to make drunk; to grow drunk.
Inēbria'tion, *s.* inebriety.
Inēbri'ety, *s.* drunkenness, intoxication.
Ined'ited, *a.* unpublished; not put forth.
Ineffable, *a.* unspeakable, unutterable.
Ineffableness, **Ineffabil'ity**, *s.* quality of being unspeakable; unutterableness.
Ineffably, *ad.* unspeakably, unutterably.
Ineffec'tive, *a.* not effective; ineffectual.
Ineffec'tively, *ad.* without effect.
Ineffec'tual, *a.* not effectual; powerless.
Ineffec'tually, *ad.* without effect; in vain.
Ineffec'tualness, *s.* want of effect.
Inefferves'cent, *a.* not effervescent.
Ineffica'cious, *a.* not efficacious.
Inefficaciously, *ad.* without efficacy.

Inefficacy, **Ineffica'ciousness**, *s.* want of effect, or of power to produce effect.
Inefficiency, **fish'-en-si**, *s.* want of efficiency; want of power to produce the effect.
Inefficient, *-fish'-, a.* not efficient; ineffective.
Inefficiently, *ad.* without effect; ineffectually.
Inelas'tic, *a.* wanting elasticity.
Inelasticity, **tis'-i-ti**, *s.* want of elastic power.
Inel'egance, *s.* want of elegance, grace, or beauty.
Inel'egant, *a.* not elegant; not beautiful or graceful.
Inel'egantly, *ad.* without elegance.
Ineligibil'ity, *s.* unfitness to be chosen.
Inel'igible, *a.* not fit to be chosen.
Inel'oquent, *a.* not eloquent.
Inept, *a.* not apt or fit; trifling; foolish.
Inep'titude, *s.* unfitness, unsuitableness.
Inept'ly, *ad.* unfitly, foolishly.
Inep'tness, *s.* unfitness, ineptitude.
Inequality, *-quol'-, s.* want of equality.
Ineq'uitable, *a.* not equitable, unjust.
Inert, *a.* without power to move, as *inert* matter; slow to act; sluggish; dull.
Inertia, *-er'-shi-a, L. s.* want of power to move; inactivity; sluggishness.
Inertly, *ad.* without power of moving; sluggishly; dully.
Inertness, *s.* state of being inert.
Ines'timable, *a.* invaluable; priceless.
Ines'timably, *ad.* above all price.
In es'sē, *L.* in actual being or existence.
Inevitabil'ity, *s.* inevitableness.
Inev'itable, *a.* unavoidable; not to be escaped.
Inev'itableness, *s.* state of being inevitable.
Inevitably, *ad.* without possibility of escape.
Inexact, *a.* not exact; not precisely correct or true.
Inexact'ness, *s.* want of exactness or accuracy.
Inexci'table, *a.* not excitable.
Inexcusable, *-kūz'-, a.* not to be excused.
Inexcu'sableness, *s.* the being inexcusable.
Inexcu'sably, *ad.* beyond excuse.
Inexha'lable, *a.* not exhalable.
Inexhausted, *in-egz-hawst'-ed, a.* not exhausted, unspent.
Inexhaust'ible, *a.* not to be exhausted.
Inexhaust'ibleness, **Inexhaustibil'ity**, *s.* the state or quality of being inexhaustible.
Inexhaust'ive, *a.* inexhaustible.
Inexis'tence, *s.* want of being or existence.
Inexis'tent, *a.* not in being, not existing.
Inexorabil'ity, *s.* inexorableness.
Inexorable, *-egz'-, a.* not to be moved by entreaty; unyielding; unrelenting.
Inex'orableness, *s.* the state or quality of being inexorable.
Inexorably, *ad.* so as not to be moved by entreaty.
Inexpecta'tion, *s.* a state of not expecting.
Inexpe'dience, **Inexpe'diency**, *s.* want of fitness; unsuitableness to the purpose.
Inexpe'dient, *a.* not expedient, not fit.
Inexpe'rience, *s.* a want of experience.
Inexpe'rienced, *a.* wanting experience.
Inexpert, *a.* not expert; unskilled; unhandy.
Inex'piable, *a.* not to be atoned for.
Inex'piably, *ad.* beyond atonement.
Inexplicable, *a.* incapable of being explained.
Inexplicableness, *s.* the being inexplicable.
Inexplicably, *ad.* so as not to be explained.

īāte, īāt, īar; mē, mēt, her; fīne, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīn, then.

Inexplo'able, *a.* that cannot be explored.
Inexpress'ible, *a.* that cannot be expressed; unutterable.
Inexpress'ibly, *ad.* unutterably, unspeakably.
Inexpress'ive. See **Unexpressive**.
In exten'so, *L.* in full, at large.
Inextinct', *a.* not extinct; not quenched.
Inexting'uishable, *a.* unquenchable.
Inex'tricāble, *a.* not to be extricated.
Inex'tricableness, *s.* the state of being inextricable.
Inex'tricably, *ad.* so as not to be extricated.
Infāllibil'ity, *s.* state or quality of being infallible; exemption from error.
Infāllible, *a.* not fallible; incapable of error; certain.
Infāllibleness, *s.* infallibility.
Infāllibly, *ad.* in an infallible manner; certainly.
Infamous, *a.* branded with infamy; notoriously bad; shameless; odious.
Infamously, *ad.* with infamy; scandalously.
Infamy, *s.* loss of character or public disgrace by conviction of a crime; notoriety of bad character; ignominy.
Infancy, *s.* the state of being an infant; the first part of life; the beginning of anything.
Infant, *s.* a new-born child, a babe; in law, a person under twenty-one years of age; in Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the heir-apparent: *a.* pertaining to infants; very young; not mature.
Infanta, *s.* a princess of the blood royal in Spain and Portugal.
Infānticide, *s.* the murder of an infant.
Infāntile, **Infāntine**, *a.* pertaining to infants; childish.
Infantry, *s.* the foot-soldiers of an army, as distinguished from *cavalry*.
Infat'uate, *v.* to make a fool of; to deprive of understanding; to stupefy.
Infat'uate, **Infat'uated**, *a.* extremely foolish; stupefied.
Infatua'tion, *s.* the act of infatuating; the state of being infatuated; extreme folly; stupefaction.
Infeasibil'ity, *s.* impracticability.
Infeasible, -fēz'-, *a.* impracticable.
Infect', *v.* to communicate disease by being near a person; to taint; to corrupt.
Infected, *p. a.* tainted; contaminated.
Infection, *s.* act of infecting; the propagation of disease through the medium of the air; that which taints or corrupts by communication.
Infect'ious, *a.* communicating infection; communicating like qualities or feelings, as joy is *infectious*.
Infectiously, *ad.* with or by infection.
Infect'iousness, *s.* the quality of being infectious.
Infect'ive, *a.* infectious.
Infec'und, *a.* unfruitful, barren.
Infecun'dity, *s.* want of fertility.
Infelicitous, -lis'-it-us, *a.* not felicitous; unhappy.
Infelicity, -lis'-, *s.* unhappiness.
Infer', *v.* to deduce; to draw a conclusion from premises; to conclude from; to imply.
Infer'able, **Infer'rible**, *a.* that may be inferred; deducible.

In'ference, *s.* a conclusion or deduction from premises.
Inferential, -ren'-shal, *a.* deduced or deducible by inferences.
Inferentially, *ad.* by way of inference.
Infe'rior, *a.* lower in place, rank, or value; subordinate: *s.* one lower in rank or station; a subordinate.
Infer'iority, *s.* quality or state of being inferior; subordination.
Infer'nal, *a.* hellish, diabolical.
Infernally, *ad.* in an infernal manner.
Infer'tile, *a.* not fertile; unfruitful.
Infertil'ity, *s.* unfruitfulness; barrenness.
Infest', *v.* to annoy; to harass; to plague.
Infeuda'tion, *s.* the act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.
In'fidel, *s.* an unbeliever; one who rejects Christianity; a deist: *a.* unbelieving.
Infidel'ity, *s.* want of faith; disbelief of Christianity; want of fidelity; unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons.
Infil'trate, *v.* to enter by the pores.
In'finite, *a.* without limits, without bounds, unlimited, boundless; immense, very large, very great.
Infinitely, *ad.* without an end; immensely.
Infinitesimal, *a.* infinitely small.
Infinitive, *a.* that is not limited. In grammar, the mood of the verb not limited by number or person.
Infinitude, *s.* infinity; immensity.
Infinit'y, *s.* state of being infinite; immensity; boundlessness; endless number.
Infirm, -ferm', *a.* not firm; not solid; weak in body or mind.
Infirm'ary, *s.* a hospital for the infirm and sick poor.
Infirm'ity, *s.* weakness; debility; a foible or failing; a disease or malady.
Infirm'ly, *ad.* weakly, feebly.
Infirm'ness, *s.* a want of firmness.
Infix', *v.* to fix in, to implant.
Infla'me, *v.* to set on fire; to irritate.
Infla'mer, *s.* he who or that which inflames.
Inflāmmabil'ity, **Inflam'mableness**, *s.* the quality of easily catching fire.
Inflam'mable, *a.* easy to be set on fire.
Inflamma'tion, *s.* the act of inflaming; the state of being inflamed; a redness and swelling attended with heat and pain.
Inflam'matory, *a.* tending to inflame; inflaming.
Infla'te, *v.* to swell or puff up with wind or vanity.
Infla'tion, *s.* the act of inflating; the state of being inflated or puffed up; flatulence.
Infect', *v.* to bend; to change, to vary.
Inflex'ion, *s.* the act of inflecting or bending; modulation of the voice; variation of nouns or verbs in their terminations.
Inflex'ive, *a.* able to bend or vary.
Inflexibil'ity, *s.* the quality of being inflexible; firmness; obstinacy.
Inflex'ible, *a.* not flexible; not to be bent; unyielding; firm in purpose; obstinate.
Inflex'ibleness, *s.* inflexibility.
Inflex'ibly, *ad.* in an inflexible manner.
Inflict', *v.* to lay a punishment upon.
Inflic'ter, *s.* one who punishes.
Inflic'tion, *s.* the act of inflicting.
Inflic'tive, *a.* tending or able to inflict.

Inflores'cence, *s.* the manner in which flowers are placed on a plant.
Influence, *s.* an impulsive or directing power; a power whose operation is known only or chiefly by its effect; moral or spiritual power over; authority; credit; favour: *v.* to use influence over; to bias; to lead or direct.
Influen'tial, *a.* having influence or power.
Influen'tially, *ad.* so as to influence.
Influen'za, *s.* an epidemic catarrh.
In'flux, *s.* the act of flowing in; a crowd.
Infold', *v.* to fold in; to enclose.
Info'liate, *v.* to cover with leaves.
Inform', *v.* to tell, to instruct; to apprise.
Infor'mal, *a.* irregular, disorderly.
Informal'ity, *s.* want of the usual forms.
Infor'mally, *ad.* without the usual forms.
Infor'mant, *s.* one who informs.
Informa'tion, *s.* act of informing; intelligence given; instruction; knowledge; charge or accusation preferred.
Infor'mer, *s.* one who gives intelligence.
Infra, *L. prep.* beneath.
Infrac'tion, *s.* the act of breaking; a breach; a violation.
Infran'gible, *a.* not to be broken or violated.
Infré'quence, *obs. s.* the same as Infrequency.
Infré'quency, *s.* the state of rarely occurring; uncommonness.
Infré'quent, *a.* not frequent; rare; uncommon.
Infringe, -frinj', *v.* to break a contract.
Infrin'gement, *s.* a violation, a breach.
Infrin'ger, *s.* one who infringes.
Infu'med, *a.* dried in smoke.
Infu'riate, *a.* enraged, raging, mad.
Infu'riate, *v.* to fill with rage or fury.
Infus'cate, *v.* to darken, to obscure.
Infusca'tion, *s.* the act of making dark.
Infuse, -fūz', *v.* to pour in; to pour into the mind; to instil; to steep in liquor for the purpose of extracting qualities.
Infusibil'ity, *s.* quality of being infusible.
Infu'sible, *a.* that may be infused; not fusible, not to be melted.
Infu'sion, *s.* the act of infusing; that which is infused; the liquor in which plants have been steeped for extracting their qualities.
Infu'sive, -siv, *a.* having the power of infusion.
Infusoria, -sō'-, *s. pl.* animalcula or microscopic animals, inhabiting water and various other liquids.
Infuso'rial, **Infu'sory**, *a.* relating to or containing infusoria.
In'gathering, *s.* the act of gathering in, as the harvest.
Ingeminate, -jem-, *v.* to double: *a.* redoubled.
Ingemina'tion, *s.* doubling; repetition.
Ingen'erate, *v.* to generate or produce within: *a.* generated within; inborn.
Inge'nious, *a.* having ingenuity; showing ingenuity; inventive; witty; clever.
Inge'niously, *ad.* with ingenuity or skill; cleverly.
Inge'niousness, *s.* ingenuity.
Ingenu'ity, *s.* quality of being ingenious; power of invention; wit; cleverness.
Ingen'uious, *a.* open, frank, candid, generous, noble.
Ingen uously, *ad.* frankly, candidly, fairly.
Ingen'uousness, *s.* the quality of being ingenuous.

Ingest, -jest', *v.* to throw into the stomach.
Inges'tion, *s.* act of ingesting.
In'gle, *s.* a fire or fireplace; a blaze.
Inglo'rious, *a.* not glorious; ignominious.
Ingloriously, *ad.* with ignominy.
In'got, *s.* a mass of unwrought metal.
Ingraft', *v.* to insert the scion or sprig of one tree in the stock of another; to plant or introduce something foreign into that which is native; to fix in the mind.
Ingraft'ment, *s.* the act of ingrafting; the scion ingrafted.
Ingrain', *v.* to dye in the grain or natural texture; to infix deeply.
In'grate, *a.* ungrateful: *s.* an ungrateful person.
Ingra'tiate, *v.* to get one's self into favour.
Ingra'tiating, *s.* the act of ingratiating.
Ingrat'itude, *s.* want of gratitude; return of evil for good.
Ingre'dient, *s.* a part of any compound.
In'gress, *s.* entrance, power of entrance.
Ingres'sion, *s.* the act of entering.
Inguinal, in'-gwin-al, *a.* belonging to the groin.
Ingulf', *v.* to swallow in a gulf.
Ingurgitate, -gurbj'-, *v.* to gorge, to swallow up.
Ingurgita'tion, *s.* the act of swallowing.
Inhab'it, *v.* to dwell in, to occupy.
Inhab'itable, *a.* that may be inhabited.
Inhab'itancy, **Inhabitan'ce**, *s.* residence.
Inhab'itant, *s.* one who dwells in a place.
Inhabita'tion, *s.* the act of inhabiting.
Inhab'iter, *s.* a dweller, an inhabitant.
Inhala'tion, *s.* the act of respiring.
Inha'le, *v.* to draw into the lungs, as air.
Inharmon'ic, **Inharmon'ical**, *a.* discordant.
Inharmo'nious, *a.* not harmonious; unmusical; discordant.
Inharmo'niously, *ad.* without harmony; discordantly.
Inharmo'niousness, *s.* want of harmony.
Inhe're, *v.* to exist in something else.
Inhe'rence, **Inhe'rency**, *s.* inseparable existence in something else.
Inhe'rent, *a.* existing in something else; innate, inborn; abiding in.
Inhe'rently, *ad.* by inherence.
Inher'it, *v.* to possess by inheritance.
Inher'itable, *a.* that may be inherited.
Inher'itance, *s.* a hereditary possession.
Inher'itor, *s.* an heir, one who inherits.
Inher'itress, **Inher'itrix**, *s.* an heiress.
Inhe'sion, *s.* act of inhering.
Inhib'it, *v.* to prohibit, to restrain.
Inhibition, -bish'-un, *s.* a prohibition.
Inhos'pitable, *a.* not hospitable; not kind to strangers; affording no protection or shelter for strangers.
Inhos'pitableness, *s.* inhospitality.
Inhos'pitably, *ad.* in an inhospitable manner.
Inhospital'ity, *s.* want of hospitality.
Inhu'man, *a.* barbarous, savage, cruel.
Inhūma'nity, *s.* savageness, cruelty.
Inhu'manly, *ad.* savagely, cruelly.
Inhūma'tion, *s.* a burying, a sepulture.
Inhu'me, *v.* to bury, to inter.
Inim'ical, *a.* unfriendly.
Inimitabil'ity, *s.* the being inimitable.
Inim'itable, *a.* that cannot be imitated.
Inim'itably, *ad.* beyond imitation.

Iniquitous, -ik'-wī-tus, *a.* unjust; wicked.
Iniquity, *s.* injustice; wickedness; sin.
Initial, -ish'-al, *a.* placed at the beginning; first: *s.* the first letter of a name.
Initiate, -ish'-, *v.* to introduce or admit into for the first time; to instruct in the rudiments or first principles; to begin: *a.* newly admitted; like a novice; unpractised.
Initiation, *s.* the act of initiating.
Initiative, -ish'-, *a.* serving to initiate: *s.* an introductory step or movement.
Initiatory, -ish'-, *a.* initiative; introductory.
Inject, *v.* to throw in or upon.
Injection, *s.* the act of injecting; that which is injected; a clyster.
Injudicious, -dish'-us, *a.* not judicious; indiscreet; unwise.
Injudiciously, *ad.* in an injudicious manner; unwisely.
Injudiciousness, *s.* want of judgment; indiscreetness.
Injunction, *s.* the act of enjoining; that which is enjoined; a command; an order; a precept.
Injure, in'-joor, *v.* to do injury to; to damage; to impair; to harm; to hurt; to wrong; to aggrieve.
Injurer, *s.* one who injures.
Injurious, *a.* unjust; wrongful; causing damage or loss; hurtful; noxious; mischievous; detractory.
Injuriously, *ad.* wrongfully; hurtfully.
Injuriousness, *s.* quality of being injurious or hurtful.
Injury, *s.* any wrong or damage done to one's person, rights, reputation, or property; mischief; detriment; annoyance.
Injustice, *s.* violation of right; an unjust act; wrong; iniquity.
Ink, *s.* a liquid used in writing and printing: *v.* to blacken or rub with ink.
Ink-horn, *s.* a case for ink and pens.
Inkiness, *s.* the state of being inky.
Inkle, *s.* a kind of narrow fillet, a tape.
Inkling, *s.* a hint, a whisper, an intimation.
Inkstand, *s.* a stand for holding ink.
Inky, *a.* consisting of ink; like ink.
Inlaid, *v.* to embellish with variegations.
Inland, *a.* remote from the sea, interior.
Inlay, *v.* to veneer or ornament cabinet or other work by laying on thin slices of different material, as fine wood, ivory, pearls, &c.
Inlet, *s.* an entrance, a passage into.
Inlock, *v.* to lock one thing in another.
In loco, *L.* in the place.
Inly, *a.* inward; secret: *ad.* inwardly; secretly.
Inmate, *s.* a lodger, an indweller.
In medias res, *L.* into the midst of things; without circumlocution.
Inmost, **Innermost**, *a.* most within.
Inn, *s.* a house of entertainment for travellers; a house where students were formerly lodged and taught, as "the inns of court."
Innate, *a.* inborn, ingenerate, natural.
Innateness, *s.* the quality of being innate.
Innavigable, *a.* not navigable.
Inner, *a.* interior, more inward.
Inn-keeper, *s.* one who keeps a house of entertainment for travellers.

Innings, *s. pl.* lands recovered from the sea; a term in the game of cricket.
Innocence, **Innocency**, *s.* freedom from guilt; harmlessness; purity; simplicity of heart or manners.
Innocent, *a.* free from guilt; harmless; pure; ignorant of: *s.* one free from guilt or harm; a simpleton; an idiot.
Innocently, *ad.* without guilt; harmlessly.
Innocuous, *a.* not hurtful; harmless.
Innocuously, *ad.* without harm.
Innocuousness, *s.* harmlessness.
Innovate, *v.* to introduce novelties; to change or alter by bringing in something new.
Innovation, *s.* the act of innovating; introduction of novelties.
Innovator, *s.* one who innovates.
Innoxious, *a.* not hurtful, harmless.
Innoxiously, *ad.* without harm.
Innoxiousness, *s.* harmlessness.
Innuendo, *s.* an oblique hint; an insinuation—literally, by nodding.
Innumerability, *s.* the being innumerable.
Innumerable, *a.* that cannot be numbered or counted.
Innumerably, *ad.* without number.
Innumerable, *a.* innumerable.
Innutrition, -trish'-un, *s.* want of nutrition.
Innutritious, -trish'-, *a.* not nutritious.
Inobservant, *a.* not observant; heedless.
Inoculate, *v.* to insert the eye or bud of one tree into the stock of another; to communicate disease, as the small-pox, by inserting infectious matter into the flesh; to vaccinate.
Inoculation, *s.* the act of inoculating.
Inoculator, *s.* one who practises inoculation.
Inodorous, *a.* having no odour or scent.
Inoffensive, *a.* not offensive; harmless.
Inoffensively, *ad.* harmlessly.
Inoffensiveness, *s.* harmlessness.
Inofficial, -fish'-, *a.* not official.
Inoperative, *a.* not working, inactive.
Inopportune, *a.* not opportune; unseasonable.
Inopportunely, *ad.* unseasonably.
Inopulent, *a.* not wealthy or affluent.
Inordinacy, *s.* irregularity; disorder.
Inordinate, *a.* immoderate; excessive; irregular; disorderly.
Inordinately, *ad.* irregularly; to excess.
Inordinateness, *s.* the being inordinate.
Inordination, *s.* irregularity; excess.
Inorganic, **Inorganical**, *a.* destitute of organs; not having the organs or instruments of life.
Inorganically, *ad.* without organs.
Inorganised, *a.* having no organic structure; not organised.
Inoscuate, *v.* to unite by contact.
Inosculation, *s.* a union by conjunction.
Inquest, *s.* inquisition; judicial inquiry; a jury, particularly a coroner's in cases of violent or sudden death.
Inquietude, *s.* want of quiet, disquietude.
Inquirable, *a.* that may be inquired into.
Inquire, *v.* to ask a question; to seek for information; to make search; to examine.
Inquirer, *s.* one who inquires.
Inquiring, *p. a.* making inquiry; given to inquiry.
Inquiry, *s.* the act of inquiring; search by question; an investigation or examination.
Inquirendo, *L. s.* a writ of inquiry.

Insolv'ency, *s.* an inability to pay debts.
Insolv'ent, *a.* not able to pay debts: *s.* one not able to pay his debts.
Insom'nious, *a.* being without sleep.
Inasmuch', *ad.* so that; to such a degree.
In-sooth', *ad.* in truth; indeed.
Inspect', *v.* to look into in order to correct; to superintend; to oversee.
Inspection, *s.* the act of inspecting; a close examination; superintendence.
Inspector, *s.* one who inspects; a superintendent.
Inspectorship, *s.* the office of an inspector.
Insphe're, *v.* to place in a sphere.
Inspirable, *a.* that may be inhaled.
Inspira'tion, *s.* a drawing in of the breath; the act of breathing into something; the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit upon the mind.
Inspira'tory, *a.* pertaining to inspiration.
Inspire, *v.* to draw in the breath; to breathe or infuse into; to animate or encourage; to communicate. Divine inspirations to the mind.
Inspirer, *s.* one who inspires or animates.
Inspir'it, *v.* to animate, to encourage.
Inspis'sate, *v.* to thicken, to make thick.
Inspis'sate, **Inspis'sated**, *a.* thickened.
Inspissa'tion, *s.* the act of making any liquid substance thick.
Instability, *s.* want of stability; inconstancy.
Install, -stawl', *v.* to put into the stall or seat of office; to invest with office.
Installa'tion, *s.* a putting into possession.
Instalment, -stawl', *s.* the act of installing; part of a sum of money paid at stated times.
In'stance, *s.* importunity; urgency; pressing argument; motive; an example or case occurring: *v.* to mention as an example.
In'stant, *a.* urgent, immediate, quick: *s.* the present moment; the present month.
Instantane'ity, *s.* instantaneousness.
Instantaneous, *a.* done in an instant.
Instantaneously, *ad.* in an instant.
Instantaneousness, *s.* the quality of being instantaneous or done in an instant.
Instant'er, *L. ad.* instantly.
In'stantly, *ad.* in an instant; immediately.
Instar', *v.* to set with stars or brilliants.
Insta'te, *v.* to place in a certain rank.
Instaura'tion, *s.* a restoration, a renewal.
Instead, -sted', *ad.* in the stead or place of.
Insteep', *v.* to soak, to lay in water.
In'step, *s.* the upper part of the foot.
In'stigate, *v.* to stimulate or urge to ill.
Instiga'tion, *s.* the act of instigating; incitement to a crime.
In'stiga'tor, *s.* an inciter to ill.
Instil', *v.* to infuse by drops; to infuse slowly and by small quantities, as to *instil* proper principles into the mind.
Instilla'tion, *s.* the act of infusing by drops or by small quantities.
Instil'ment, *s.* act of instilling; anything instilled.
In'stinct, *s.* the natural faculty or disposition by which animals are prompted to do whatever is necessary for their preservation; natural impulse: *a.* moved from within; actuated.
Instinctive, *a.* acting or prompted by instinct.

Instinctively, *ad.* by instinct, by a natural impulse.
In'stitute, *v.* to found or establish; to appoint; to enact; to prescribe; to ground or establish in principles; to educate; to begin, as to *institute* a suit; to invest with a sacred office.
In'stitute, *s.* established law; settled order; precept, maxim, principle; a book of elements or principles, as the *Institutes* of the Roman law; a society for the promotion of knowledge, as a *Mechanics' Institute*.
Institu'tion, *s.* the act of instituting; that which is instituted; a settlement; a positive law; an establishment or society for the promotion of education, &c.
Institu'tional, **Institu'tionary**, *a.* elemental; containing first principles and instructions.
In'stitu'tive, *a.* that institutes.
In'stitu'tor, *s.* one who institutes.
Instruct', *v.* to communicate instruction; to teach; to inform; to direct or inform authoritatively.
Instruc'tible, *a.* able to be instructed.
Instruc'tion, *s.* the act of teaching; information; direction; mandate; precept.
Instruc'tive, *a.* conveying instruction or knowledge.
Instruc'tively, *ad.* so as to convey instruction.
Instruc'tiveness, *s.* power of instructing.
Instruc'tor, *s.* one who instructs; a teacher.
Instruc'tress, *s.* a female instructor.
In'strument, *s.* that by means of which something is done; a tool or machine; a deed or legal document; an agent.
Instrumen'tal, *a.* relating to or done by an instrument; not vocal; conducive as means to an end.
Instrumental'ity, *s.* state of being instrumental; subordinate or instrumental agency.
Instrumen'tally, *ad.* as means to some end.
Insubjec'tion, *s.* want of subjection.
Insubor'dinate, *a.* not submitting to, or resisting authority.
Insubordina'tion, *s.* want of subordination; resistance to authority.
Insubstan'tial, *a.* not substantial; unreal.
Insufferable, *a.* not sufferable; intolerable; detestable.
Insufferably, *ad.* beyond endurance.
Insufficiency, -fish'-en-si, *s.* want of sufficiency; inadequateness; inability.
Insufficient, -fish'-ent, *a.* not sufficient, not adequate; not competent; unfit.
Insufficiently, *ad.* inadequately.
In'sular, *a.* belonging to an island; surrounded by water.
Insular'ity, *s.* the state of being insular.
In'sulate, *v.* to make an island; to place in a detached situation, so as to have no communication with surrounding objects.
Insulated, *p. a.* detached.
In'sult, *s.* an act of insolence or contempt.
Insult', *v.* to treat with insolence or contempt; to affront grossly.
Insult'er, *s.* one who insults.
Insult'ingly, *ad.* with insolent contempt.
Insu'perable, *a.* insurmountable.
Insu'perableness, *s.* the being insuperable.
Insu'perably, *ad.* insurmountably.
Insupportable, *a.* not to be endured.

Insupport'ableness, *s.* insufferableness.
Insupport'ably, *ad.* beyond endurance.
Insuppressible, *a.* not to be suppressed.
Insurable, *a.* that may be insured.
Insurance, *s.* the act of insuring; security against loss by the payment of a certain sum.
Insure, *in-shoor'*, *v.* to make sure or secure; to contract or covenant so as to secure against contingent loss.
Insurer, *s.* one who insures, an underwriter.
Insurgent, *s.* one who rises in rebellion against the established government.
Insurmountable, *a.* insuperable.
Insurmountably, *ad.* insuperably.
Insurrection, *s.* a rebellion, a revolt.
Insurrectionary, *a.* pertaining to an insurrection; rebellious.
Insusceptible, *-sus-sep'-*, *a.* not susceptible; not capable of feeling or of being affected.
Insusceptibility, *s.* quality of not being susceptible.
Intact, *a.* untouched; entire.
Intagliated, *-tal'-yāt-*, *a.* engraved or stamped on.
Intaglio, *-tal'-yo*, *It. s.* something cut in or engraved; a precious stone with a head or inscription engraved on it. An *intaglio* is the opposite of a *cameo* (which is in relief).
Intangible, *-tanj'-*, *a.* not perceptible to the touch.
Intangibleness, **Intangibility**, *s.* the quality of being intangible.
Integer, *in'-tej-er*, *s.* a whole; a whole number.
Integral, *-gral*, *a.* whole, not fractional.
Integrally, *ad.* wholly; completely.
Integrant, *a.* making part of a whole.
Integrate, *v.* to make up a whole.
Integration, *s.* the act of integrating.
Integrity, *s.* uprightness, honesty, probity; an *unbroken* or *unimpaired* state of anything.
Integument, *s.* a covering; the skin.
Intellect, *s.* the understanding; the faculty of thinking; genius; talent.
Intellection, *s.* the act of understanding.
Intellective, *a.* able to understand.
Intellectual, *a.* relating to the intellect; perceptible to the intellect; mental.
Intellectualism, *s.* intellectual power.
Intellectualist, *s.* one who overrates the human understanding.
Intellectuality, *s.* intellectual power.
Intellectually, *ad.* by the understanding.
Intelligence, *s.* information; news; understanding; knowledge; skill.
Intelligenceer, *s.* one who conveys news.
Intelligent, *a.* possessed of intelligence; well-informed; skilful.
Intelligential, *-shal*, *a.* intellectual; mental.
Intelligibility, **Intelligibleness**, *s.* the state or quality of being intelligible.
Intelligible, *a.* easily understood.
Intelligibly, *ad.* so as to be understood.
Intemperance, *s.* excess; irregularity.
Intemperate, *a.* immoderate; excessive.
Intemperately, *ad.* immoderately.
Intemperateness, *s.* want of moderation.
Intenable. See **Utenable**.
Intend', *v.* to mean, to design, to purpose.
Intendancy, *s.* the office or jurisdiction of an *intendant*.

Intendant, *s.* an officer who superintends.
Intend'edly, *ad.* by design; on purpose.
Intend'ment, *s.* intention; design.
Intense, *a.* stretched or strained; having the powers exerted to the utmost; anxiously attentive; vehement, ardent.
Intensely, *ad.* to an extreme degree; earnestly attentive.
Intense'ness, **Intens'ity**, *s.* the state of being intense.
Intensify, *v.* to make intense.
Intensive, *a.* exerting or adding force; augmenting.
Intensively, *ad.* by increase of degree; earnestly.
Intent', *a.* bent upon, fixed, earnest.
Intent', *s.* a design, purpose, drift, view.
Inten'tion, *s.* a purpose, a design, an aim.
Inten'tional, *a.* designed, done by design.
Inten'tionally, *ad.* by design; purposely.
Inten'tly, *ad.* with close attention.
Inten'tness, *s.* the state of being intent.
Inter', *v.* to bury, to put under ground.
Interact, *s.* the time between the acts of a drama; an interlude.
Interac'tion, *s.* intervening action.
Inter'calary, **Inter'calar**, *a.* inserted out of the common order to preserve the calendar, as the 29th of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day.
Inter'calate, *v.* to insert or add a day.
Intercala'tion, *s.* the act of intercalating.
Intercede, *v.* to go between; to mediate.
Intercedent, *a.* going between; mediating.
Interceder, *s.* one that intercedes.
Intercept', *v.* to seize by the way, as to *intercept* a letter; to obstruct or stop the progress of; to cut off communication with.
Intercept'er, *s.* one who intercepts.
Intercep'tion, *s.* the act of intercepting; stoppage in course; obstruction.
Interces'sion, *s.* the act of interceding; mediation; entreaty.
Interces'sor, *s.* one who intercedes; a mediator.
Interces'sory, *a.* containing or making intercession.
Interchain', *v.* to chain, to link together.
Intercha'nge, *v.* to put each in the place of the other; to exchange mutually; to succeed alternately.
Interchānge, *s.* mutual exchange; alternate succession.
Intercha'ngeable, *a.* mutually exchangeable; following alternately; reciprocal.
Intercha'ngeableness, **Interchangeabil'ity**, *s.* the state of being interchangeable.
Intercha'ngeably, *ad.* with mutual exchange; alternately.
Intercip'ient, *a.* intercepting: *s.* he or that which intercepts or obstructs.
Interclu'de, *v.* to shut out, to intercept.
Interclu'sion, *s.* obstruction; interception.
Intercolo'nial, *a.* relating to intercourse between different colonies.
Intercommunica'tion, *s.* reciprocal or mutual communication.
Intercommu'nity, *s.* a mutual community.
Interco'stal, *a.* placed between the ribs.
Intercourse, *s.* communication; mutual exchange; commerce; connection.
Intercur'rence, *s.* a passage between.

Interment, *a.* a running between.
Interdict, *v.* to prohibit, to forbid; to forbid communication with the church.
Interdict, *s.* a prohibitory decree.
Interdiction, *s.* a prohibition; a curse.
Interdictive, *a.* having power to prohibit.
Interdictory, *a.* serving to prohibit.
Interest, *s.* advantage, good; influence; share; regard to private profit; a premium paid for the use of money; *v.* to excite interest or concern in; to affect; to move; to engage; to exert.
Interested, *a.* having an interest.
Interesting, *p. a.* exciting interest; engaging; pleasing.
Interfere, *v.* to interpose; to intermeddle; to clash.
Interference, *s.* act of interfering; an intermeddling; a clashing.
Interfluent, **Interfluous**, *a.* flowing between.
Interfluent, *a.* shining between.
Interfusad, *a.* poured or spread between.
Interim, *s.* time between; the meantime.
Interior, *a.* internal, not outward; *s.* the inward part; inland country.
Interiorly, *ad.* internally, inwardly.
Interjacency, *s.* a lying between.
Interjacent, *a.* lying between, intervening.
Interject, *v.* to throw between; to insert.
Interjection, *s.* a sudden exclamation.
Interjectional, *a.* thrown in between.
Interknelt, *v.* to knot together.
Interlaice, *v.* to put or insert one thing within another.
Interlacement, *s.* act of interlacing.
Interlard, *v.* to insert or intermix; to diversify by mixture.
Interleave, *v.* to insert leaves between, as blank leaves in a book.
Interline, *v.* to write between lines.
Interlinar, **Interlinary**, *-lin'-a-ri*, *a.* written between lines previously written or printed.
Interlineation, *s.* the act of interlining; a correction by writing between the lines.
Interlining, *s.* a writing between the lines.
Interlink, *v.* to connect by links or chains.
Interlocation, *s.* a placing between.
Interlocution, *s.* an interchange of speech; a dialogue; a conference; in law, an intermediate act or decree before the final decision.
Interlocutor, *s.* one who speaks in dialogue; an interlocutory judgment.
Interlocutory, *a.* consisting of dialogue; intermediate, not final.
Interlope, *v.* to intrude in or between.
Interloper, *s.* one that interlopes.
Interlucet, *a.* shining between.
Interlude, *-lood*, *s.* a short prelude or farce.
Interlunar, **Interlunary**, *-loo'-*, *a.* noting the time between the old and new moon.
Intermarriage, *s.* a marriage in two families, where each takes and gives one.
Intermarry, *v.* to marry reciprocally with another family or tribe.
Intermeddle, *v.* to interpose officiously.
Intermeddler, *s.* one who intermeddles.
Intermeddling, *p. a.* officiously interposing; *s.* an officious or impertinent interference.
Intermeddler, *s.* interposition, intervention.

Intermedial, **Intermedialy**, *a.* lying between, intermediate.
Intermediate, *a.* intervening, lying between.
Intermediately, *ad.* by way of intervention.
Intermediation, *s.* the act of mediating between; intervention.
Intermediary, *s.* intermediate space; an intermediate agent.
Interment, *s.* act of interring; burial.
Intermigration, *s.* reciprocal migration.
Interminable, *a.* having no limits; endless.
Interminate, *a.* interminable.
Intermingle, *v.* to mingle together.
Intermission, *s.* act of intermitting; cessation for a time or at intervals; pause; rest; interruption.
Intermissive, *a.* coming at times; not continual.
Intermit, *v.* to cease for a time; to interrupt; to subside.
Intermittent, *a.* ceasing and returning at intervals. *s.* a fever which subsides at intervals.
Intermitting, *p. a.* ceasing at times.
Intermittingly, *ad.* at intervals.
Intermix, *v.* to mingle or mix together.
Intermixture, *s.* a mixture of ingredients.
Intermundane, *a.* being between worlds.
Intermural, *a.* lying between walls.
Intermuscular, *a.* between the muscles.
Intermutation, *s.* reciprocal change.
Intern, *s.* an inmate, a resident—opposed to *extern*.
Internal, *a.* not external; inward; interior; mental.
Internally, *ad.* inwardly; mentally.
International, *-neah'*, *a.* noting laws or regulations between different nations.
Internecine, *a.* mutually destroying.
Interpassage, *-shj-o*, *s.* a messenger passing and repassing between two parties.
Interpellation, *s.* a summons; an appeal.
Interplead, *v.* to discuss a previous point before the principle can be determined.
Interpledge, *plej*, *v.* to pledge reciprocally.
Interpoint, *v.* to distinguish by stops.
Interpolate, *v.* to insert words improperly; to foist anything in.
Interpolation, *s.* something foisted in or added to the original matter.
Interpalster, *s.* one who falsifies a copy by foisting in counterfeit passages.
Interposal, *-pōs'*, *s.* interposition, intervention.
Interpose, *v.* to place between; to interfere; to intercede; to mediate.
Interposer, *s.* one that interposes.
Interposition, *-shj-un*, *s.* the act of interposing; intervention; mediation.
Interpret, *v.* to translate; to explain; to expound; to decipher; to give a solution to.
Interpretable, *a.* capable of interpretation.
Interpretation, *s.* the act of interpreting; the sense or meaning given by an interpreter; an explanation; an exposition.
Interpretative, *a.* explanatory; expositive.
Interpretatively, *ad.* by interpretation.
Interpreter, *s.* one who interprets; a translator or expounder.
Interregnum, *s.* the time in which a throne is vacant between the death of one king and the accession of another.

āte, āti, ār; mā, māt, hā; ānā, ān; nōte, nōt; mūte, mūt, hūl; tūpe, tūshale; āin, āen.

Interrogate, *v.* to ask questions ; to examine by questioning.
Interrogation, *s.* the act of interrogating ; a question put ; an examination by questions ; a note marked thus [?], denoting a question.
Interrogative, *s.* a pronoun used in asking questions, as *who? which? what?* : *a.* asking a question ; denoting a question.
Interrogatively, *ad.* in the form of a question.
Interrogator, *s.* one who interrogates.
Interrogatory, *s.* a question, an inquiry : *a.* containing or expressing a question.
In terrorem, *L.* for a terror or warning.
Interrupt, *v.* to stop or hinder the process of anything by *breaking in* upon it ; to stop by interfering ; to break a continuity ; to divide, to separate.
Interrupted, *p. a.* broken ; hindered ; stopped.
Interruptedly, *ad.* with interruption ; not in continuity.
Interrupter, *s.* one who interrupts.
Interruption, *s.* the act of interrupting ; the state of being interrupted ; that which interrupts ; a hindrance.
Interscapular, *a.* between the shoulders.
Interscribe, *v.* to write between.
Intersect, *v.* to cut or divide mutually ; to meet and cross each other.
Intersection, *s.* the act of intersecting ; a point where two lines cut or cross each other.
Insert, *v.* to set or put in between.
Insertion, *s.* a thing inserted.
Interspace, *s.* an intervening space.
Intersperse, *v.* to scatter here and there.
Interspersed, *s.* the act of interspersing.
Interstellar, *a.* among the stars.
Interstice, *in-ter-stis* or *in-ter-*, *s.* space between, generally of things closely set.
Interstitial, *-stish-al*, *a.* having interstices.
Interstratified, *a.* stratified between or among other bodies.
Intertexture, *s.* a weaving between.
Intertropical, *a.* between the tropics.
Intertwine, *v.* to unite by twisting.
Intertwist, *v.* to twist one with another.
Interval, *s.* space between places ; time between acts or events.
Interveine, *v.* to come between ; to happen between ; to interfere for another.
Interveinent, *a.* coming or being between.
Interveining, *p. a.* coming between ; interrupting.
Intervention, *s.* act of intervening ; interposition ; mediation ; interference.
Interview, *s.* a sight of one another ; a formal meeting for conference.
Intervolve, *v.* to involve one in another.
Interweave, *v.* to weave one in another.
Interweaving, *s.* intertexture.
Interwreathed, *in-ter-rēthd'*, *a.* woven in a wreath.
Intestable, *a.* not qualified to make a will.
Intestacy, *s.* state of dying without a will.
Intestate, *a.* dying without making a will.
Intestinal, *a.* belonging to the bowels.
Intestine, *a.* internal ; domestic.
Intestines, *s. pl.* the bowels, the entrails.
Inthral, *-thrawl'*, *v.* to enslave, to shackle.
Inthralment, *s.* servitude, slavery.
Inthrone. See **Enthrone**.
Intimacy, *s.* close familiarity.

Intimate, *v.* to hint, to suggest indirectly.
Intimate, *a.* inmost, inward, familiar.
Intimate, *s.* a familiar friend.
Intimately, *ad.* closely, familiarly.
Intimation, *s.* act of intimating ; a hint ; an indirect suggestion.
Intimidate, *v.* to frighten, to overawe.
Intimidation, *s.* act of intimidating ; fear.
Into, *prep.* denoting entrance.
Intolerable, *a.* not tolerable, insufferable.
Intolerableness, *s.* the quality or state of not being tolerable.
Intolerably, *ad.* beyond endurance.
Intolerance, *s.* want of toleration ; bigotry.
Intolerant, *a.* not tolerant, bigoted : *s.* one averse to toleration, a bigot.
Intomb. See **Entomb**.
Intonate, *v.* to thunder ; to sound loudly ; to sound the notes of the musical scale.
Intonation, *s.* the act of intoning ; manner of utterance of sound ; modulation of voice, chant.
Intone, *v.* to make a deep prolonged sound ; to chant.
Intort, *v.* to twist, to wreath.
In toto, *L.* in the whole ; entirely.
Intoxicate, *v.* to make drunk ; to inebriate ; to elate the spirits, as with joy.
Intoxicated, *a.* drunk, inebriated.
Intoxication, *s.* inebriation, drunkenness.
Intractability, **Intractableness**, *s.* the quality of being intractable, obstinacy.
Intractable, *a.* not tractable ; unmanageable.
Intractably, *ad.* stubbornly, perversely.
Intramural, *a.* within the walls of a city.
Intransitive, *a.* in grammar, applied to a verb when the action does not pass over to an object.
Intransitively, *ad.* without the action passing over to an object.
Intransitu, *L.* in the act of passing.
Intransmissible, *a.* not transmissible.
Intransmutable, *a.* not transmutable.
Intrench, *v.* to make a trench ; to fortify with a trench ; to encroach upon.
Intrenchment, *s.* a fortification with a trench or ditch.
Intrepid, *a.* fearless, resolute, brave.
Intrepidity, *s.* fearlessness, courage.
Intrepidly, *ad.* fearlessly, daringly.
Intricacy, *s.* state of being intricate or entangled ; complication ; perplexity.
Intricate, *a.* entangled ; complicated ; perplexed ; obscure ; difficult.
Intricately, *ad.* with intricacy or perplexity.
Intricate, *s.* intricacy.
Intrigue, *-trēg'*, *s.* a plot or scheme for effecting a purpose by secret artifices ; a cabal ; an amour : *v.* to form plots ; to carry on secret designs or an amour.
Intriguer, *-trēg'*, *s.* one who intrigues.
Intriguing, *p. a.* given to intrigue.
Intriguingly, *ad.* with intrigue.
Intrinsic, *-sik*, **Intrinsic**, *a.* inward ; true, real, genuine.
Intrinsically, *ad.* internally ; naturally ; really.
Introduce, *v.* to bring in, to make known.
Introducer, *s.* one who introduces.
Introduction, *s.* a bringing in ; a preface.
Introductive, *a.* serving to introduce.
Introducer, *s.* one who introduces.

late, lāt, lār; mē, mēt, het; fine, fln; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīp, then.

Introductory, *a.* serving to introduce.
Introgres'sion, *s.* the act of entering.
Intromis'sion, *s.* the act of intromitting.
Intrōmit', *v.* to send or let in, to admit.
Introspec'tion, *s.* a view of the inside.
Introver'sion, *s.* the act of turning inward.
Introvert', *v.* to turn inward.
Intru'de, *v.* to thrust one's self rudely into company; to enter without invitation or permission; to encroach.
Intru'der, *s.* one who intrudes.
Intru'sion, *s.* the act of intruding.
Intru'sive, -siv, *a.* intruding upon.
Intrust', *v.* to deliver in trust; to confide to the care of.
Intūition, -ish'-un, *s.* the act of the mind in immediately perceiving truth without argument or reasoning.
Intu'itive, *a.* seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of reason.
Intu'itively, *ad.* by intuition.
Intūmes'cence, *s.* a swelling, a tumour.
Intwi'ne. See **Entwine**.
Intwist'. See **Entwist**.
Inum'brate, *v.* to shade, to obscure.
Inun'date, *v.* to overflow with water; to overwhelm; to submerge.
Inunda'tion, *s.* an overflow of water, a deluge.
Inurban'ity, *s.* want of urbanity.
Inu're, *v.* to habituate, to accustom.
Inu'rement, *s.* hardening by use; habit.
Inurn', *v.* to entomb, to bury.
Inūtil'ity, *s.* state of being useless.
Inva'de, *v.* to enter in a hostile manner; to attack, to assail; to encroach on.
Inva'der, *s.* one who invades.
Invalid, *a.* weak, of no force or weight.
Invalid, -lēd', *s.* a soldier or other person disabled by sickness or wounds.
Invalidate, *v.* to destroy the force of; to make void.
Invalida'tion, *s.* the act of invalidating.
Invalid'ity, *s.* weakness; want of legal force.
Invalid'ness, *s.* invalidity.
Inval'uable, *a.* inestimable.
Inval'uably, *ad.* inestimably.
Inva'riable, *a.* not variable; unchangeable.
Inva'riableness, *s.* unchangeableness.
Inva'riably, *ad.* unchangeably.
Inva'sion, -zhun, *s.* act of invading; hostile entrance into the territories of another; an attack on the rights of another; infringement or encroachment.
Inva'sive, -siv, *a.* making invasion; aggressive.
Invec'tive, *a.* satirical, abusive: *s.* a railing speech; reproachful censure.
Invec'tively, *ad.* satirically, abusively.
Inveigh, -vā', *v.* to rail at; to declaim against.
Inveigher, -vā'-er, *s.* one who inveighs.
Inveigle, vē'-gl, *v.* to wheedle; to entice; to persuade to something bad.
Inveig'lement, *s.* enticement to evil.
Inveig'ler, *s.* one who inveigles.
Invent, *v.* to find out; to produce something not known before; to frame; to facilitate; to forge.
Invent'ful, *a.* full of invention.
Invent'ible, *a.* discoverable.
Inven'tion, *s.* act of inventing; that which is invented; a device; a fabrication; a fiction.

Invent'ive, *a.* ready at invention; ingenious.
Invent'or, *s.* one who invents.
In'ventory, *s.* a list of goods or moveables (*found* on the premises): *v.* to make such a list.
Invent'ress, *s.* a female who invents.
Inver'se, *a.* inverted, opposed to *direct*.
Inver'sely, *ad.* in an inverted order.
Inver'sion, *s.* act of inverting; state of being inverted; change of order or place; a change of the natural order of words.
Invert', *v.* to turn upside down; to place in a contrary order; to place the last first; to reverse.
Invert'ebral, **Invert'ebrate**, **Invert'ebrated**, *a.* destitute of a backbone or of vertebræ.
Invert'edly, *ad.* in reversed order.
Invest', *v.* to clothe; to clothe with authority, as to *invest* with office; to enclose or besiege, as to *invest* a town; to fix or place as in something permanent, as to *invest* money in the funds, &c.
Inves'tigable, *a.* that may be traced out.
Inves'tigate, *v.* to trace or search out.
Investiga'tion, *s.* a searching examination.
Inves'tigative, *a.* searching closely.
Inves'tigātor, *s.* one who investigates.
Inves'titure, *s.* the act of clothing with office, or of giving legal possession.
Invest'ment, *s.* the investing or laying out money in the purchase of property.
Invet'eracy, *s.* long continuance, particularly of a bad habit or of a disease; obstinacy confirmed by time.
Invet'erate, *a.* old; deeply-rooted; obstinate; violent.
Invet'erately, *ad.* with obstinacy; violently.
Invet'erateness, *s.* inveteracy.
Invid'ious, *a.* envious; likely to incur ill-will or hatred.
Invid'iously, *ad.* in an invidious manner.
Invid'iousness, *s.* quality of being invidious, or of provoking envy.
Invig'orate, *v.* to give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate.
Invig'orating, *p. a.* strengthening; animating.
Invigora'tion, *s.* act of invigorating.
Invincibil'ity, **Invin'cibleness**, *s.* the quality of being invincible.
Invin'cible, *a.* not to be conquered.
Invincibly, *ad.* unconquerably.
Inviolabil'ity, **Invi'olableness**, *s.* the state or quality of being inviolable.
Invi'olable, *a.* not to be violated; sacred.
Invi'olably, *ad.* without violation; sacredly.
Invi'olate, **Invi'olated**, *a.* not violated; unprofaned.
Invisibil'ity, *s.* the state of being invisible.
Invisible, -viz'-, *a.* not visible; imperceptible.
Invis'ibleness, *s.* invisibility.
Invisibly, *ad.* in an invisible manner.
Invita'tion, *s.* act of inviting; a request to attend.
Invitatory, *a.* using or containing invitation.
Invite, *v.* to ask a person to a place, particularly to one's house; to request the attendance of; to present temptations or allurements to; to induce by pleasure or hope.
Inviting, *p. a.* alluring; attractive.
Invitingly, *ad.* in a manner to invite or allure.
Invocate, *v.* to invoke; to implore.

Invoca'tion, *s.* a calling upon in prayer.
In'voice, *s.* a list of goods sold or consigned to another, with the prices annexed.
In'voice, *v.* to make an invoice.
Invo'ke, *v.* to call upon; to pray to.
Involu'crum, **Involu'cre**, *-ker*, *s.* a wrapper or cover; in botany, the calyx of a plant remote from its flower.
Invol'untarily, *ad.* against the will.
Invol'untariness, *s.* want of choice or will.
Invol'untary, *a.* not voluntary; unwilling; independent of the will.
In'volute, **In'volutéd**, *a.* in botany, rolled spirally inward.
Involu'tion, *s.* act of involving; state of being involved; a rolling up; a complication; a term in mathematics.
Involve, *v.* to roll in; to inwrap; to confuse; to take in; to entangle; to implicate; to blend.
Invol'vèdness, *s.* state of being involved.
Involvement, *s.* act of involving.
Invul'nerable, *a.* that cannot be wounded.
Invul'nerableness, **Invulnerabil'ity**, *s.* the quality or state of being invulnerable.
In'ward, *a.* being within, internal; interior; seated in the mind: *ad.* toward the inside; within.
In'wardly, *ad.* in the inner part; in the heart; secretly.
In'wards, *s. pl.* the inner parts; the bowels.
Inweave, *v.* to mix in weaving, to entwine.
Inwrap, *v.* to wrap up; to involve; to perplex.
Inwreath, *v.* to surround with a wreath.
In'wrought, *-rawt*, *a.* worked in.
I'odide, *s.* a non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.
I'odine, *-din*, *s.* an elementary body.
I'olite, *s.* a mineral of a dark violet colour.
Ionic, *I-on'-ik*, *s.* one of the architectural orders, taking its name from the *Ionians*, who invented it; an Ionic verse or metre.
Iota, *I-ô'-ta*, *s.* a point, a tittle, a jot.
Ipecacuanha, *ip-ê-kak-û-an'-ha*, *s.* a bitter root from South America, used as a mild emetic.
Irascibil'ity, *s.* the quality of being irascible.
Irascible, *I-ras'-i-bl*, *a.* irritable; easily provoked to anger.
Irascibleness, *s.* irascibility.
I'rate, *a.* angry, irritated.
Ire, *s.* anger, rage, passionate hatred.
Ireful, *a.* very angry, raging, furious.
Irefully, *ad.* in an angry manner.
Iridescence, *ir-I-des'-ens*, *s.* colours like those of the rainbow.
Irides'cent, *a.* coloured like the rainbow.
Irid'ium, *s.* a rare metal.
I'ris, *s.* the rainbow; the *fleur-de-lis*; the circle round the pupil of the eye.
Iriséd, *Ir'-ist*, **I'risated**, *a.* like the rainbow.
Irish, *s.* the language or people of Ireland: *a.* produced or made in Ireland.
Irishism, *s.* an Irish idiom.
Irk, *erk*, *v.* to weary; as, 'it irks me'.
Irk'some, *erk'-*, *a.* wearisome; tedious.
Irk'somely, *ad.* wearisomely; tediously.
Irk'someness, *s.* wearisomeness.
Iron, *i'urn*, *s.* a hard, useful metal: *a.* made of iron; hard; firm; harsh: *v.* to smoothe with a hot iron; to shackle with irons.

Iron-bound, *a.* bound with irons; rugged, rocky, as a coast.
Iron-clad, *a.* clad or covered with iron.
Iron-clad, *s.* a ship of war covered or sheathed with thick plates of iron.
Iron-hearted, *a.* hard-hearted; unfeeling.
Iron'ical, *a.* expressing one thing and meaning another; pertaining to irony.
Iron'ically, *ad.* in an ironical manner.
Iron-monger, *s.* a dealer in iron.
Iron-mould, *-môld*, *s.* a spot or stain in linen.
Irons, *s. pl.* fetters; manacles.
Iron-stone, *s.* an ore of iron.
Iron-wood, *s.* a very hard and heavy wood.
Iron-work, *s.* materials made of iron.
Iron-works, *s. pl.* an iron foundry; the place where iron is manufactured or wrought into bars, &c.
Irony, *i'run-I*, *s.* a manner of speaking contrary to what we mean.
Irony, *i'urn-I*, *a.* made of iron; partaking of iron.
Irra'diance, **Irra'diancy**, *s.* emission of rays; beams of light; splendour.
Irra'diate, *v.* to dart rays upon; to manifest splendid or shining; to enlighten intellectually: *a.* adorned with light or brightness.
Irra'dia'tion, *s.* act of irradiating; splendour.
Irrational, *-rash-un-al*, *a.* not rational; contrary to reason; absurd.
Irrationality, *s.* want of rationality; absurdity.
Irrationally, *ad.* without reason; absurdly.
Irreclaim'able, *a.* not to be reclaimed or reformed.
Irreclaimably, *ad.* so as not to be reclaimed.
Irreconci'lable, *a.* not to be reconciled, appeased, or made consistent.
Irreconci'lableness, *s.* the quality of being unconcilable.
Irreconci'vably, *ad.* beyond reconciliation.
Irrecoverable, *-kuv'-*, *a.* not to be recovered.
Irrecoverableness, *s.* the state of being unrecoverable.
Irrecoverably, *ad.* beyond recovery.
Irredeem'able, *a.* not redeemable.
Irredu'cible, *a.* that cannot be reduced.
Irrefragabil'ity, *-frag-*, **Irrefragableness**, *s.* the quality of being irrefragable; strength of argument not to be refuted.
Irrefragable, *ir-ref'-rag-a-bl*, *a.* that cannot be refuted.
Irrefragably, *ad.* above refutation.
Irrefu'table, *a.* that cannot be refuted.
Irrefu'tably, *ad.* beyond refutation.
Irreg'ular, *a.* not regular; disorderly.
Irregular'ity, *s.* want of regularity.
Irreg'ularly, *ad.* in an irregular manner.
Irrel'ative, *a.* not relative, unconnected.
Irrel'atively, *ad.* unconnectedly.
Irrel'evancy, *s.* state of being irrelevant.
Irrel'evant, *a.* not relevant; not assisting in the matter in hand; not to the purpose.
Irrelevantly, *ad.* without being to the purpose.
Irreliev'able, *a.* not admitting relief.
Irreligion, *-lij'-un*, *s.* want of religion; ungodliness; impiety.
Irreligious, *-lij'-us*, *a.* ungodly; impious.
Irreligiously, *ad.* in an irreligious manner.
Irreme'diable, *a.* admitting no remedy.
Irreme'diableness, *s.* the state of being irremediable.

Irremediably, *ad.* beyond remedy or cure.
Irremis'sible, *a.* not to be remitted.
Irremis'sibleness, *s.* unpardonableness.
Irremis'sibly, *ad.* so as not to be pardoned.
Irremovable, -moov'-, *a.* not removable.
Irreparabil'ity, **Irrep'arableness**, *s.* the state of being irreparable.
Irrep'arable, *a.* not to be repaired or recovered; irretrievable.
Irrep'arably, *ad.* without recovery.
Irrepeal'able, *a.* that cannot be repealed.
Irrep'en'tance, *s.* want of repentance.
Irreprehen'sible, *a.* not reprehensible.
Irreprehen'sibleness, *s.* the quality of being irreprehensible or exempt from blame.
Irreprehen'sibly, *ad.* without blame.
Irrepres'sible, *a.* not to be repressed.
Irreproach'able, *a.* free from reproach.
Irreproach'ableness, *s.* the quality or state of being irreproachable.
Irreproach'ably, *ad.* without reproach.
Irreprovable, -proof'-, *a.* not liable to reproof.
Irreprovably, *ad.* beyond reproof.
Irresistance, -zist'-, *s.* indisposition to resist.
Irresistibil'ity, **Irresist'ibleness**, *s.* the quality of being irresistible.
Irresist'ible, *a.* that cannot be resisted.
Irresist'ibly, *ad.* in an irresistible manner.
Irresoluble, -rez'-, *a.* not resolvable.
Irresolubleness, *s.* indissolubleness.
Irresolute, -rez'-, *a.* not resolute; not firm in purpose; wavering.
Irresolutely, *ad.* without resolution.
Irresoluteness, *s.* irresolution.
Irresolu'tion, *s.* want of resolution or firmness of mind.
Irresolv'edly, *ad.* without determination.
Irrespective, *a.* not having regard to (followed by *of*).
Irrespec'tively, *ad.* not regarding or without regard to circumstances.
Irresponsibil'ity, *s.* want of responsibility.
Irrespon'sible, *a.* not answerable for.
Irreten'tive, *a.* incapable of retaining.
Irretrievable, -trēv'-, *a.* irrecoverable.
Irretriev'ableness, *s.* state past recovery.
Irretriev'ably, *ad.* irrecoverably.
Irrev'erence, *s.* a want of reverence.
Irrev'erent, *a.* wanting in reverence.
Irrev'erently, *ad.* with want of reverence.
Irrever'sible, *a.* not reversible.
Irrever'sibleness, *s.* the being irreversible.
Irrever'sibly, *ad.* so as not to be changed.
Irrevocabil'ity, *s.* irrevocableness.
Irrev'ocable, *a.* not to be revoked.
Irrev'ocableness, *s.* the state of being irrevocable.
Irrev'ocably, *ad.* beyond recall.
Ir'rigate, *v.* to water, to moisten.
Irriga'tion, *s.* the act of watering.
Irrig'uous, *a.* watery, dewy, moist, wet.
Irrision, -rizh'-un, *s.* the act of laughing at another.
Irritabil'ity, *s.* state or quality of being irritable.
Ir'ritable, *a.* easily provoked or irritated; prone to anger.
Ir'ritate, *v.* to excite ire or anger in; to provoke; to inflame.
Irritation, *s.* act of irritating; provocation; anger.

Ir'ritative, *a.* tending to irritate.
Ir'ritatory, *a.* irritative.
Irrup'tion, *s.* a bursting in; a sudden invasion or incursion; an inroad.
Irrup'tive, *a.* breaking or bursting in.
Is, *iz.* See the verb *Be*.
Isinglass, iz'-ing-glas, *s.* a white glutinous substance, prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of fish.
Islam, iz'-lam, *s.* the religion of Mahomet; the whole body of its professors.
Is'lamism, *s.* orthodoxy among the Mahometans.
Island, i'-land, *s.* a portion of land surrounded by water.
Islander, il'-, *s.* an inhabitant of an island.
Isle, il'-, *s.* a small island.
Islet, il'-, *s.* a very small island.
Isochimenal, **Isocheimal**, i-so-kim'-, *a.* having the same mean temperature in winter.
Isochronal, **Isochronous**, i-sok'-, *a.* of equal time; performed in equal times.
Isoclinal, i-so-kli'-nal, *a.* applied to lines on the earth, along which the magnetic dip is always the same.
Iso-dynamic, i-so-din-am'-ik, *a.* applied to lines on the earth, along which the magnetic intensity is always the same.
Isogon'ic, *a.* applied to lines on the earth, along which the declination of the needle is always the same.
I'solate, *v.* to place in a detached situation; to insulate.
I'solated, *p. a.* detached; insulated.
Isola'tion, *s.* the state of being isolated.
Isomer'ic, *a.* applied to bodies having the same chemical elements in the same proportions, but possessing different qualities.
Isomorph'ous, *a.* equal as to form.
Isosceles, i-sos'-ē-lēz, *a.* having two legs or sides equal, as a triangle.
Isoth'eral, *a.* having the same mean temperature in summer.
I'sotherm, *s.* an isothermal line.
Isotherm'al, *a.* of equal temperature, as *isothermal* lines.
Isoton'ic, *a.* having equal tones.
Is'raelite, iz'-, *s.* a descendant of Israel, a Jew.
Is'raelitish, *a.* pertaining to Israel.
Issuable, ish'-shoo-, *a.* that may be issued.
Issue, ish'-oo, *s.* the act of coming or passing out; a flowing forth, as of water; a fontanel or vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours; that which flows or comes out, as an *issue* of bank-notes or of publications: *v.* to come out or forth; to come or spring out, as water; to proceed; to come to an end; to result; to send out; to send out judicially or officially, as to *issue* an order, to *issue* bank-notes, &c.
Is'sueless, *a.* having no issue or offspring.
Isthmus, ist'-mus, *s.* a neck of land connecting a peninsula with the mainland, or two large portions of land.
It, *pr.* the thing, matter, affair.
Italian, it-al'-yan, *a.* relating to Italy: *s.* a native of Italy; the language of Italy.
Ital'ianise, *v.* to render conformable to Italian custom or fashion.
Ital'ic, *a.* relating to the letters called *Italics*.
Ital'ics, *s. pl.* a kind of type first used by Italian.

printers, and now employed for distinction or emphasis.

Ital'oise, -sîz, *v.* to distinguish by italics.

Itch, *s.* a cutaneous disease; the desire for scratching which it produces; a constant teasing desire: *v.* to feel an uneasiness in the skin with a desire to scratch it; to have an itch for.

Itch'ing, *p. a.* feeling the itch: *s.* a desire for scratching; a longing desire for.

Itchy, *a.* infected with the itch.

Item, *L. also*—a word used in catalogues, &c., when any article is added to the former; a separate, particular, or additional article: *v.* to note down the *items*.

It'erable, *a.* capable of being repeated.

It'erate, *v.* to repeat, to go over again.

Itera'tion, *s.* a recital over again, repetition.

It'erative, *a.* repeating; redoubling.

Itinerant, *i-tin'*, *a.* wandering, unsettled.

Itin'erary, *s.* a diary or book of travels.

Itin'erate, *v.* to travel; to journey.

Itself, *pr. it and self*.

I'vied, *a.* overgrown with ivy.

I'vory, *s.* the tooth of the elephant.

I'vory-black, *s.* a fine kind of black, made of burned ivory or bones.

I'vy, *s.* a parasitic or climbing plant.

Ivy-mantled, *a.* covered with ivy.

J

Jab'ber, *v.* to talk rapidly and indistinctly; to prate; to chatter: *s.* rapid and indistinct talk; a chattering.

Jac'amar, *s.* a genus of scansorial birds.

Jack, *s.* an engine for turning a spit; an instrument for pulling off boots; a young pike; the familiar name or diminutive of John.

Jack-a-dan'dy, *s.* a little, foppish, impertinent fellow.

Jackal, *jak'-awl*, *s.* a wild species of dog, said to hunt or start prey for the lion.

Jack'-a-lan'tern. See *Ignis Fatuus*.

Jack'-a-lent, *s.* a sort of puppet formerly thrown at in Lent; a boy in ridicule.

Jack'anapes, *s.* a coxcomb.

Jack'ass, *s.* the male of the ass.

Jack'-boots, *s.* long boots to defend the legs.

Jack'daw, *s.* a small species of crow.

Jack'et, *s.* a short coat.

Jack-in-the-box, *s.* a toy; a plant.

Jack-Ketch, *s.* the common hangman.

Jack-pud'ding, *s.* a zany; a merry-andrew.

Jack'snipe, *s.* a small species of snipe.

Jac'obin, *s.* one of a French revolutionary society which met at the monastery of *Jacobin* friars; a democrat or opposer of monarchy; a pigeon with a high tuft.

Jac'obin, **Jacobin'ical**, **Jacobin'ic**, *a.* holding the principles of modern Jacobins.

Jac'obinism, *s.* violent and unreasonable opposition to legitimate government.

Jac'obite, *s.* a partisan of James II.

Jac'obitism, *s.* the principles of the Jacobites.

Ja'cob's-lad'der, *s.* in a ship, a rope with wooden steps or spokes for going aloft; a kind of plant.

Ja'cob's-staff, *s.* a pilgrim's staff; a cross-staff; a kind of astrolabe.

Jaco'bus, *s.* a gold coin of the reign of James I., of the value of twenty-five shillings.

Jactita'tion, *s.* a tossing; a boasting.

Jac'ulate, *v.* to dart, to shoot out.

Jacula'tion, *s.* the act of darting.

Jade, *s.* a poor, tired horse; a hack; a vicious horse; a hussy: *v.* to tire out, to weary.

Ja'dery, *s.* jadish tricks.

Ja'dish, *a.* unruly, vicious; unchaste.

Jag, *v.* to notch: *s.* a denticulation.

Jagged, **jag'-ed**, *p. a.* cut in notches; indented.

Jag'gedness, *s.* unevenness on the edge.

Jag'gy, *a.* uneven, notched, ragged.

Jaguar, **jag'-u-ar** or **jag-war'**, *s.* the American tiger.

Jail, **Gaol**, *s.* a prison.

Jail'bird, *s.* one who has been in a jail.

Jailer, **Gaoler**, *s.* the keeper of a prison.

Jakes, *s.* a privy.

Jal'ap, *s.* a medicinal purgative root.

Jalousie, **zhal-u-zè'**, *s.* a screen or blind for windows in warm climates.

Jam, *s.* a conserve of fruit; a child's frock; a thick bed of stone in a lead-mine.

Jam, *v.* to confine between, to wedge in.

Jamb, **jam**, *s.* a door-post; a supporter.

Jambeux, **zham'-boo**, **Jambes**, **jamz**, *s.* armour for the legs.

Jane, *s.* a kind of fine fustian; a coin of Genoa.

Jangle, **jang'-gl**, *s.* prate; discordant sound: *v.* to wrangle; to be out of tune.

Jangler, *s.* a wrangling noisy fellow.

Jangling, *s.* a noisy dispute, wrangling.

Jan'itor, *s.* a door-keeper, a porter.

Jan'izary, *s.* a soldier of the Turkish guards (abolished in 1826).

Jan'senism, the doctrine of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in regard to free-will and grace.

Jansenist, *s.* one who adheres to Jansenism.

Jan'tily, &c. See *Jauntily*, &c.

Jan'ty, *a.* See *Jaunty*.

Jan'uary, *s.* the first month of the year.

Japan', *s.* a varnish, originally from *Japan*: *v.* to varnish, to make black and glossy.

Japane'se, *a.* pertaining to Japan: *s.* a native, or the language of Japan.

Japan'ner, *s.* one skilled in Japan-work.

Japan'ning, *s.* the art of painting and varnishing on wood, metal, leather, or paper, after the manner of the Japanese.

Jar, *v.* to clash; to sound harshly; to interfere; to act in opposition; to quarrel: *s.* a harsh, discordant sound; a quarrel.

Jar, *s.* an earthen vessel.

Jar'gon, *s.* gibberish, nonsensical talk.

Jargonelle, -nel', *Fr. s.* a species of pear.

Jar'ring, *s.* a clashing together; a quarrel.

Jasey, **ja'-zi**, *s.* a worsted wig.

Jas'mine, *s.* a shrub with a fragrant flower.

Jas'per, *s.* a precious green stone.

Jaundice, **jan'-dis**, *s.* a disease accompanied by a suffusion of bile, giving the eyes and skin a yellow hue, and making everything seem yellow to the patient.

Jaundiced, *a.* affected with the jaundice; prejudiced.

Jaunt, **jant**, *v.* to drive briskly about: *s.* a brisk drive; an excursion.

Jauntily, **jant-i-li**, *ad.* briskly, airily.

Jauntiness, *s.* showiness, airiness.

Jaunty, **jant'-i**, *a.* showy, airy.

Javelin, jav'-lin, *s.* a spear or half pike.
Jaw, *s.* the bone in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth, loud talk, abuse: *v.* to scold or abuse grossly.
Jawbone, *s.* the bone of the jaw.
Jay, *s.* a bird with gaudy feathers.
Jealous, jel'-us, *a.* suspicious of a rival, particularly in love; emulous.
Jealously, *ad.* suspiciously, emulously.
Jealousness, *s.* state of being jealous.
Jealousy, *s.* quality of being jealous; suspicion, especially in love, rivalry.
Jeau, jan, *s.* a twilled cotton cloth.
Jeer, *v.* to mock, to scoff, to flout, to deride: *s.* a scoff, a jibe, a flout.
Jeerer, *s.* a scoffer, a mocker.
Jeering, *s.* contemptuous mockery.
Jeeringly, *ad.* floutingly, scornfully.
Jehovah, *s.* the Hebrew name of God.
Jebu, je, *s.* a hungry; bare, barren.
Jebu, je, *s.* poverty of matter or style.
Jellied, *s.* glutinous, reduced to jelly.
Jelly, *s.* anything brought to a gelatinous state; a sweetmeat in a state of jelly.
Jemidar, *s.* a native officer in the Indian army, ranking as lieutenant.
Jemmy, *See* Jimmy.
Jemmet, Gem'-et, *s.* a small Spanish horn.
Jenny, *s.* a spinning machine.
Jeopard, jep'-ard, *v.* to put in jeopardy; to hazard, to endanger.
Jeopardy, *v.* to jeopard.
Jeopardous, *s.* hazardous; dangerous.
Jeopardy, jep'-, *s.* hazard; peril; danger.
Jessed, *s.* a light blunt javelin.
Jested, *s.* lamentation, a tale of grief.
Jerusalem, *See* Gyrusalem.
Jerk, *v.* to throw with a quick smart motion: *s.* a quick smart blow or motion.
Jerked-beef, jerk'-, *s.* beef cut into thin slices and dried in the sun. *See* Chargol.
Jerkin, *s.* a jacket or short coat.
Jersey, jer'-si, *s.* a fine yarn of wool.
Jerusalem artichoke, *s.* a plant whose fruit is used for food, with a flower like the girasole, whence it has been called *Jerusalem* by corruption.
Jess, *s.* a short strap about the legs of a hawk to fasten her to the wrist.
Jessamine, *See* Jasmine.
Jest, *s.* anything ludicrous or meant only to raise laughter; a joke; a laughing-stock: *v.* to divert or make sport, to joke.
Jester, *s.* one given to jesting, a buffoon.
Jesting, *s.* talk to raise laughter.
Jestingly, *ad.* in jest, with merriment.
Jesuit, jes'-u-it, *s.* one of a religious order in the Roman Catholic Church.
Jesuit, *s.* Jesuitical, *s.* like a Jesuit.
Jesuitism, *s.* the principles of the Jesuits.
Jet, *s.* a beautiful black fossil.
Jet, *s.* a shoot or spout of water: *v.* to shoot forward, to project.
Jet-d'eau, shé-do, *Fr.* an ornamental fountain which throws up water to some height.
Jettison, Jet'-son, *s.* the act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a ship, the goods so thrown after they have floated ashore. *See* Flotsam.
Jetty, *s.* a mole projecting into the sea; a projection in a building.

Jetty, *s.* made of jet, black as jet.
Jew, Joe, *s.* a Hebrew; an Israelite.
Jewel, Joe'-el, *s.* a precious stone; a gem.
Jewel, *v.* to dress or adorn with jewels.
Jewelled, -ed, *s.* adorned with jewels.
Jeweller, *s.* one who deals in jewels.
Jewellery, Jew'-siry, *s.* jewels collectively.
Jewess, *s.* a female Jew.
Jewish, *s.* relating to the Jews.
Jewishly, *ad.* in a Jewish manner.
Jewry, *s.* Judaea, formerly, a quarter or place in a town inhabited by Jews.
Jew's-harp, *s.* a small musical instrument.
Jem'el, *s.* a forward, shameless woman.
Jib, *s.* the projecting beam or arm of a crane; a large triangular sail between the fore-topmast head and the jib-boom.
Jib-boom, *s.* a spar run out from the end of the bowsprit, on which the jib is set.
Jibe, or **Jib**, *v.* to shift a boom sail from one side of the mast to the other, said also of a horse that backs when urged forward.
Jibe, *See* Gibe.
Jiffy, *s.* an instant, a moment (*slang*).
Jig, *s.* a brisk, quick dance or tune.
Jig, *v.* to dance a jig.
Jigger, *s.* a machine to steady a cable; a troublesome insect. *See* Chiga.
Jill-kirt, *s.* a giddy or wanton woman.
Jilt, *s.* a woman who deceives or forsakes her lover: *v.* to deceive or forsake.
Jimmy, *See* Jimmy.
Jimmy, *s.* a short bar used by burglars in breaking doors.
Jump, *s.* a neat, another form of Gimp.
Jingle, jing'-gl, *s.* a sharp, clinking sound: *v.* to make a jingling noise.
Jingling, *p.* making a jingle: *s.* a sharp, rattling sound, as of little bells.
Job, *s.* a piece of chance work; a work undertaken for the purpose of deriving from it some unfair private emolument.
Job, *v.* to carry on jobs.
Jobber, *s.* one who jobs.
Jobbing, *s.* act of taking jobs; business of a jobber.
Jackey, *s.* (the Scotch form of *Jacky*, or *little Jack*), one who rides horses at races; one who deals in horses; a trickish fellow; a cheat: *v.* to play the jockey; to jostle; to trick; to cheat.
Jackeyum, *s.* the practices of jockeys.
Jackeyship, *s.* the art or skill of a jockey.
Jocose, jo'-se, *s.* given to jokes; merry.
Jocely, *ad.* in jest, with pleasantry.
Jocosity, *s.* the quality of being jocose.
Jocular, *s.* jocose, facetious; wagging.
Jocularly, *ad.* in a jocular way.
Jocund, *s.* merry, blithe, lively, airy.
Jocundity, *s.* mirth, gayety, pleasantry.
Jocundly, *ad.* with merriment, gayly.
Jocundness, *s.* state of being jocund.
Jog, *s.* a push; a hint or intimation given by a slight push or shake: *v.* to push or shake slightly so as to give a hint to; to nudge; to move by small shocks, as in a slow trot, to travel slowly and heavily.
Jogger, *s.* one who jogs along.
Joggie, *v.* to jog.
Jokin'-De-ry, *See* Deree.
Join, *v.* to place in connection with; to add to;

like, ill, far; mē, mē, her; fine, fin; sōle, nō; mite, nō, bull; tēpe, sōtable; thān, thān.

to combine ; to unite in a league, marriage, or in any act ; to bring into close contact or collision ; to adhere ; to grow to ; to be contiguous.

Join'er, *s.* one who joins ; a carpenter.

Join'ery, *s.* an art by which several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.

Join'ing, *s.* the act of joining ; a joint.

Joint, *s.* the joining of two or more things, particularly if admitting motion of the parts, as in animal bodies ; the articulation of limbs ; a hinge ; a knot of a plant ; the junction of two pieces in one line ; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by a butcher : *v.* to form with joints or articulations ; to divide a joint ; to cut into joints : *a.* shared by two or more ; united ; acting together. *Out of joint*, out of the socket ; going wrong ; thrown into confusion and disorder.

Jointed, *p. a.* formed with joints ; divided into joints.

Joint'-heir, -ār, Joint-heiress, *s.* an heir or heiress having a joint interest.

Jointly, *ad.* together, not separately.

Joint'-stool, *s.* a stool made by framing the joints into each other.

Join'tress, *s.* a woman who has a jointure.

Join'ture, *s.* an income settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease, in consideration of her dowry.

Join'ture, *v.* to endow with a jointure.

Joist, *s.* the timber of a floor to which the boards and laths for ceiling are nailed : *v.* to fit in or lay joists.

Joke, *v.* to jest, to be merry : *s.* a jest.

Jo'ker, *s.* a jester, a merry fellow.

Jo'king, *s.* the act of making jokes.

Jo'kingly, *ad.* in a jesting, merry way.

Jole, Jowl, jōl, *s.* the face or cheek ; the head of a fish.

Jollification, *s.* noisy merriment and festivity (*Low*).

Jol'lily, *ad.* in a jolly manner.

Jolliness, *s.* jollity.

Jollity, *s.* noisy mirth ; festivity ; gayety.

Jolly, *a.* jovial, merry ; plump, like one in high health and spirits.

Jolly-boat, *s.* a small boat of a ship.

Jōlt, *v.* to shake, as a carriage on rough ground : *s.* a sudden shock or shake.

Jōlter, *s.* that which shakes or jolts.

Jōlt-head, *s.* a blockhead, a dolt.

Jonquil, jon'-kwil, *s.* a species of daffodil.

Jor'den, *s.* a chamber vessel.

Jo'rum, *s.* a large drinking vessel.

Jostle, jos'-l, *v.* to push or knock against.

Jot, *s.* a pint, a tittle, an *iota*.

Jot, *v.* to set or note down.

Jot'ing, *s.* a memorandum.

Journal, jur'-nal, *s.* a diary ; a paper published daily ; a merchant's account-book for daily entries of sales.

Jour'nalise, *v.* to enter in a journal.

Jour'nalism, *s.* the management, business, or conduct of a journal or periodical work.

Jour'nalist, *s.* a writer of journals.

Journey, jur'-nī, *s.* travel generally, but particularly by land ; a tour : *v.* to travel from place to place.

Jour'neyman, *s.* a workman hired by the day.

Jour'neywork, *s.* work by a journeyman.

Joust, just, *s.* a tilt, a tournament ; a mock fight : *v.* to engage in the tournament.

Jo'vial, *a.* jolly, merry, gay.

Jo'vialist, *s.* one who lives jovially.

Jovial'ity, *s.* convivial merriment.

Jo'vially, *ad.* merrily, gayly.

Jo'vialness, *s.* quality of being jovial.

Jowl, jōl, *s.* the head, the jaw. See *Jole*.

Joy, *s.* gladness, mirth ; delight ; happiness : *v.* to rejoice, to be glad.

Joy'ful, *a.* full of joy ; exulting.

Joy'fully, *ad.* with joy ; gladly.

Joy'fulness, *s.* great joy or gladness.

Joyless, *a.* destitute of joy or pleasure.

Joy'lessly, *ad.* without joy.

Joylessness, *s.* state of being joyless.

Joy'ous, *a.* glad, merry, giving joy.

Joy'ously, *ad.* with joy or gladness.

Joy'ousness, *s.* state of being joyous.

Ju'bila'nt, *a.* uttering songs of triumph.

Jūbila'tion, *s.* act of declaring triumph.

Ju'bilee, *s.* a public periodical festivity ; a season of great joy.

Jūda'ic, Jūda'ical, *a.* pertaining to the Jews.

Juda'ically, *ad.* after the Jewish manner.

Ju'daism, -dā-izm, *s.* the tenets and rites of the Jews.

Judaise, joo'-dā-iz, *v.* to conform to the rites of the Jews.

Judge, juj, *s.* a high legal functionary who is authorised to hear and determine cases in a court of law ; a person competent to decide on the merits of anything : *v.* to discern ; to distinguish ; to form an opinion ; to decide ; to pass sentence upon.

Judg'eship, *s.* the office or dignity of a judge.

Judg'ment, *s.* that power or faculty of the mind which enables us to compare our ideas, ascertain their agreement or disagreement, and to draw conclusions ; discernment ; sagacity ; intelligence ; an opinion ; a decision ; a sentence ; condemnation ; final doom.

Judg'ment-seat, *s.* the seat of justice.

Ju'dicā'tive, *a.* having power to judge.

Ju'dicā'tory, *a.* dispensing justice : *s.* the dispensation of justice ; a court of justice.

Ju'dicā'ture, *s.* power of dispensing justice ; a court of justice.

Jūdic'ial, -dish'-al, *a.* pertaining to a judge or to courts of justice ; proceeding from a court ; inflicted as a penalty.

Judicially, *ad.* in a judicial manner.

Judiciary, joo-dish'-ī-ar-ī, *a.* pertaining to a court of justice.

Judicious, -dish'-us, *a.* discreet ; prudent ; wise.

Judiciously, *ad.* in a judicious manner.

Judiciousness, *s.* quality of being judicious.

Jug, *s.* a large drinking vessel : *v.* to cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water—as to *jug* a hare.

Jug'gernaut, *s.* a celebrated Hindoo idol.

Juggle, jugl', *v.* to play tricks by sleight of hand ; to practise artifice or deceit : *s.* a trick ; a deception.

Jug'gler, *s.* one who juggles ; a cheat.

Jug'glery, *s.* legerdemain ; imposture.

Jug'gling, *s.* deception, imposture : *a.* playing tricks ; deceiving ; deceitful.

Ju'gūlar, *a.* belonging to the throat : *s.* a large vein of the neck.

Juice, *joos*, *s.* the sap of vegetables ; the fluid in animal bodies.
Juiceless, *a.* having no juice ; dry.
Juiciness, *s.* plenty of juice ; succulence.
Juicy, *joo'-sī*, *a.* full of juice ; succulent.
Ju'jube, *s.* a pulpy fruit, sometimes used as a pectoral remedy.
Ju'lep, **Ju'lap**, *s.* a pleasant, liquid medicine.
Ju'lian, *a.* relating to the Julian calendar, so called from *Julius* Cæsar.
Jūly', *s.* the seventh month of the year.
Jum'ble, *v.* to mix confusedly together.
Jum'ble, *s.* a confused mixture.
Jum'bler, *s.* he who jumbles something.
Jum'bling, *s.* the act of mixing confusedly.
Jump, *s.* a leap, a skip, a bound.
Jump, *v.* to leap, to skip, to bound.
Jump'er, *s.* one that jumps or leaps.
Jun'cate. See **Junket**.
Junc'tion, *s.* act of joining ; union ; combination ; the point or place of joining.
Junc'ture, *s.* the line or point at which two things are joined ; a joint ; union ; a critical point of time ; a crisis.
June, *s.* the sixth month of the year.
Jungle, *jung'-gl*, *s.* a thicket of shrubs and weeds.
Jung'ly, *a.* abounding in jungles.
Ju'nior, *a.* younger than another : *s.* the younger, or the one later in office.
Junior'ity, *s.* the state of being junior.
Ju'niper, *s.* a tree or shrub which produces bluish berries, the oil of which is used to flavour gin.
Junk, *s.* a small Chinese ship.
Junk, *s.* pieces of old cordage ; hard salted beef.
Jun'ket, *s.* a sweetmeat ; a stolen entertainment : *v.* to feast secretly.
Jun'to, *s.* a cabal, a faction.
Ju'piter, *s.* the chief god among the Greeks and Romans ; the largest of the planets.
Jūrid'ical, *a.* pertaining to courts of law.
Jūrid'ically, *ad.* with legal authority.
Jūriscon'sult, *s.* one who gives opinions on points of law, particularly Roman law ; a civilian.
Jūrisdic'tion, *s.* legal authority ; power of dispensing justice ; a district to which the power of dispensing justice extends.
Jurisdic'tive, *a.* having jurisdiction.
Jūrispru'dence, *s.* the science of law.
Jurispru'dent, *a.* learned or versed in law.
Jurispruden'tial, *a.* relating to the law.
Ju'rist, *s.* a civil lawyer, a civilian.
Ju'ror, *s.* one serving on a jury.
Ju'ry, *s.* a certain number of persons sworn to declare the truth upon such evidence as shall be given before them.
Ju'ryman, *s.* a juror.
Ju'rymast, *s.* a temporary mast.
Just. See **Joust**.
Just, *a.* right ; upright, equitable, honest.
Just, *ad.* exactly, accurately, nearly.
Jus'tice, *s.* equity, right ; law ; one who administers justice ; a judge.
Jus'ticeship, *s.* rank or office of a justice.
Justiciary, *-tish'-i-a-rī*, *s.* a justice, a judge.
Jus'tifiable, *a.* that can be justified.
Jus'tifiableness, *s.* the quality of being justifiable.
Jus'tifiably, *ad.* in a justifiable manner. '

Justifica'tion, *s.* act of justifying ; exculpation ; vindication ; in theology, deliverance by pardon from sins past.
Jus'tificātive, *a.* having power to justify.
Jus'tificātor, *s.* one who justifies.
Jus'tificātory, *a.* tending to justify.
Jus'tifier, *s.* one who justifies or defends.
Jus'tify, *v.* to show or prove to be just ; to render just ; to defend ; to vindicate ; in theology, to free from past sin by pardon.
Jus'tifying, *p. a.* that justifies ; clearing from blame or guilt.
Justle. See **Jostle**.
Justly, *ad.* equitably ; honestly ; uprightly.
Justness, *s.* justice, equity ; uprightness.
Jut, *v.* to project forward.
Jute, *s.* a fibrous substance resembling hemp, imported from India.
Jutty. The same as **Jetty**.
Ju'venile, *a.* youthful.
Jūvenil'ity, *s.* youthfulness.
Juxtaposition, *-zish'-un*, *s.* a placing or being placed beside each other ; apposition.

K

Kadi. See **Cadi**.
Kaiser, *kā'-zer*, *s.* an emperor.
Kale, **Kail**, *s.* a kind of cabbage, colewort.
Kaleidoscope, *kal-i'-do-skōp*, *s.* an optical instrument or toy, enclosing at one end of a tube certain movable objects of various colours, the rays from which being reflected, produce an endless variety of beautiful figures.
Kal'endar. See **Calendar**.
Ka'li, *s.* a sea-weed, the ashes of which are used in making glass.
Kangaroo, *kang-ga-roo'*, *s.* an animal of New Holland.
Ka'olin, *s.* the Chinese name for porcelain clay.
Kedge, *s.* a small anchor used in a river : *v.* to warp or move by means of a kedge.
Keech, *s.* a lump or mass, as of tallow.
Keel, *s.* the bottom of a ship.
Keel'haul, *v.* to drag under the keel.
Keel'ing, *s.* a kind of small cod.
Keel'son, *s.* a piece of timber laid on the floor-timbers of a ship over the keel.
Keen, *a.* sharp ; acute ; eager ; vehement ; cutting ; piercing ; penetrating ; severe ; acrimonious.
Keen'-eyed, *a.* having acute sight.
Keen'ly, *ad.* sharply ; eagerly ; bitterly.
Keen'ness, *s.* sharpness ; eagerness ; bitterness.
Keep, *v.* to retain ; not to lose ; to hold ; to preserve ; to protect ; to guard ; to tend ; to attend ; to detain ; to restrain ; to maintain ; to support ; to remain ; to last : *s.* the donjon or strongest part of a feudal castle ; keeping ; custody.
Keep'er, *s.* one who keeps or has the custody of.
Keep'ership, *s.* office of a keeper.
Keep'ing, *s.* charge ; custody ; care ; maintenance ; a due proportion in the light and colouring of a picture ; conformity or congruity, as subjects in *keeping* with each other.
Keep'sake, *s.* a gift to be kept for the sake of the giver ; a souvenir.
Keeve, *s.* a large mashing tub.
Keg, *s.* a small barrel or cag.
Kell, *s.* a child's caul ; the omentum.

Kelp, *s.* a sea-plant; the calcined ashes of the plant, used in making glass.
Kel'pie, -*pl.* *s.* a supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland; a water sprite.
Kelt. See **Celt**.
Ken, *obs. v.* to see, to descry; to know: *s.* view; reach of sight; knowledge.
Ken'nel, *s.* a *channel* or watercourse; a cot or house for dogs: *v.* to put in a kennel; to lie or dwell as dogs or beasts.
Kept, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Keep**.
Kerb'stone, *s.* a stone at the edge or side of a pavement. *Curbstone* is preferable.
Ker'chief, -*chif*, *s.* a kind of head-dress.
Ker'mes, *s.* an insect from which *crimson* or scarlet dye is obtained.
Kern, *s.* an ancient Irish light-armed foot-soldier.
Ker'nel, *s.* the edible part of a nut; the seed of a pulpy fruit; anything included in a husk; a grain; the central part of anything: *v.* to form into kernels.
Kersey, *ker'-zī*, *s.* a coarse woollen stuff.
Ker'seymere. See **Cassimere**.
Kes'trel, *s.* a small kind of hawk.
Ketch, *s.* a heavy ship with two masts.
Ketch'up. See **Catchup**.
Ket'tle, *s.* a vessel for boiling water, &c.
Ket'tle-drum, *s.* a drum with a brass body.
Key, *kē*, *s.* an instrument to open a lock; an index or explanation; a tone in music.
Key'-board, *s.* the series of levers in a keyed instrument.
Key'hole, *s.* the hole to put a key in.
Key'stone, *s.* the middle or binding stone of an arch; the uniting principle or power.
Khan, *kan* or *kawn*, *s.* in Asia, a governor, a chief, a prince.
Khan, *kan*, *s.* an inn or caravansary.
Khan'ate, *s.* the dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.
Kibe, *s.* a chap in the heel, a chilblain.
Kibed, *kībd*, *a.* chapped or cracked with cold.
Ki'by, *a.* having kibes; sore with kibes.
Kick, *v.* to strike with the foot: *s.* a blow with the foot.
Kick'er, *s.* one who strikes with the foot.
Kicking, *s.* act of striking with the foot; a succession of kicks inflicted on one.
Kick'shaw, *s.* something perfectly disguised by cookery; a made-up dish; something fantastic.
Kid, *s.* the young of a goat: *v.* to bring forth kids.
Kid'ling, *s.* a little kid.
Kid'nap, *v.* to steal or *nab* children.
Kid'napper, *s.* one who steals children.
Kid'napping, *s.* the stealing of children; the stealing of human beings for slaves.
Kid'ney, *s.* one of the two glands which separate the urine from the blood.
Kid'ney-bean, *s.* a kidney-shaped garden bean.
Kil'derkin, *s.* a beer measure of 18 gallons.
Kill, *v.* to deprive of life, to destroy.
Kil'ler, *s.* one who deprives of life.
Kiln, *kil*, *s.* a stove or oven for drying or burning; as a malt-*kiln*, a lime-*kiln*, &c.
Kiln-dry, *v.* to dry in a kiln.
Kil'ogramme, -*gram*, *s.* a French measure of 1000 grammes, or about 2½ pounds.
Kil'olitre, -*lē-tr*, *s.* 1000 litres, or 220 gallons.

Kil'omètre, -*mē-tr*, *s.* 1000 metres, or about five-eighths of an English mile.
Kilt, *s.* a kind of short petticoat worn instead of breeches by the Highlanders of Scotland.
Kim'bo, *a.* bent, crooked, arched.
Kin, *s.* kindred; relationship; persons related by blood or descent; kind or generic class; a thing related; a diminutive affix, as *lamb-kin*: *a.* of the same nature; congenial.
Kind, *s.* a race, a genus, a sort or species: *a.* benevolent.
Kind'-heart'ed, *a.* having a kind heart.
Kind'-heart'edness, *s.* kindness of heart.
Kin'dle, *v.* to set on fire; to inflame.
Kin'dler, *s.* one that kindles or inflames.
Kind'liness, *s.* a kindly and affectionate disposition; benevolence.
Kind'ling, *s.* the act of setting fire to.
Kind'ly, *a.* natural; congenial; humane; benevolent: *ad.* with good will; obligingly.
Kind'ness, *s.* benevolence, good will, love.
Kin'dred, *s.* relation, affinity, relatives.
Kin'dred, *a.* congenial, related, allied.
Kine, *s.* cows; the old plural of *Cow*.
Kinetics, *s.* the science of motion.
King, *s.* a monarch, a sovereign; a card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess.
King'craft, *s.* the art of governing.
King'cup, *s.* a flower; a crowfoot.
King'dom, *s.* the dominion of a king.
King'fisher, *s.* a beautiful small bird which preys on fish.
King'hood, *s.* state of being a king.
King'ly, *a.* like a king; royal; regal; monarchical.
King's-bench, *s.* a high court of law in which the lord-chief-justice presides as the king's deputy.
King's'-e'vil, *s.* a scrofulous disease—formerly believed to be cured by the touch of a king.
King'ship, *s.* royalty, monarchy.
Kink, *s.* an entanglement or knot in thread, &c.; a twist or turn in a rope or a cable: *v.* to run into kinks. In Scotland and the north of Ireland, a kink means a convulsive laughter.
Kins'folk, -*fōk*, *s.* relations, persons related.
Kins'man, *s.* a man of the same kin.
Kins'woman, *s.* a female of the same kin.
Kiosk, *kē-osk'*, *s.* a Turkish summer-house.
Kip'per, *a.* lean: *s.* a salmon that has just spawned. *Kippered* salmon, such salmon salted and dried.
Kip'-skin, *s.* leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, between calf-skin and cow-hide.
Kirk, *kerk*, *s.* a church; the Church of Scotland.
Kirtle, *ker'-tl*, *s.* an upper garment, a gown.
Kiss, *v.* to touch with the lips: *s.* a salute by kissing or joining lips.
Kiss'ing-crust, *s.* a crust formed in the oven by one loaf touching another.
Kist'vaen, -*vān*, *s.* an ancient sepulchre formed by large flat stones.
Kit, *s.* a kitten; a small fiddle; a milking pail; a wooden case for packing salmon, &c.; a soldier's knapsack with its contents.
Kit'cat, *a.* denoting the size of a portrait, three-

fāte, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fln; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tŷpe, sŷllable; thin, then.

quarter length. (This term was originally applied to the portraits of the members of the *Kit-Cat* Club, which was founded by Addison, Steele, &c.)

Kitch'en, *s.* a room used for cookery.

Kitch'en-gar'den, *s.* a vegetable garden.

Kitch'en-maid, *s.* an under cook-maid.

Kitch'en-stuff, *s.* fat collected in cooking.

Kitch'en-wench, *s.* a scullion.

Kitch'en-work, *s.* work done in the kitchen.

Kite, *s.* a bird of prey; a paper toy for flying in the air; an accommodation bill.

Kith, *s.* relationship; acquaintance.

Kitten, *kit'n*, *s.* a young cat.

Kit'ten, *v.* to bring forth young cats.

Kit'tiwake, *s.* a bird of the gull kind.

Kleptoma'nia, *s.* a mania for stealing.

Knack, *nak*, *s.* dexterity, readiness; a toy.

Knack'er, *s.* a maker of knick-knacks, a maker of small work; a man who kills and sells old horses for dog's-meat.

Knag, *nag*, *s.* a knot in wood; a peg; the shoot of a deer's horn.

Knag'gy, *a.* knotty; rough with knots.

Knap, *nap*, *s.* a small protuberance. See **Knob** and **Nap**.

Knap, *nap*, *v.* to bite off; to break off short.

Knap'sack, *s.* a haversack, a soldier's bag.

Knave, *näv*, *s.* a petty rascal, a scoundrel.

Kna'very, *s.* dishonesty, craft, deceit.

Kna'vish, *a.* roguish; mischievous.

Kna'vishly, *ad.* in a knavish manner.

Kna'vishness, *s.* knavish propensity.

Knead, *nēd*, *v.* to work dough with the fist.

Knead'ing-trough, *-trof*, *s.* a trough to knead in.

Knee, *nē*, *s.* the joint between the leg and the thigh; a piece of timber cut out in the shape of a bent knee.

Knee'-crook'ing, *obs. a.* obsequious.

Knee'-deep, *a.* rising or sunk to the knees.

Knee'-holm, *-hōm*, *s.* a plant, a shrub; called also *Knee-holly* and *Butcher's Broom*.

Kneel, *v.* to bend or rest on the knee.

Knee'-pan, *s.* a small round bone at the forepart of the knee.

Knee'-tribute, *s.* obeisance by kneeling.

Knell, *nel*, *s.* the sound of a funeral bell.

Knelt, *nelt*, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Kneel**.

Knew, *nū*, *p. t.* of **Know**.

Knick'erbockers, *s.* loose breeches closed in just below the knee.

Knick-knack, *nik'-nak*, *s.* a toy or trifle.

Knife, *nif*, *s.* a steel utensil to cut with.

Knight, *nīt*, *s.* a title next in dignity to a baronet; a champion: *v.* to create a knight; to reward by knighthood.

Knight-er'rant, *s.* a wandering knight.

Knight-er'rantry, *s.* the principles and feats of the ancient knight-errants, who roved about in quest of adventures and to redress grievances.

Knight'hood, *s.* the dignity of a knight.

Knight'ly, *a.* befitting a knight.

Knight of the Shire, *s.* a member of parliament chosen by freeholders.

Knight'-service, *s.* a tenure of lands held by knights for performing military service.

Knit, *nit*, *v.* to weave without a loom; to unite closely, to join.

Knit'ter, *s.* one who knits.

Knit'ting, *s.* that which has been knitted; a species of weaving with small steel wires, without the aid of a loom.

Knit'ting-nee'dle, *s.* a wire used in knitting.

Knit, or **Knitted**, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Knit**.

Knives, *nivz*, *pl.* of **Knife**.

Knob, *nob*, *s.* a round hard swelling or protuberance; a boss; a bunch; a knot.

Knob'bed, *nobd*, **Knobby**, *a.* full of knobs or knots.

Knob'business, *s.* the quality of being knobby.

Knock, *nok*, *v.* to strike or beat with something heavy; to be driven against; to strike against; to give knocks or blows; to rap at a door for attendance: *s.* a blow; a sudden stroke; a rap at a door.

Knock'er, *s.* one who knocks; the hammer of a door.

Knock'ing, *s.* a succession of knocks or blows; a beating at the door for admission.

Knock'-kneed, *a.* having knees so bent inwards that they knock together in walking.

Knoll, *nōl*, *s.* a little round hill or hillock.

Knoll, *nōl*, *v.* to ring, as a bell for a funeral; to toll. See **Knell**.

Knot, *not*, *s.* union of cords by tying; a tie; complication; a difficulty; a joint in a plant; a cluster or group; a division of the log time, or space between one *knot* and another, answering to a *mile*: *v.* to form knots; to tie; to unite.

Knot'-grass, *s.* a grass with knotted stems.

Knot'less, *a.* free from knots.

Knot'ted, *p. a.* formed into a knot; tied; having knots.

Knot'tiness, *s.* fulness of knots; intricacy.

Knot'ty, *a.* full of knots; hard; difficult.

Knout, *nowt*, *s.* a punishment common in Russia, by flogging the backs of criminals with a strip of hide: *v.* to punish with the knout.

Know, *nō*, *v.* to perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to have knowledge of; to be informed of; to distinguish; to recognise by recollection; to be familiar with.

Know'able, *a.* that may be known.

Know'ing, *p. a.* having or showing knowledge of; skilful; cunning.

Know'ingly, *ad.* with knowledge or skill; designedly.

Knowledge, *nōl'-ej*, *s.* clear perception; learning; skill; acquaintance; cognisance; notice; information; intelligence.

Known, *nōn*, *p. p.* of **Know**.

Knuckle, *nuk'-l*, *s.* a joint of the finger; the knee-joint of a calf: *v.* to bend; to submit to.

Ko'peck, *s.* same as **Copeck**.

Ko'ran, *s.* the Mahometan book of faith.

Koumiss, **Kumiss**, *koo'-mis*, *s.* a liquor made by the Calmucs, by fermenting mares' milk.

Kraal, *kral*, *s.* a Hottentot hut or village.

Kra'ken, *s.* a fabulous sea-monster, so large as to be taken for an island.

Krem'lin, *s.* the royal palace at Moscow.

Ku'ril, *s.* a bird; the black petrel.

Ky'anise, *v.* to prevent timber from rotting by an application of corrosive sublimate, &c., originally prepared by Mr. Kyan.

L

La, *s.* a note or term in music.
La, law or *la*, *int.* look! behold! see!
Lab'danum. See **Ladanum**.
Lābēfac'tion, *s.* a weakening or impairing.
La'bel, *s.* a slip of paper, &c., attached to anything to denote the name, direction, contents, &c.: *v.* to affix a label to.
Lābel'lum, *L. s.* the lower lip of a labiate corolla.
La'bial, *s.* relating to the lips; a letter pronounced chiefly by the lips.
La'biolate, **La'biated**, *a.* having lips; resembling lips.
La'bio-den'tal, *a.* articulated by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.
Lab'orātory, *s.* a chemist's workroom.
Labo'rious, *a.* using labour; requiring labour or exertion; toilsome; arduous; wearisome; tiresome; diligent in work; industrious.
Labo'riously, *ad.* with labour or exertion.
Labo'riousness, *s.* state or quality of being laborious.
La'bour, **La'bor**, *s.* the act of doing that which requires a fatiguing exertion of strength; a work; toil; pains; drudgery; a wearisome exertion of the mental powers; travail or the pangs and efforts of childbirth: *v.* to make toilsome exertion; to work; to toil; to take pains; to strive; to struggle; to be in travail or childbirth.
La'boured, *p. a.* performed with labour; elaborate; not free or easy.
La'bourer, *s.* one who labours; a workman.
Lābur'num, *s.* a large shrub or tree bearing beautiful yellow flowers; the cytisus.
Lab'yrinth, *s.* a maze full of windings.
Lābyrin'thian, *a.* having inextricable turnings or windings; perplexed like a labyrinth.
Lābyrin'thic, *a.* like a labyrinth.
Lac, **Lack**, *s.* an East Indian word for 100,000, as a *lac* of rupees.
Lac, *s.* a kind of gum, obtained from the *Ficus Indica* and some other trees.
Laccine, **lak'-sin**, *s.* a substance obtained from lac.
Lace, *s.* an ornamental fabric of fine linen or cotton thread; a texture of thread with gold or silver; a plaited or woven string: *v.* to adorn with lace; to fasten with a lace.
Lacerable, **las'-**, *a.* that may be lacerated.
Lac'erāte, *v.* to tear in pieces; to rend.
Lacerāted, **las'-**, *a.* torn, rent.
Lacera'tion, *s.* the act of lacerating; a rent.
Lacerātive, **las'-**, *a.* having the power to tear; tearing or rending.
Lacertian, **-ser'-shī-an**, **Lacertine**, **las'-**, *a.* relating to lizards.
La'ce-woman, *s.* a woman who makes or sells lace.
Lache, **lash**, *s.* in law, neglect, negligence: *pl.* **Laches**, **lash'ez**.
Lachry'mal, **lak'-**, *a.* generating tears; conveying tears.
Lachrymary, **lak'-rī-mā-rī**, *a.* containing tears.
Lachryma'tion, *s.* act of shedding tears.
Lachrymatory, **lak'-**, *s.* a vessel to preserve tears in honour of the dead.
Lach'rymose, **-mōs**, *a.* producing or shedding tears.

La'cing, *s.* a fastening with a lace or string; a binding.
Lack, *s.* want, need; failure: *v.* to want or need; to be in want; to be wanting. See **Lack** under **Lac**.
Lackadaisical, **-dāz'-ī-kal**, *a.* affectedly pensive.
Lack-a-day', *int.* alas!
Lack'brain, *s.* one that wants wit.
Lack'er. See **Lacquer**.
Lack'ey, *s.* a footman: *v.* to attend as a footman; to attend servilely.
Lack'-lus'tre, *a.* wanting brightness, dull.
Lacon'ic, **Lacon'ical**, *a.* after the manner of the *Lacones* or Spartans; brief; pithy.
Lacon'ically, *ad.* briefly; pithily.
Lac'onism, **Lacon'icism**, **-sizm**, *s.* a concise pithy style; a brief sententious phrase.
Lacquer, **lak'-er**, *s.* a varnish consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol: *v.* to varnish or cover with lacquer.
Lac'tate, *s.* acid of milk with a base.
Lacta'tion, *s.* the act of giving suck; the time or period of suckling.
Lac'teal, *a.* pertaining to milk; conveying chyle: *s.* a vessel that conveys chyle.
Lac'teous, **Lacteal**, *a.* milky; like milk.
Lactes'cence, *s.* quality of being lactescent.
Lactes'cent, *a.* producing milk or white juice; abounding in white juice, as a plant.
Lac'tic, *a.* pertaining to milk; derived from milk, as *lactic acid*.
Lactiferous, *a.* producing milk.
Lactom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the richness of milk, or the proportion of cream in it.
Lacu'nar, *s.* an arched roof or ceiling.
Lacu'nose, **-nōs**, **Lacu'nous**, *a.* furrowed or pitted.
Lācus'trine, **Lācus'tral**, *a.* pertaining to lakes or swamps.
Lad, *s.* a boy, a stripling.
Lad'anum, *s.* a kind of resin.
Lad'der, *s.* a frame with steps for climbing; anything by which one climbs or rises.
Lad'die, *s.* a boy; a young man.
Lade, *v.* to load; to freight; to heave or throw out with a *ladle*.
Laden, **lā'dn**, *p. a.* burdened; oppressed.
La'ding, *s.* a load; a cargo; that which a ship carries.
La'dle, *s.* a large deep spoon with a long handle for *lading* fluids; the receptacles of a mill-wheel.
La'dleful, *s.* as much as a ladle holds.
La'dy, *s.* the mistress of a family; a gentlewoman; a well-bred woman; a female title of honour.
La'dy-bird, *s.* a small red insect.
La'dy-day, *s.* the 25th of March, the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin. The 15th of August (the Assumption) is also called *Lady-day*.
La'dy-like, *a.* having the manners and appearance of a lady.
La'dy-love, *s.* a lady that is loved; a sweetheart.
La'dyship, *s.* the title of a lady.
La'dy's-slip'per, *s.* a flowering plant.
La'dy's-smock, *s.* a plant, the *cardamine*.
Lag, *s.* the fag-end; one that lags.

fāte, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fin; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thin, then.

Lag, *a.* coming behind, sluggish, last.
Lag, *v.* to loiter, to stay behind.
La'ger-beer, *g* hard, *s.* a kind of beer much used in Germany.
Lag'gard, *a.* backward, sluggish; slow; *s.* one that lags or falls behind, a loiterer.
Lag'ger, *s.* a laggard, a loiterer, an idler.
Lagoon', **Lagune**, -goon', *s.* a small lake; a fen.
La'ic, **La'ical**, *a.* pertaining to the laity.
Laid, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Lay.
Lain, *p. p.* of Lie.
Lair, *s.* the bed of a wild beast.
Laird, *s.* a lord of the manor in Scotland.
La'ity, *s.* the general body of the people, as distinguished from the clergy.
Lake, *s.* a large portion of water surrounded by land; a deep-red colouring matter.
La'kelet, *s.* a little or small lake.
La'ma, **La'ma**, or **Grand Lama**, *s.* the sovereign pontiff of the Asiatic Tartars; a quadruped of South America allied to the camel. See **Llama**.
Lamb, **lam**, *s.* the young of a sheep: *v.* to yean; to bring forth lambs.
Lam'bent, *a.* licking; playing about, as the tongue of a snake.
Lamb'kin, *s.* a little or young lamb.
Lamb'like, *a.* meek, mild, gentle.
Lamb's-wool, *s.* the wool of lambs; a drink made of ale, roasted apples, &c.
Lame, *a.* crippled, hobbling; imperfect.
Lame, *v.* to make lame, to cripple.
Lam'ellar, *a.* composed of thin flakes.
Lam'ellated, *a.* covered with thin scales.
La'mely, *ad.* like a cripple; imperfectly.
La'meness, *s.* the state of being lame; imperfection; weakness.
Lament', *s.* sorrow audibly expressed.
Lament', *v.* to mourn, to bewail.
Lam'entable, *a.* to be lamented; causing or producing sorrow.
Lam'entably, *ad.* in a lamentable manner.
Lamenta'tion, *s.* the act of lamenting; expression of sorrow; audible grief.
Lamen'ted, *p. a.* bemoaned; mourned for.
Lamen'ter, *s.* one who laments or mourns.
Lamen'ting, *s.* lamentation; wailing.
Lamia, **lam'-**, *L.* *s.* a she-demon or witch; a vampire.
Lam'ina, *L.* *s.* a thin plate; a scale; a blade; one coat or plate laid over another.
Lam'inar, **Lam'inary**, *a.* consisting of thin plates or layers.
Lam'inate, *v.* to form into thin plates.
Lam'inate, **Laminated**, *a.* plated; lying in plates.
Lamina'tion, *s.* state of being laminated.
La'mish, *a.* slightly lame.
Lam'mas, *s.* the first day of August.
Lamp, *s.* a light made from oil and a wick; that which contains it.
Lam'pass, *s.* a lump of flesh in the roof of a horse's mouth behind the foreteeth.
Lamp'black, *s.* a fine soot, originally made from the smoke of a lamp.
Lampoon', *s.* a bitter and malignant personal attack in verse: *v.* to abuse with personal satire.
Lampoon'er, *s.* a writer of lampoons.
Lam'prey, *s.* a fish like an eel.
La'nāte, **La'nāted**, *a.* woolly; covered with wool-like hair.

Lance, *s.* a long spear: *v.* to pierce with a lance or spear; to open with a lancet.
Lan'cer, *s.* a soldier armed with a lance.
Lan'cet, *s.* a small pointed instrument for letting blood.
Land, *s.* a portion of the earth; earth as distinct from *water*, or as opposed to *sea*; a country; a region; the ground; the ground which a person possesses as his own; real estate; a nation or people: *v.* to set or put on shore.
Lan'damman, *s.* in Switzerland, a chief magistrate; the title of the president of their Diet.
Landau, **lan'-daw**, *Fr.* *s.* a coach which opens and closes at the top.
Land'ed, *a.* having land; consisting in land, as *landed* property.
Land'-flood, *s.* an inundation by rain.
Land'grāve, *s.* a German prince.
Landgra'viate, *s.* the territory of a landgrave.
Land'hōlder, *s.* one who possesses land.
Land'ing, *s.* the act or place of going on shore; the first part of the floor at the head of a flight of stairs.
Land'-job'ber, *s.* a buyer and seller of land; a speculator in land.
Land'lādy, *s.* the mistress of an inn.
Land'less, *a.* having no property in land.
Land'locked, *a.* enclosed by land.
Land'lord, *s.* a proprietor of land or houses, to whom rent is paid; an innkeeper.
Land'-lub'ber, *s.* one who lives on the land, used in contempt by sailors.
Land'man, *s.* one who lives or serves on land.
Land'mark, *s.* a mark of bounds to land; a guide on land for ships at sea.
Land'-owner, *s.* a proprietor of land.
Land'rail, *s.* a corncrake.
Land'scāpe, *s.* a prospect of a portion of land; a picture showing the (*shape*) form and scenery of a country.
Land'slip, *s.* the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain.
Lands'man, *s.* a novice in the sea-service.
Land'-steward, *s.* one who has the care of land.
Land'-survey'or, *s.* a surveyor of land.
Land'-tax, *s.* a tax upon land and houses.
Land'-wait'er, *s.* a custom-house officer who waits for and watches the landing of goods.
Land'ward, *ad.* towards the land.
Land'-wind, *s.* wind from the land.
Landwehr, **land'-vār**, *s.* the militia in Prussia.
Lane, *s.* a narrow street or alley.
Lang-syne, -sin', *ad.* long since, long ago.
Language, **lang'-gwāj**, *s.* human speech; the speech of any one nation; style or manner of expressing thought.
Languid, **lang'-gwid**, *a.* weak; faint; feeble; drooping.
Lang'uidly, *ad.* in a languid manner.
Lang'uidness, *s.* weakness; faintness; feebleness.
Languish, **lang'-gwish**, *v.* to grow feeble; to pine away; to look with softness or tenderness.
Lang'uisher, *s.* one who languishes.
Lang'uishing, *p. a.* having a languid and tender look: *s.* feebleness; languor.
Lang'uishingly, *ad.* weakly; tenderly.
Lang'uishment, *s.* softness of mien.

Languor, lang'-gwor, *s.* want of strength or spirit.
La'n'iary, *a.* lacerating or tearing.
Laniferous, Lanigerous, lan-ij'-, *a.* producing or bearing wool.
Lank, *a.* loose; not filled up; thin; slender.
Lank'ly, *ad.* loosely; thinly.
Lank'ness, *s.* want of plumpness; thinness.
Lank'y, *a.* tall and thin.
Lan'ner, Lan'neret, *s.* a species of hawk.
Lan'tern, *s.* a transparent case for a candle or lamp; the upper part of a lighthouse; a little dome or erection on the top of apartments to give light.
Lan'tern-fly, *s.* the glow-worm.
Lan'tern-jaws, *s.* jaws thin as the case of a lantern.
Lanuginous, -ū'-jin-us, *a.* covered with soft hair.
Lan'yards, Lan'iards, *s.* small ropes used in fastening tackle on ship-board.
Lap, *s.* the loose part or *flap* of a garment; the part of a garment which spreads or lies above the knees when a person is seated; that part of one body which lies on and covers another: *v.* to wrap round or lay over; to be spread or turned over; to lick or take up with the tongue, as a dog.
Lap'dog, *s.* a little dog for the lap.
Läpel', *s.* the facing or part of a coat that laps over.
Lapelled, -peld', *a.* furnished with lapels.
Lap'ful, *a.* as much as the lap will hold.
Lap'idäry, *s.* one who cuts and polishes precious stones: *a.* pertaining to the art of cutting precious stones; inserted on stone; monumental.
Läpides'cence, *s.* a stony concretion.
Läpides'cent, *a.* hardening into stone.
Läpidif'ic, *a.* forming into stone.
Läpidif'ica'tion, *s.* a forming into stone.
Läpid'ify, *v.* to turn into stone.
Läpid'ist, *s.* a lapidary.
Läp'is-laz'ül'l, *s.* the *azure* stone; a blue mineral; a pigment called ultra-marine.
Läp'per, *s.* one who wraps up or laps.
Läp'pet, *s.* a loose part of a head-dress.
Läp'se, *v.* to glide; to slip; to fall; to suffer to slip or to become vacant through negligence: *s.* a slipping; a gliding or flowing away; a fall; a falling in duty; a little fault or error.
Läp'sed, lapst, *p. a.* fallen; let slip; lost. *Läp'sed legacy*, when the legatee dies before the testator.
Läp'stöne, *s.* a stone held in the lap on which shoemakers hammer their leather.
Läp'wing, *s.* a species of plover that flaps its wings very much; the pewit.
Läp'work, *s.* work in which one part is interchangeably lapped over the other.
Lärb'oard, *s.* the left-hand side of a ship.
Lärceny, *s.* petty theft or robbery.
Lärch, *s.* a tree of the fir kind.
Lärd, *s.* the fat of swine melted; bacon.
Lärd, *v.* to stuff with lard; to interlard.
Lärd'er, *s.* a place where meat is kept.
Lärge, larj, *a.* big, bulky, great, wide, copious, liberal, abundant. *At lärge*, without restraint; diffusely.
Lärge'ly, *ad.* widely, copiously, liberally.

Lärge'ness, *s.* bulk, greatness, extension.
Lär'gess, *s.* a present, a bounty, a gift.
Lär'gish, larj'-, *a.* somewhat large.
Lär'go, Lärghetto, -get'-, *It. s.* in music denoting *slow*, but quicker than *adagio*.
Lärk, *s.* a bird that rises perpendicularly in the air while singing: *v.* to catch larks with nets by night. Hence the cant terms, *lärk*, a low frolic, and to *lärk*.
Lärk'spur, *s.* a plant, a flower.
Lär'mier, *s.* the eve or *drip* of a house; the flat jutting part of a cornice.
Lär'rup, *v.* to beat or flog (*Cant*).
Lär'um, *s.* an alarum. See *Alarm*.
Lär'va, *L. s.* a visor or mask; a flying insect in a masked or caterpillar state: *pl.* Larvæ.
Lär'våted, *a.* clothed as with a mask.
Lär'yngeal, lä-rin'-je-al, Lär'yn'gean, *a.* pertaining to the larynx.
Lär'yngeitis, -jī'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the larynx.
Lär'ynx, *s.* the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, which modulates the voice.
Läs'car, *s.* a native seaman of India.
Läs'civ'ious, *a.* lewd, lustful, wanton.
Läs'civ'iously, *ad.* in a lascivious manner.
Läs'civ'iousness, *s.* wantonness, lewdness.
Läs'h, *s.* the thong of a whip; a stroke: *v.* to scourge, to strike; to satirize.
Läs's, *s.* a girl, a young woman.
Läs'situde, *s.* fatigue; weariness; languor.
Läs'so, *s.* a rope or cord with a noose for catching wild horses: *pl.* Lassos.
Läst, *a.* latest, hindmost, utmost: *ad.* the last time; lastly: *v.* to continue or endure without perishing.
Läst, *s.* a mould or block to form shoes on: *v.* to put on a last.
Läst, *s.* a load; a certain weight or measure.
Last'age, *s.* duty paid for freightage; ballast.
Last'ing, *p. a.* continuing long; durable; permanent.
Last'ingly, *ad.* durably; permanently.
Last'ingness, *s.* durableness.
Last'ly, *ad.* the last place; finally.
Lätch, *s.* a catch or fastening for a door: *v.* to fasten with a latch.
Lätch'et, *s.* a fastening for a shoe.
Läte, *a.* coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; not long past; recent; recently deceased; far in the day, night, or season: *ad.* after long delays; after a long time—often preceded by *too*, as *too late*—lately; far in the night, &c.
Läte'n', *s.* the triangular sail of a small vessel, as in the Mediterranean, &c.
Lä'tely, *ad.* not long ago; recently.
Lä'tency, *s.* state of being latent.
Lä'teness, *s.* state of being late; time far advanced; recent time.
Lä'tent, *a.* secret, hidden, concealed.
Lä'ter, comparative of Late.
Lä't'eral, *a.* of or belonging to the side.
Lä't'erally, *ad.* by the side, sidewise.
Lä't'eran, *s.* one of the churches in Rome, with the Pope's palace annexed to it.
Lä'teritious, -ish'-us, *a.* resembling brick.
Lä'test, superlative of Late. *Of late*, lately, not long ago, recently.
Läth, *s.* a long, thin strip of wood to support plaster: *v.* to cover with laths.

Lathe, *lāth*, *s.* a machine for turning wood.
Lather, *s.* the froth of water and soap.
Lath'er, *v.* to form or cover with lather.
Lathing, *s.* a covering made of laths.
Lath'y, *a.* thin as a lath; slender and long.
Lat'in, *s.* the ancient Roman language.
Lat'inise, *v.* to make or use Latin.
Latinism, *s.* a Latin idiom.
Lat'inist, *s.* one well versed in Latin.
Latin'ity, *s.* Latin composition; purity of Latin style.
Lat'itat, *L. s.* a writ to summon a person, as from a supposed hiding-place.
Lat'itude, *s.* breadth, width, extent; liberty, diffusion; the distance, north or south, from the equator.
Latitu'dinal, *a.* relating to or in the direction of latitude.
Latitudina'rian, *s.* one who is free in religious opinions; a freethinker: *a.* free in religious opinions.
Latitudina'rianism, *s.* freedom of opinion, especially in theology.
Latria, *Gr. s.* in the Roman Catholic Church the highest kind of worship.
Lat'ten, *s.* brass; iron tinned over.
Lat'ter, *a.* existing after something else; opposed to *former*; the last of two; late; modern.
Lat'terly, *ad.* of late; lately.
Lattice, *lat'-is*, *s.* any work of wood or iron made by crossing *laths* or thin pieces and forming open squares like net-work; a window of such work: *v.* to form with lattice-work; to furnish with a lattice.
Laud, *s.* praise: *v.* to praise, to extol.
Laud'able, *a.* praiseworthy, commendable.
Laud'ableness, *s.* praiseworthiness.
Laud'ably, *ad.* so as to deserve praise.
Lau'danum, *s.* the tincture of opium.
Lauda'tion, *s.* act of praising; praise.
Laud'ative, *s.* panegyrical.
Laud'atory, *a.* containing praise.
Laud'er, *s.* a praiser; a commender.
Laugh, *laf*, *s.* an inarticulate expression of sudden mirth; expression of sudden merriment: *v.* to make that noise which sudden mirth excites; to deride, to scorn.
Laugh'able, *a.* that may be laughed at; droll; ridiculous.
Laugh'er, *s.* one given to laughter.
Laugh'ing, *s.* the act of laughter.
Laugh'ingly, *ad.* with laughter; in a merry way.
Laugh'ing-stock, *s.* an object of ridicule.
Laugh'ter, *s.* act of laughing; convulsive.
Launch, *lanch*, *v.* to cause a ship to slide from the land into the water; to enter suddenly and deeply into a subject.
Laundress, *lan'-dres* or *lawn'-dres*, *s.* a washer-woman.
Laundry, *lan'-dri* or *lawn'-dri*, *s.* a washing; a place or room for washing in.
Lau'rēate, *a.* crowned or wreathed with laurel: *s.* the king's poet: *v.* to wreath or crown with laurel.
Lau'reateship, *s.* the office of a poet-laureate.
Lau'rel, *s.* an evergreen tree.
Lau'relled, *a.* crowned with laurel.
Laurusti'nus, *s.* an evergreen shrub.
La'va, *La'va*, *s.* liquid and vitrified matter discharged by volcanoes.

Lava'tion, *s.* a washing or cleansing.
Lav'atory, *s.* a wash; a bathing-place.
Lave, *v.* to wash, to bathe; to lade out.
Lav'ender, *s.* an aromatic plant.
La'ver, *s.* a large basin for washing in.
Lav'ish, *a.* profuse, prodigal, wasteful: *v.* to scatter profusely; to squander.
Lav'isher, *s.* one who lavishes; a prodigal.
Lav'ishly, *ad.* with wasteful profusion.
Lav'ishness, *s.* prodigality.
Lavölt', *Lavöltä*, *It. s.* an old brisk dance.
Law, *s.* a rule of action; an act or enactment of a legislative body; a statute; an edict; a decree; a judicial process; jurisprudence; the study of law; a custom publicly established; the principle or rule by which anything is regulated, as the *law* of nature, of motion, of gravitation, &c.; the Mosaic or Levitical institutions, as distinguished from the Gospel; the Pentateuch.
Law'-breaker, *s.* one who violates a law.
Law'ful, *a.* conformable to law, legal.
Law'fully, *ad.* in a lawful manner.
Law'fulness, *s.* legality; right by law.
Law'giver, *s.* a law-maker, a legislator.
Law'giving, *a.* making laws, legislative.
Law'less, *a.* unrestrained by law; illegal.
Law'lessly, *ad.* in a lawless manner.
Law'lessness, *s.* the state or quality of being lawless.
Law'-ma'ker, *s.* a legislator or one who makes laws; a lawgiver.
Law'-mon'ger, *s.* a smatterer in law.
Lawn, *s.* a kind of fine linen, used for the sleeves of bishops, &c.: *a.* made of lawn.
Lawn, *s.* a plain between woods.
Lawn'y, *a.* interspersed with lawns.
Law'suit, *-süt*, *s.* a process in law to recover a right.
Lawyer, *law'-yer*, *s.* one versed in law; a barrister, an advocate.
Lax, *a.* loose, vague; not strict or exact.
Lax, *s.* a looseness, a diarrhoea.
Laxa'tion, *s.* the act of loosening.
Lax'ative, *s.* a medicine gently purgative: *a.* loosening; relieving costiveness.
Lax'ativeness, *s.* quality of relaxing.
Lax'ity, *Lax'ness*, *s.* the state or quality of being lax.
Lax'ly, *ad.* loosely, without exactness.
Lay, *v.* to put; to place; to apply; to spread out on the surface; to dispose in order; to put down or prevent from rising, as to lay the dust, to lay a ghost; to settle; to calm; to wager; to produce or bring forth eggs: *s.* a stratum, a layer; a row; a song or poem.
Lay, *p. t.* of Lie.
Lay, *a.* not clerical; belonging to the people, as distinct from the clergy.
Lay'er, *s.* one that lays; a stratum, a row, a bed; a shoot or twig of a plant *laid* or put underground for propagation.
Lay'-land. See *Lea'-land*.
Lay'man, *s.* one of the laity.
La'zar, *s.* one infected with loathsome diseases.
La'zar-house, *Lāzaret'to*, *Laz'aret*, *s.* a house to receive lazars in; an hospital.
La'zarlike, *a.* full of sores; leprous.
Lāzaro'ni, *It. s. pl.* houseless poor; beggars.
La'zily, *ad.* idly, sluggishly, heavily.
La'ziness, *s.* idleness, indolence, slothfulness.

- La'zy**, *a.* idle, unwilling to work, indolent, slothful, sluggish; heavy in motion.
- Lazzaroni**, *laz-ar-o'-ni*, *s. pl.* the poor of Naples.
- Lea**, *lē*, *s.* a pasture, a meadow; a plain.
- Lead**, *led*, *s.* a very heavy metal; a plummet for sounding at sea; a space line in printing: *v.* to fix or cover with lead.
- Lead**, *lēd*, *v.* to guide by the hand; to conduct; to go before in showing the way; to conduct as a chief; to induce; to prevail on; to entice or allure; to go before; to take precedence; to act as a leader: *s.* guidance; precedence; direction. *To lead off*, to begin.
- Lead'ed**, *p. a.* fitted with lead; covered with lead.
- Lead'en**, *led'n*, *a.* made of lead; heavy; dull.
- Lead'er**, *s.* one who leads; a chief; a commander.
- Lead'ing**, *p. a.* taking the lead; principal, chief: *s.* act of guiding or conducting; guidance.
- Leading-strings**, *s.* strings to lead children when learning to walk.
- Lea'-land**, **Lay'-land**, *s.* meadow-land.
- Leaf**, *s.* Leaves, *pl.* the green parts of trees and plants; anything foliated, as the *leaf* of a book, the *leaf* of a table, &c.: *v.* to put forth leaves.
- Leaf'age**, *s.* leaves collectively, foliage.
- Leaf'iness**, *s.* quality of being leafy.
- Leaf'less**, *a.* destitute of leaves.
- Leaf'let**, *s.* a little leaf.
- Leaf'-stalk**, *-stawk*, *s.* the stalk which supports the leaf.
- Leaf'y**, *a.* full of leaves.
- League**, *lēg*, *s.* a distance of three miles.
- League**, *lēg*, *s.* a confederacy; an alliance; a coalition: *v.* to form a confederacy; to confederate.
- Leag'uer**, *s.* a confederate.
- Leak**, *s.* a breach which lets in water: *v.* to let water in or out, to drop.
- Leak'age**, *s.* a leaking; allowance made for waste or loss by leaking.
- Leak'y**, *a.* letting water in or out.
- Leal**, *lēl*, *a.* loyal, faithful.
- Lean**, *v.* to rest against; to bend towards; to incline; to tend towards.
- Lean**, *a.* thin, meagre: *s.* flesh without fat.
- Lean'ness**, *s.* want of flesh; thinness; meagreness; poorness; want of matter.
- Leap**, *lēp*, *v.* to spring or move suddenly upward or forward; to jump; to vault; to bound: *s.* a spring, a bound, a jump; space passed in leaping; a sudden transition.
- Leap'er**, *s.* one who leaps or jumps.
- Leap-frog**, *s.* a play of boys in which they jump over each other like frogs.
- Leap-year**, *s.* bissextile, a year containing 366 days. This occurs every fourth year, and the added day is given to February, which has then 29 days; and a day is *leaped* over in forming the succession of the days of the week.
- Learn**, *lern*, *v.* to gain knowledge of; to acquire skill in; to gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction.
- Learned**, *lern'-ed*, *a.* versed in science and literature; skilled in; containing learning. *The learned*, men of erudition; literati.
- Learn'edly**, *ad.* with erudition.
- Learn'er**, *s.* one who learns anything.
- Learn'ing**, *s.* erudition; literature; skill in literature, language, or sciences.
- Leas'able**, *a.* that may be let by lease.
- Lease**, *s.* a letting of lands or tenements for a fixed time at a stated rent; the instrument by which the contract is made valid; any tenure: *v.* to let by lease.
- Lease'hold**, *s.* land or tenements held by lease: *a.* held by lease.
- Lease'holder**, *s.* a tenant under a lease.
- Leash**, *lēsh*, *s.* a leathern thong, a band to tie with; three, a brace and a half.
- Leash**, *v.* to bind; to hold in a string.
- Leasing**, *lēz'-ing*, *obs. s.* lies, falsehood, deceit.
- Least**, *a.* superlative of Little; the smallest: *ad.* in the smallest degree.
- Leather**, *leth'-*, *s.* an animal's hide dressed.
- Leath'eroat**, *s.* a tough-skinned apple.
- Leath'er-dresser**, *s.* a dresser of leather.
- Leath'ern**, *a.* made of leather.
- Leath'er-seller**, *s.* a dealer in leather.
- Leath'ery**, *a.* resembling leather; tough.
- Leave**, *lēv*, *s.* grant of liberty; permission; allowance; permission to depart; a parting visit; farewell: *v.* to quit; to go away from; to abandon; not to take or remove; to bequeath or leave by will; to refer for decision, as to *leave it* to a person. *To leave off*, to desist from. *To leave out*, to omit.
- Leaven**, *lev'n*, *s.* a piece of sour dough which is mixed with a mass of other dough to *raise* it and make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass: *v.* to raise and make light; to imbue; to taint.
- Leaven'ing**, *s.* that which leavens.
- Leavings**, *s. pl.* things left; refuse; offal.
- Lech'er**, *s.* a man given to lewdness.
- Lech'erous**, *a.* lewd, lustful.
- Lech'erously**, *ad.* lewdly, lustfully.
- Lech'ery**, **Lech'erousness**, *s.* lewdness.
- Lec'tion**, *s.* a reading; difference in copies.
- Lec'ture**, *s.* a discourse read or pronounced on any subject; a formal reproof: *v.* to read or give lectures; to reprimand.
- Lec'turer**, *s.* a teacher or instructor by lectures.
- Lec'tureship**, *s.* the office of a lecturer.
- Led**, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Lead.
- Ledge**, *s.* a layer, a stratum, a row; a ridge; a moulding on the edge.
- Ledg'er**, *s.* the chief book of accounts.
- Lee**, **Lee'-side**, *a.* the side of a ship opposite the wind or weather side.
- Leech**, *s.* a sort of aquatic worm that sucks the blood; a physician: *v.* to apply leeches for drawing blood.
- Leek**, *s.* a common pot-herb.
- Leer**, *s.* an oblique view or side look: *v.* to look obliquely; to look archly.
- Leer'ingly**, *ad.* with a leer or arch look.
- Lees**, *lēz*, *s. pl.* dregs, sediment.
- Lee'-shore**, *s.* that toward which the wind blows, or which is next the lee-side.
- Leet**, *s.* a court at which the freeholders of a certain district annually attend.
- Lee'-tide**, *s.* the tide running in the same direction as the wind blows.
- Lee'ward**, *ad.* toward the shore or side on which the wind blows.

Lee'-way, *v.* the lateral movement of a ship to leeward of her course.
Left, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Leave.
Left, *a.* opposite to the right.
Left-hand'ed, *a.* using the left hand rather than the right; awkward; unlucky.
Left-hand'edness, *s.* the being left-handed.
Left-off, *a.* laid aside; no longer worn.
Leg, *s.* a limb which supports the body; that by which anything is raised from, and supported on the ground, as the leg of a table.
Leg'acy, *s.* a bequest made by will.
Leg'acy-hunter, *s.* one who courts and flatters in order to get legacies.
Le'gal, *a.* according to law, lawful.
Le'galise, *v.* to make legal or lawful.
Le'gal'ity, **Le'galness**, *s.* lawfulness.
Le'gally, *ad.* lawfully; according to law.
Leg'ate, *s.* an ambassador, especially from the Pope, generally a cardinal or bishop.
Legatee', *s.* one to whom a legacy is left.
Leg'ateship, *s.* the office of a legate.
Leg'atine, *a.* pertaining to a legate.
Leg'a'tion, *s.* a deputation; an embassy; a district in the Roman States governed by a legate.
Legend, **lej'-end**, *s.* a chronicle or register; a fabulous or romantic narrative; an inscription, as on medals or coins.
Legendary, **lej'-**, *a.* containing legends.
Legerdemain', **lej'-er-**, *s.* sleight of hand; power of deceiving the eye by invisible motion; a trick; a juggle.
Legged, **legd**, *a.* having legs, as long-legged.
Leg'ging, *s.* a covering for the leg.
Legible, **lej'-i-bl**, *a.* that can be read; easy to be read.
Legibility, **Legibil'ity**, *s.* the quality or state of being legible.
Legibly, *ad.* so that it can be read.
Legion, **le'-jun**, *s.* a large body of soldiers among the ancient Romans; a military force; any great number.
Le'gionary, *a.* relating to a legion.
Legion of Honour, *s.* an order instituted by Napoleon for merit, both civil and military.
Legislate, **lej'-is-**, *v.* to make or give laws.
Legisla'tion, *s.* the act of giving laws.
Leg'islative, *a.* giving or enacting laws; relating to a legislature.
Leg'islātor, *s.* one who makes laws.
Leg'islature, *s.* the power or body that makes laws.
Le'git'imacy, *s.* lawfulness; lawful birth.
Le'git'imate, *a.* lawful; born in wedlock; not spurious; genuine: *v.* to make lawful; to render legitimate.
Le'git'imately, *ad.* lawfully; genuinely.
Le'git'imateness, *s.* state of being legitimate.
Legitima'tion, *s.* the act of legitimating.
Legitimatist, **Legit'imist**, *s.* an advocate for legitimacy.
Legit'imise, *v.* the same as Legitimate.
Leg'ūme, **Legu'men**, *s.* a seed-vessel of two valves; pulse; pease or beans.
Legu'minous, *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of pulse.
Leisurable, **lē'-zhoor-a-bl**, *a.* done at leisure.
Le'isurably, *ad.* at leisure; leisurely.
Leisure, **lē'-zhoor**, *s.* freedom from business or occupation; vacant time: *a.* unoccupied.
Le'isurely, *ad.* at leisure; slowly; deliberately.

Le'man, *obs. s.* a sweetheart, a gallant.
Lem'ma, *s.* a proposition previously taken or assumed as the ground of a subsequent demonstration.
Lem'on, *s.* an acid fruit.
Lemonā'de, *s.* a liquor made of water, sugar, and lemon-juice.
Le'mur, *L. s.* a hobgoblin, an evil spirit; an animal resembling a monkey: *pl.* **Lēm'ūrēs**.
Lend, *v.* to grant the use of anything.
Lend'er, *s.* one who lends anything.
Length, *s.* extent from end to end; extent whether of space or time; reach; full extent. *At length*, at last, in conclusion.
Length'en, *v.* to make longer; to protract; to grow longer.
Length'en'd, *p. a.* prolonged; having length.
Length'iness, *s.* the quality of being lengthy.
Length'wise, *ad.* in the direction of the length.
Length'y, *a.* rather long; tediously long, as a discourse.
Le'niency, *s.* mildness; lenity.
Le'nient, *a.* emollient, mild, mitigating.
Le'nient, *s.* an emollient application.
Len'ify, *v.* to assuage, to mitigate.
Len'itive, *a.* emollient, assuaging, mitigating: *s.* an assuasive application; a palliative.
Len'ity, *s.* mildness of temper or of treatment; clemency; mercy.
Lens, **lenz**, *s.* a glass like a *lentic*; a glass spherically curved at one or both sides.
Lent, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Lend.
Lent, *s.* the quadragesimal fast, from Ash-Wednesday to Easter Sunday.
Lent'en, *a.* such as is used in Lent; sparing.
Lentic'ular, **Len'tiform**, *a.* having the form of a lens; doubly convex.
Lenti'go, *s.* a freckly eruption on the skin.
Len'til, *s.* a sort of pulse or pea.
Len'tisk, **Lentis'cus**, *s.* the mastic-tree.
Len'tor, *L. s.* viscosity; tenacity; slowness.
Len'tous, *a.* viscous, tenacious, glutinous.
Le'o, *L. s.* a lion; the fifth sign of the zodiac.
Le'onine, *a.* belonging to a lion; like a lion; a kind of verse.
Leopard, **lep'-**, *s.* a spotted beast of prey.
Lep'er, *s.* one infected with a leprosy.
Lépidop'tera, *s. pl.* an order of insects with four wings, as moths and butterflies.
Lep'orine, *a.* of the nature of a hare.
Lep'rosy, *s.* a loathsome disease in which the body is covered with white scales.
Lep'rous, *a.* having the leprosy.
Lep'rousy, *ad.* in an infectious degree.
Lesion, **le'-zhun**, *s.* a hurt; an injury.
Less, *ad.* in a smaller degree: *a.* smaller.
Lessee', *s.* one to whom a lease is given.
Lessen, **les'n**, *v.* to make less; to grow less.
Less'er, *a.* smaller, inferior.
Les'son, *s.* anything read or repeated to a teacher in order to improvement; instruction; a doctrine or notion inculcated; a portion of Scripture read in divine service.
Les'sor, *s.* he who grants a lease.
Lest, *conj.* that not; for fear that.
Let, *v.* to allow, to suffer, to permit; to lease; to hire out. *To let in or into*, to admit. *To let off*, to discharge. *To let out*, to discharge; to lease out. *To let blood*, to cause blood to come out.
Let, *s.* a hindrance, an impediment.

Lethal, *a.* deadly, mortal.

Lethargic, **Lethargical**, *a.* affected by lethargy ; producing lethargy.

Lethargy, *s.* a morbid drowsiness of the nature of apoplexy ; a state of stupor ; dulness.

Lethe, *lē-thē*, *s.* in mythology, the river of oblivion, in hell ; oblivion ; death.

Lethean, *a.* causing oblivion.

Lethiferous, *a.* bringing oblivion or death.

Letter, *s.* an epistle ; one of the characters of the alphabet ; a printing type ; the verbal expression or *literal* meaning. *Dead letter*, a writing or precept without authority or force. *Letters patent*, open letters, containing a royal grant.

Letter, *v.* to stamp with letters.

Letter-case, *s.* a case to put letters in.

Lettered, *p. a.* stamped with letters ; versed in literature ; learned.

Letter-founder, *s.* one who casts letters.

Lettering, *s.* act of marking with letters.

Letter-press, *s.* print from types.

Letters, *s. pl.* literature, learning.

Lettuce, *let-tis*, *s.* a common salad plant.

Lévant, *s.* the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and the adjoining coasts.

Lévant, *v.* to run away without paying.

Levant'er, *s.* a strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean ; one who *levants* or runs away from his bets in horse-racing (*Slang*).

Levan'tine, or **Lev'antine**, *a.* belonging to the Levant : *s.* a kind of silk cloth so named.

Levé, *s.* a morning assemblage of visitors to a royal or great personage ; an embankment to prevent inundation.

Level, *a.* even, plain, flat, smooth : *v.* to make even ; to lay flat ; to point at in taking aim : *s.* a plain or plane ; a standard ; state of equality ; line of direction ; an instrument for drawing horizontal lines, &c.

Leveller, *s.* one who levels ; one who endeavours to bring persons or ranks above him to his own level.

Levelness, *s.* an equality of surface.

Le'vér, *s.* a bar for raising a heavy weight ; the second mechanical power.

Lé'verage, *s.* power of the lever.]

Lé'veret, *s.* a young hare.

Leviable, *a.* that may be levied.

Lévi'athan, *s.* a huge water-animal mentioned in the book of Job.

Levigate, *v.* to reduce to a fine powder ; to make smooth ; to polish.

Levigation, *s.* the act of levigating.

Le'vite, *s.* one of the tribe of Levi.

Levitical, *a.* belonging to the Levites.

Leviticus, *s.* the book of the Old Testament which contains the ceremonial law.

Levity, *s.* the quality of being light ; want of weight, gravity, or seriousness ; lightness of conduct.

Lev'y, *v.* to raise by collecting, as troops ; to raise by assessment, as taxes : *s.* the act of levying.

Lewd, *lūd*, *a.* libidinous, lustful ; wicked.

Lewdly, *ad.* libiduously ; lustfully.

Lewdness, *s.* lustfulness, lasciviousness.

Lexicographer, *s.* a writer of a lexicon or dictionary.

Lex'icograph'ic, **Lex'icograph'ical**, *a.* pertaining to lexicography.

Lexicography, *s.* the act or practice of writing or compiling lexicons.

Lex'icon, *s.* a dictionary ; a word-book.

Li'able, *a.* bound in law or equity ; responsible ; not exempt ; subject to.

Li'ableness, **Liabil'ity**, *s.* state of being liable ; responsibility.

Liaison, *le'-a-zong*, *Fr. s.* a tie ; connection.

Li'ar, *s.* one who lies or tells lies.

Li'as, *s.* a kind of limestone.

Liba'tion, *s.* an offering made of wine.

Li'bel, *s.* a defamatory or malicious publication in writing or printing ; a lampoon ; an original declaration or charge in a civil action : *v.* to defame by libel ; to lampoon.

Li'beller, *s.* one who libels or lampoons.

Li'bellous, *a.* defamatory ; containing a libel.

Lib'eral, *a.* having a large and free spirit ; allowing freedom of opinion ; not literal or unduly strict, as a *liberal* construction ; generous ; bountiful ; free to excess ; latitudinarian. See **Arts**.

Lib'eralise, *v.* to make liberal.

Liberalism, *s.* liberal principles ; freethinking in political and religious matters.

Liberal'ity, *s.* munificence, bounty.

Lib'erally, *ad.* freely ; generously.

Liberate, *v.* to set free, to release.

Libera'tion, *s.* the act of setting free.

Lib'erator, *s.* one who sets free.

Lib'ertine, *s.* a dissolute liver, a rake.

Lib'ertine, *a.* licentious ; dissolute.

Lib'ertinism, *s.* licentiousness of life.

Lib'erty, *s.* power of acting without restraint ; freedom ; privilege ; exemption ; leave ; permission : *pl.* the precincts or outer districts of a city.

Libidinous, *a.* lewd, licentious.

Libid'inously, *ad.* lewdly, lustfully.

Libid'inousness, *s.* lewdness ; lustfulness.

Li'bra, *L. s.* a balance ; the seventh sign of the zodiac.

Libra'rian, *s.* one who has the care of a library.

Libra'rianship, *s.* the office of a librarian.

Li'brary, *s.* an arranged collection of books ; the place or apartment where the collection is kept ; a public book-room.

Li'brate, *v.* to poise, to balance.

Libra'tion, *s.* the act of balancing ; the state of being balanced.

Li'brat'ory, *p. a.* balancing ; playing or moving like a balance.

Libret'to, *It. s.* a little book ; an opera book.

Lice, *s. pl.* of Louse.

Li'cence, **Li'cense**, *s.* permission, leave, liberty.

Li'cense, *v.* to grant leave ; to permit by a legal grant, to authorise.

Li'censer, *s.* a granter of permission.

Li'censing, *s.* the act of giving a license.

Licen'tiate, *-shi-āt*, *s.* one who has a license to practise any art or faculty.

Licen'tious, *-shus*, *a.* using freedom to excess ; loose or impure in morals ; dissolute.

Licen'tiously, *ad.* in a licentious manner.

Licen'tiousness, *s.* excess of liberty ; disregard of just restraint ; laxity of morals ; impurity of life.

Lichen, *li'-ken* or *lich'-en*, *s.* certain kinds of nutritious moss ; Iceland moss, liverwort, &c. ; a species of tetter.

Lick, *s.* a blow, a stroke : *v.* to beat (*Low*).

Lick, *v.* to pass over with the tongue; to lap with the tongue. *To lick up*, to devour or consume entirely.
Lick'erish, *a.* nice in the choice of food; dainty; having a keen relish; eager to enjoy; lustful.
Lick'erishness, *s.* quality of being lick'erish.
Lic'erice. See **Liquerice**.
Lic'et'er, *s.* a Roman officer or beadle.
Lid, *s.* a cover for a pan, box, &c.
Lie, *li*, *s.* a falsehood; *v.* to tell lies.
Lie, *v.* to be at rest in a horizontal position; to stay or remain, as a ship in a harbour; to lean or press upon; to be placed or situated. *To lie by*, to rest; to remain quiet. *To lie in*, to be in childbed. *To lie under*, to submit to.
Lied, *Lieva*, *ad.* willingly.
Liege, *løj*, *s.* bound by feudal tenure; trusty; *s.* a superior lord; a sovereign.
Liege-man, *s.* a subject; a vassal.
Lien, *s.* a bond or agreement, by which a claim on property is established.
Lie'r, *s.* one who lies down.
Lieu, *li*, *s.* place, room, stead, behalf.
Lieuten'ancy, **Lieuten'antship**, *left-*, *s.* the office of a lieutenant.
Lieuten'ant, *left-*, *s.* a deputy; a second in rank; an officer next to a captain.
Life, *s.* existence; period of existence; vitality, animation, manner of living, conduct; the living form; exact resemblance, a narrative or history of one's life; *pl.* **Lives**.
Life-belt, *s.* a buoyant belt to save from drowning.
Life-blood, *s.* the blood necessary to life.
Life-boat, *s.* a buoyant boat used for saving lives at shipwrecks.
Life-buoy, *s.* a buoy for throwing overboard to save a person from drowning.
Life-estate, *s.* an estate for life.
Life-drop, *s.* a vital drop of blood.
Life-giving, *a.* giving or imparting life.
Life-guard, *s.* a king's body-guard.
Life-insurance, *s.* a contract for paying a given sum after one's death.
Lifeless, *a.* dead, inanimate; spiritless.
Lifelessly, *ad.* without life or spirit.
Lifelessness, *s.* the state of being lifeless.
Life-like, *a.* like a living person.
Life-long, *a.* continuing through life.
Life-preserv'er, *s.* an apparatus for preserving life in cases of shipwreck.
Life-rent, *s.* rent of an estate for life.
Life-rock'et, *s.* a rocket for shooting to a ship in distress.
Life-time, *s.* the duration of a life.
Life-weary, *a.* tired of life.
Lift, *v.* to raise up, to elevate; *s.* the act of lifting up; an effort.
Lift'er, *s.* one that lifts or raises.
Lift'ing, *s.* the act of lifting or raising up.
Lig'am'ent, *s.* a band to tie parts together.
Lig'am'ent'al, **Lig'am'ent'ous**, *a.* pertaining to a ligament; binding.
Lig'ation, *s.* act of binding; state of being bound.
Lig'ature, *s.* that which binds; a bandage.
Light, *lit*, *s.* that which makes bodies perceptible to the sight; knowledge or mental enlightenment; point of view; a taper.
Light, *v.* to give light, to kindle, to lighten or make light; to rest on; *a.* not dark, clear,

bright; not heavy; nimble, active; easy, slight, trifling; wanton.
Light-armed, *-ar'nd*, *a.* not heavily armed.
Light-bearer, *s.* a torch-bearer.
Light'en, *v.* to make light; to flash.
Light'er, *a.* light in a greater degree; *s.* one that lights or kindles; a barge for lightening ships of their cargo.
Light'er-man, *s.* one who works in a lighter.
Light-fingered, *a.* thievish, dishonest.
Light-footed, *a.* nimble, swift, active.
Light-headed, *a.* giddy; delirious.
Light-head'edness, *s.* the being light-headed.
Light-heart'ed, *a.* gay, joyous, merry.
Light-heart'edness, *s.* the state of being light-hearted, cheerfulness.
Light-horse, *s.* light-armed cavalry.
Light-house, *s.* a high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea by night.
Light-infantry, *s.* lightly armed infantry.
Lightly, *ad.* without weight, difficulty, or seriousness; nimbly.
Light-minded, *a.* unsteady; volatile.
Lightness, *s.* state or quality of being light; want of weight, levity.
Lightning, *s.* the flash before thunder.
Lights, *s.* *pl.* the lungs of brute animals.
Light-some, *a.* not dark; luminous; gay.
Light-some'ness, *s.* the being light-some.
Lign-aloes, *lin-al-ös* or *lig-nal'-ös*, *s.* aloe wood.
Lignaceous, *a.* made of wood; like wood.
Lign'ite, *s.* coal that retains the nature of wood.
Lignum vitæ, *L.* *s.* the wood of life; a very hard wood, guaiacum.
Like, *a.* resembling, similar, equal; likely, probable; *s.* that which is like or equal; *ad.* in the same manner as; probably; *v.* to choose with some degree of preference; to approve; to be pleased with, to have a relish for. *Had like to*, near approach or likelihood of; as "it had like to have blown down the house."
Likeli'hood, *s.* appearance of truth or reality; probability.
Likelihood, *s.* likelihood.
Likely, *a.* seeming like; probable; that may be liked; pleasing; *ad.* probably.
Like-mind'ed, *a.* being of a similar mind.
Liken, *v.* to make like, to compare.
Likeness, *s.* state of being like, resemblance, similitude; a portrait.
Likewise, *ad.* in like manner, also.
Liking, *s.* inclination, desire.
Lil'as, *s.* a well known flowering shrub.
Lilla'ceous, *a.* pertaining to or like a lily.
Lil'ed, *a.* embellished with lilies.
Lillip'u'tian, *s.* an inhabitant of *Lilliput*; *s.* very small; diminutive.
Lily, *s.* a beautiful bell-shaped flower.
Lily-liver'd, *a.* white-liver'd, cowardly.
Lim'b, *lim*, *s.* a jointed or articulated part of an animal body, a branch of a tree; a member; a border or edge, as of the sun or moon; *v.* to tear asunder; to dismember.
Lim'ber, *s.* a still; a vessel to distil.
Limbed, *limd*, *a.* formed with regard to limbs, as large-limbed.
Lim'ber, *a.* flexible, easily bent, pliant.

lie, lit, lar; mē, mēt, her; live, lin; nōte, nōt; mōte, mōt, bull; type, syllable; this, them.

Lim'berness, a flexibility; pliancy.
Lim'ber, a. pl. two wheels and a shaft, with which cannon are drawn by horses.
Lim'berless, a. deprived of limbs.
Lim'ber, s. a border, a region bordering on hell, a place of detention, a prison.
Lime, s. a substance obtained by burning limestone, and used in making mortar and other cements; a viscous matter, as bird-lime, the linden tree, a species of linden, v. to measure with lime, to cement, to smear with bird-lime; to entangle and so catch.
Lime-burner, s. one who burns stones to lime.
Lime-kiln, -kil, s. a kiln for burning limestone.
Lime-stone, s. a calcareous stone burned for lime, carbonate of lime.
Lime-twig s. a twig smeared with bird-lime.
Lime-water, s. water impregnated with lime.
Lim'it, s. a bound, a border utmost extent, restriction v. to confine within certain bounds, to circumscribe, to restrict.
Lim'itable, a. that may be limited.
Lim'itary, a. placed at the boundaries.
Lim'ite'ness, s. a set of limiting; state of being limited, restriction.
Lim'ited, p. a. bounded; having limits.
Lim'itedly, ad. in a limited manner.
Lim'itedness, s. the being limited.
Lim'itless, a. having no limits, boundless.
Lime, lim, v. originally, to *limine* or decorate manuscripts, to paint in water-colours.
Limmer, lim'ner, s. a painter in water-colours.
Limming, lim'ing or lim'ning, s. a art of painting in water-colours.
Lim'ness, s. muddy, slimy, miry.
Limp, s. not stiff, limber, *lecoit*; v. to halt, to walk lamely, s. a halting walk.
Limp'er, s. one who limps.
Limp'ing, s. a act of limping, a walking lamely.
Limp'ingly, ad. in a halting manner.
Lim'pet, s. a kind of shell fish.
Lim'pid, a. clear, pure, transparent.
Lim'pidness, s. clearness, purity.
Lim'y, a. containing lime, viscous.
Lim'ish pin, s. the iron pin of an axle-tree.
Lim'ure, *lim'ure*, s. a soft ointment; a balsam.
Lim' tree, s. the lime-tree.
Lime, v. to cover in the inside, as with lime; to cover or defend, as by military lines.
Line, s. a string or cord, that which has length without breadth, longitudinal extension; the twelfth part of an inch, a lineament or mark in the hand or face, the exterior limits or outline of a figure, a short note, as if consisting of a single line of writing, a verse, a row or rank, as of soldiers, a military trench or other work carried to some length, a series of generations, as a line of ancestors, a course, as the line of duty, an occupation, as a line of business, a succession, as a line of packets, the equator, as to cross the line the regular army as distinguished from the militia. *Ships of the line*, ships of war large enough to be in the line of battle (ships having from 64 to 120 guns).
Lim'ings, s. a family race, progeny.
Lim'ing, s. descending in a right line.
Lim'only, ad. in direct line.

Linessment, lin'-s-s-ment, s. a feature, form, outline.
Lin'lar, s. composed of lines; like linen.
Lin'um, s. cloth made of hemp or flax.
Lin'um, s. made of or like linen.
Lin'um-drap'ur, s. one who deals in linen.
Li'ner, s. one of a regular line of packets.
Long s. a sea-fish, a kind of long grass; breadth.
Long'er, ling'-gur, v. to remain long, to tarry.
Long'er, s. one who lingers.
Ling'er, p. a. remaining long; declining gradually, s. tardiness.
Ling'er'ingly, ad. with delay, tediously.
Ling'et, p. hard, *Ling'et*, s. a small mass of metal, an ingot.
Long, ling'-go, s. language, tongue (*Slang*).
Ling'ual, ling'-gwel, s. relating to the tongue.
Ling'ual, gwel, s. one versed or skilled in language.
Ling'ual, ling'ual, s. relating to language.
Lin'guiform, -gwel, *Lin'guiform*, s. tongue-shaped.
Lin'iment, s. an ointment, a balsam.
Lining, s. the inner covering of a thing.
Link, s. a ring of a chain, part of a series; a torch of pitch.
Link, v. to unite, to join, to connect.
Link'boy, *Link'boy*, s. one who accommodates passengers with a link or light.
Lin'um, *Lin'um*, s. relating to Linnaeus the celebrated naturalist, or his system of classification.
Lin'net, s. a small singing-bird that feeds on linseed or flaxseed.
Lin'seed, *Lin'seed*, s. the seed of flax.
Lin'seed Oil, s. oil obtained from linseed.
Lin'ey-wool'ey, s. stuff made of linen and wool mixed, s. made of linen and wool.
Lin'stock, s. a staff with *lin* at the end, used as a match.
Lint, s. flax; linen scraped soft.
Lin'tel, s. the upper part of a door-frame.
Lint'white, s. the linnet (*Swick*).
Lion, s. the largest and most formidable of the carnivorous animals, s. sign in the zodiac; an object of interest or curiosity.
Lion'ess, s. a she lion.
Li' on-hart'ed, *Li' on-hart'ed*, *Li' on-hart'ed*, s. having the courage and indomitable spirit of a lion.
Lion'ess, v. to visit the objects of curiosity in a place, to fete a distinguished man.
Lip, s. the outer part of the mouth; the border or edge of anything.
Lip'ogram, s. a writing which leaves out or dispenses with one of the letters of the alphabet.
Lip'eth'yay, s. a swoon, a fainting fit.
Lipped, *lip't*, a. having lips.
Lip' wisdom, s. wisdom in words only.
Liqu'or, s. the act of melting.
Liqu'or, s. process of melting or state of being melted.
Liqu'or, s. that may be melted.
Liqu'or, -wet, v. to dissolve; to grow liquid.
Liqu'or, s. aptness to melt.
Liqu'or, s. melting, dissolving.
Liqu'or, *lik'or*, *Pr* s. a flavoured spirituous cordial.
Liquid, s. not solid, fluid, flowing, soft.
Liqu'id, s. a fluid substance; a liquor.
Liqu'idate, v. to dissolve or clear away; to pay off, as a debt.

Liquidation, *a*. the act of liquidating.
Liquidify, *a*. liquidum.
Liquidness, *a*. the quality of being liquid; thinness.
Liquor, *lik'-or*, *a*. anything liquid, drink.
Liquorice, *Lic'-wice*, *s*. a root of a sweet taste.
Lisp, *s*. a defect in articulation from striking the tongue against the inside of the teeth; *v*. to utter with a lisp, to articulate like a child.
Lisper, *s*. one who lisps.
Lisp'ing, *a*. an imperfect pronunciation.
Lisp'ingly, *ad*. with a lisp, imperfectly.
List, *s*. a border, a bound, a limit; the outer edge of cloth, a roll or catalogue; the enclosed ground in which tilts were run and combats fought; *v*. to enrol or enter on a list, to enlist or enrol soldiers, to choose ground for combats.
List, *v*. to choose, to desire, to be disposed; *a*. choice, desire.
List, *v*. to listen or hearken to.
List, *s*. an inclination to one side, as a ship; *a*. to learn.
List'ed, *a*. striped, party-coloured.
Listen, *lis'-en*, *v*. to hearken, to attend to.
List'ener, *s*. one who listens.
Listless, *a*. without inclination or desire; careless, indifferent.
Listlessly, *ad*. in a listless manner.
Listlessness, *a*. want of desire; carelessness; indifference.
List's, *s*. a border. See **List**.
Lit, or **Lighted**, *p*. *t* and *p*. *p*. of **Light**.
Litany, *s*. a form of supplicatory prayer.
Lit'eral, *a*. not figurative, exact.
Lit'eralism, *s*. accordance with the letter.
Lit'eralist, *s*. one who adheres to the letter or exact word.
Lit'erality, *s*. original or literal meaning.
Lit'erally, *ad*. according to the letter.
Lit'eralness, *a*. literal or exact import.
Lit'rary, *a*. pertaining to letters or learning; learned.
Lit'rate, *a*. learned, skilled in literature.
Lit'rate, *s*. *pl*. men of letters, the learned.
Lit'rate, *ad*. letter by letter; literally.
Lit'rate, *s*. learning, skill in letters.
Litharge, *lith'-arj*, *s*. a vitreous oxide of lead; the scum of lead. **literally**, *stone-silver*.
Litho, *lit'-a*, **Lith'omane**, *a*. limber, flexible.
Lith'omane, *s*. pliancy, flexibility.
Lith'ic, *a*. like to or made of stone.
Lith'ic, *s*. fossil fruit, fruit petrified.
Lith'ograph, *s*. a print from a drawing or sketching on stone, *v*. to draw or sketch on stone.
Lith'ographer, *s*. one who practices lithography.
Lithograph'ic, **Lithograph'ical**, *a*. pertaining to lithography.
Lith'ography, *s*. the art of engraving letters or figures on stone, and transferring them to paper by impression.
Lith'ology, *s*. a treatise on stones.
Lith'ological, *log'-*, *a*. relating to lithology.
Lith'omancy, *s*. divination by stones.
Lith'omarge, *-marj*, *s*. stone-marrow; a variety of clay.
Lith'otrityter, *s*. an instrument for breaking stones in the bladder.
Lith'ophyte, *s*. a stone coral; a kind of polypus. — **literally**, the *stone-plant*.
Lithot'my, *a*. performed by lithotomy.

Lithot'mist, *s*. one who cuts for the stone.
Lithot'my, *s*. the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.
Lith'otripsy, **Lith'ot'ripsy**, *s*. the operation of trituration, the stone in the bladder.
Lit'igant, *s*. one engaged in a lawsuit.
Lit'igate, *v*. to contest in law.
Lit'igation, *s*. the act of litigating, a lawsuit.
Lit'igious, *lit'-ig-us*, *a*. inclined to litigation; of a contentious or wrangling disposition.
Lit'igiously, *ad*. in a litigious manner.
Lit'igiousness, *lit'-ig-us-ness*, *a*. litigious disposition.
Lit'mus, *s*. a lichen used in dyeing.
Lit'ter, *s*. a kind of portable bed, a bed for an infant, or the straw scattered under them; the young produced at a birth by a cow, and, of which, things scattered carelessly about; *v*. to bring forth, to spread or scatter straw for the bedding of animals; to scatter things carelessly about.
Lit'teratur, **lit'-er-a-tur**, *s*. a literary man.
Lit'tle, *a*. small; not great, diminutive; petty; unimportant. *ad*. in a small degree or quantity, not much.
Lit'tle-ge, *s*. a cant term in a university for an intermediate examination, which is less strict than the final one.
Lit'tleness, *s*. smallness; pettiness; meanness.
Lit'treal, *a*. belonging to the sea-shore.
Liturgical, *-turj*, *a*. relating to the liturgy.
Lit'urgy, *s*. a formula of public prayer.
Live, *liv*, *v*. to have life, to exist; to pass the time of life at a particular place or in a particular manner, as he lives or dwells in town, he lives from hand to mouth, to enjoy life. *To live on*, to subsist or feed on, as to live on herbs. *To live with*, to dwell or cohabit with.
Live, *a*. (put for alive) having life; containing fire, as a live coal; quick, active.
Lived, *liv'd*, *a*. having life, as long-lived.
Live'hood, *a*. means of living; subsistence; maintenance; support.
Live'ness, *s*. vivacity, sprightliness.
Living, *liv'-ing*, *a*. long in passing.
Lively, *a*. having life or animation; sprightly; brisk, quick, vigorous; vivid.
Liv'er, *s*. one who lives.
Liv'er, *s*. the intestines, of a dark red colour, which secrete the bile.
Liv'er-colour, *-kul'*, *a*. a very dark red.
Liv'ried, *a*. wearing a livery.
Liv'rwort, *-wurt*, *s*. a plant; a lichen; one of the algae.
Liv'ry, *s*. the dressing up of anything, as the possession of an estate; the freedom of a corporation, clothes to servants; horses to the care and custody of the keepers or proprietors of public stables. *Liv'ry and maintenance*, delivery and possession (*Low*). *Liv'ry clothes*, clothes with different trimmings worn by servants, a particular dress or uniform.
Liv'ry-man, *s*. one who wears a livery, a free-man in a corporation.
Liv'ry-stable, *s*. a public stable.
Lives, *pl*. of **Life**.
Live-stock, *s*. the animals necessary for stocking a farm.
Livid, *a*. discoloured, as with a blow; black and blue.
Livid'ly, *a*. discolouration as by a blow.
Liv'idness, *a*. the state of being livid.

like, lis, her; mē, mē, her; fine, fio; nōis, nōis; mōis, mōis, bull; t'ye, t'ye, t'ye; t'ye, t'ye, t'ye.

Living, *p. a.* having life; existing; dwelling; lively: *s.* course of life; means of subsistence; a benefice.
Livraison, liv-rā-zong', *Fr. s.* a delivery; a part of a book published at intervals.
Li'vere, *s.* a French coin, now disused.
Lixiv'ial, Lixiv'ious, *a.* made from lye.
Lixiv'iate, *v.* to form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes.
Lixiv'ium, *s.* lye or alkaline salt in solution.
Liz'ard, *s.* a small harmless reptile of the crocodile genus.
Llama, la'-ma or lā'-, *s.* a South American animal resembling the camel; a kind of cloth. See **Lama**.
Llan'o, *s.* one of the steppes or great plains of the northern part of South America: *pl.* Llanos.
Lloyd's, *s.* a part of the London Royal Exchange frequented by shipowners, underwriters, &c.
Lo, *int.* look! see! behold!
Loach, löch, *s.* a small fresh-water fish.
Load, *s.* a burden, a freight, an encumbrance; the charge of a gun: *v.* to burden, to encumber, to charge with powder and shot.
Load'ing, *s.* that which makes up a load.
Load'sman, *s.* one that *leads* the way.
Lead'star, *s.* the *leading* or guiding star, the pole star.
Lead'stone, *s.* the magnet.
Loaf, löf, *s.* a mass of bread as baked; any thick mass.
Loafer, lo'-fer, *s.* a vagrant; an idler.
Loaf'-sugar, shug'ar, *s.* sugar refined and made mass or lump.
Loam, *s.* a fat, unctuous earth, marl.
Loam'y, *a.* of the nature of loam, marly.
Loan, lön, *s.* anything lent; money lent on interest; the sum lent.
Loath, löth, *a.* unwilling; reluctant; not inclined; disliking.
Loathe, löth, *v.* to feel nausea or disgust for; to abhor; to detest.
Loath'ful, *a.* loathsome.
Loath'ing, *p. a.* feeling disgust; hating from disgust: *s.* extreme aversion or disgust.
Loath'ingly, *ad.* with disgust or aversion.
Loath'some, *a.* disgusting; abhorred.
Loath'somely, *ad.* so as to excite disgust.
Loath'someness, *s.* quality of exciting disgust or abhorrence.
Leaves, lövz, *pl.* of Loaf.
Lob, *s.* a clumsy person; a big worm.
Lob, *v.* to let fall in a lazy manner.
Lo'bate, Lobed, *a.* consisting of lobes.
Lob'by, *s.* a small hall or passage.
Lobe, *s.* a division; a distinct part; a part of the lungs; the lower or soft part of the ear; a division of a simple leaf; a cotyledon.
Lob'scouse, *s.* a sort of sea dish.
Lob'ster, *s.* a crustaceous shell-fish.
Löb'üle, *s.* a small lobe.
Lo'cal, *a.* relating to place; limited to a place.
Locale, *Fr.* lö-kal', *a.* place, locality.
Lo'calise, *v.* to make local.
Lö'calism, *s.* a word or phrase limited to a particular place.
Local'ity, *s.* state of being local; limitation to a place; situation.
Lo'cate, *v.* to place; to settle in a place; to set off, as land.

Loca'tion, *s.* the act of locating; that which is located, as a tract of land; situation.
Loc'ative, *a.* indicating place.
Loch, lok, *s.* a lake, a bay or arm of the sea (*Scotch*). See **Lough**.
Lock, *s.* an instrument to fasten doors; an enclosure to confine water; part of a gun; a tuft of hair or wool: *v.* to fasten with a lock; to close fast; to embrace closely; to become fast, as if locked.
Lock'age, *s.* materials for locks in a canal; toll on passing locks.
Lock'er, *s.* a drawer, a cupboard.
Leck'et, *s.* a small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament; the ornament itself.
Lock'jaw, *s.* a spasmodic affection of the jaw; tetanus.
Lock'smith, *s.* a man who makes locks.
Löcömo'tion, *s.* the act of changing place; the power of moving from place to place.
Locomo'tive, or **Lo'comotive**, *a.* having the power of locomotion: *s.* an engine for moving a railroad carriage or train.
Lo'cum-te'nens, *L. s.* a lieutenant; a deputy.
Lo'cust, *s.* a devouring insect.
Lo'cust-tree, *s.* an American tree.
Lode, **Load**, *s.* the leading vein in a mine.
Lodestar. See **Loadstar**.
Lodge, *v.* to lay or place, to fix or settle; to lay flat, as corn; to reside or dwell in for a time: *s.* a small house; a cottage.
Lodg'er, *s.* one who lodges.
Lodg'ing, *s.* place of rest at night; hired apartments.
Lodg'ment, **Lodgement**, *s.* act of lodging or placing; a permanent footing or position; matter lodged.
Loft, *s.* a floor; the highest floor.
Loft'ily, *ad.* on high; haughtily.
Loft'iness, *s.* height, pride, sublimity.
Loft'y, *a.* high, sublime; haughty, proud.
Log, *s.* a bulky piece of wood; a piece of wood which, with its line, serves to measure a ship's course; a Hebrew measure.
Log'an, *s.* a rocking-stone.
Lögarith'mic, **Logarith'mical**, **Logarithmet'ical**, *a.* relating to logarithms.
Log'arithms, *s.* a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, corresponding to another series in geometrical progression.
Log'book, *s.* the journal of a ship's course.
Log'gats, *s.* an old game; skittle-pins.
Log'gerhead, -hed, *s.* a dolt, a thickskull.
Log'gerheaded, *a.* dull, stupid, doltish.
Log'-house, **Log'-hut**, *s.* a house or hut built of logs of wood.
Logic, loj'-ik, *s.* the art of thinking and reasoning justly.
Logical, *a.* pertaining to logic; used in logic; skilled in logic; according to the rules of logic.
Logically, *ad.* by the rules of logic.
Logician, -jish'-an, *s.* one skilled in logic.
Logistic, -jis'-, **Logis'tical**, *a.* logarithmic.
Log'line, *s.* a marked line fastened to the log, for finding the speed of vessels.
Löögögraph'ic, *a.* formed of one word.
Löögö'graphy, *s.* a method of printing with words cast in one piece instead of single types or letters.

Lōgom'achy, -a-ky, *s.* a contention about words merely; a war of words.
Lōgomet'ric, **Lōgomet'rical**, *a.* applied to a scale for measuring or ascertaining chemical equivalents.
Log'wood, *s.* a wood used in dyeing.
Loin, *s.* the reins; the lower part of the back of an animal.
Loi'ter, *v.* to linger, to be dilatory.
Loi'terer, *s.* one who loiters.
Lōll, *v.* to lean idly or rest lazily against something; to hang out the tongue.
Lollard, *s.* a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wickliffe.
Lombard, *s.* a native of Lombardy; a goldsmith; a banker; a pawnbroker.
Londoner, lun'-, *s.* an inhabitant of London.
Lone, *a.* solitary, single, lonely.
Lo'neliness, *s.* state of being alone; solitude.
Lo'nely, **Lo'nesome**, *a.* solitary, secluded.
Lo'nesomeness, *s.* state of being lonesome.
Long, *a.* drawn out in a line, extended, not short, tedious: *ad.* to a great length.
Long, *v.* to wish or desire earnestly.
Long'boat, *s.* the longest boat of a ship.
Longer, long'-ger, *a.* more long.
Longest, long'-gest, *a.* most long.
Longeval, lon-jē'-val, *a.* long-lived.
Longevity, lon-jev'-, *s.* great length of life.
Long'-headed, *a.* prudent, calculating.
Longimanous, lon-jim'-an-us, *a.* having long hands.
Longimetry, lon-jim'-e-trī, *s.* the art of measuring distances or heights.
Long'ing, *s.* an earnest wish or desire.
Long'ingly, *ad.* with incessant wishes.
Longipen'nate, lon-jī-, *a.* long-winged.
Long'ish, *a.* of moderate length.
Longitude, lon'-jī-tūd, *s.* length; the distance east or west from the meridian of London.
Longitu'dinal, *a.* being in the direction of the length; pertaining to longitude.
Longitu'dinally, *ad.* in a longitudinal direction.
Long-prim'er, *s.* a sort of printing-type.
Long-run, *s.* the ultimate result; the end or issue.
Long'-sighted, -si'-ted, *a.* seeing far or to a great distance; sagacious.
Long'-sight'edness, *s.* quality of being long-sighted.
Long'some, *a.* tedious, tiresome, long.
Long'spun, *a.* tedious, wearisome.
Long-sufferance, *s.* patience; clemency.
Long-suffering, *a.* enduring patiently.
Long'ways, **Long'wise**, *ad.* in length.
Long-wind'ed, *a.* long-breathed; tedious.
Loo, *s.* the name of a game at cards.
Loo'bily, *ad.* awkwardly, clumsily.
Loo'by, *s.* a lubber, a clumsy clown.
Loof, *s.* the after part of a ship's bow. See **Luff**.
Look, luk, *v.* to see, to behold; to expect.
Look, *s.* the air of the face, mien.
Look, *int.* see! behold! observe!
Look'er, *s.* one that looks; a spectator.
Look'ing-glass, *s.* a reflecting mirror.
Look'-out, *s.* a careful looking or watching for any object or event; a place of observation.
Loom, *v.* to appear large and indistinct at a distance, as a ship at sea.

Loom, *s.* a weaver's frame or machine.
Loon, **Lown**, *s.* a sorrow or mean fellow.
Loop, *s.* a noose in a rope.
Looped, loop't, *a.* full of loops or holes.
Loop'hole, *s.* an aperture; an evasion.
Loose, *v.* to untie; to set free; to relax: *a.* untied, unbound; not tight or fast; not firm; slack; vague; not costive; lax; dissolute; unchaste.
Loosely, *ad.* in a loose manner.
Loosen, *v.* to untie; to make loose; to relax; to become loose.
Looseness, *s.* state of being loose; laxness; dissoluteness; slight diarrhoea.
Loot, *s.* plunder: *v.* to plunder (*India*).
Lop, *v.* to cut off, as the top or extreme part; to cut or shorten.
Lopped, lopt, *p. a.* cut short.
Lopping, *s.* the act of cutting off; that which is lopped off.
Loquacious, lok-wā'-shus, *a.* talkative, garrulous.
Loqua'ciousness, *s.* talkativeness, loquacity.
Lōquacity, -kwas'-i-tī, *s.* talkativeness; prate.
Lo'rate, *a.* shaped like a thong or strap.
Lorcha, lor'-cha, *s.* a kind of light vessel or ship used on the coast of China.
Lord, *s.* a master, a ruler, a monarch; a baron; a nobleman; a title of honour; one of the titles of the supreme Being.
Lord, *v.* to domineer; to rule despotically.
Lord'-like, *a.* like a lord; lordly.
Lord'liness, *s.* dignity, high station; domineering pride; haughtiness.
Lord'ling, *s.* a lord, in contempt.
Lord'ly, *a.* lord-like; imperious, haughty: *ad.* imperiously, despotically.
Lord'ship, *s.* the state or quality of being a lord; a title given to a lord; a seignior or manor.
Lore, *s.* learning, erudition; instruction.
Lor'icate, *v.* to plate over.
Lōrica'tion, *s.* a surface like mail.
Lorn, *a.* forsaken, lost, forlorn.
Lor'ry, *s.* a four-wheeled wagon without sides.
Lo'ry, *s.* a bird of the parrot kind.
Lose, looz, *v.* to suffer loss; to become dispossessed of; to miss so as not to find; to suffer; to vanish from view; to let slip; not to win; to forfeit; to squander; to throw away.
Losel, looz'-el, *s.* a worthless fellow.
Los'er, *s.* one who loses.
Los'ing, *p. a.* suffering loss; failing: *s.* loss; deprivation.
Los'ingly, *ad.* in a losing manner.
Loss, *s.* deprivation of what was once possessed; privation; forfeiture; damage; waste; disadvantage; bewilderment.
Lost, *p. a.* mislaid; perished; gone.
Lot, *s.* fortune, state assigned; portion.
Lote, **Le'tus**, **Lo'tos**, *s.* a plant.
Lōth. See **Loath**.
Lo'tion, *s.* a medicinal wash.
Lot'tery, *s.* a distribution of prizes by chance; a game of chance; a sortilege.
Loud, *a.* noisy, clamorous, turbulent.
Loud'ly, *ad.* noisily, clamorously.
Loud'ness, *s.* noise, clamour, turbulence.
Lough, lok, *s.* the Irish form of *Loch*.
Louis-d'or, loo-ī-dōr', *s.* a French gold coin.

Lounge, lounj, *v.* to pass the time in idly moving about; to recline at ease; to loil: *s.* an idle gait or stroll; the act of reclining at ease; a place that idlers frequent.
Lounger, *s.* one who lounges; an idler; a kind of couch or sofa.
Lour. See **Lower**.
Louse, *s.* a small insect which infests animal bodies: *pl.* Lice.
Louse, louz, *v.* to clean from lice.
Lousiness, low'-zī-, *s.* the state of being lousy.
Lousy, low'-zī, *a.* swarming with lice; mean.
Lout, *s.* an awkward fellow, a clown.
Loutish, *a.* clownish, awkward, clumsy.
Louver, Louvre, 'loo'-ver, *s.* a hole in the roof of a cottage for smoke; a window in a steeple left open or crossed by bars.
Lovable, luv'-, *a.* that may be loved; amiable.
Love, luv, *s.* the passion between the sexes; liking, fondness, affection; concord: *v.* to regard with affection; to be fond of.
Love-apple, *s.* a plant, or its fruit.
Love-knot, *s.* a knot used as a token of the indissolubility of mutual love.
Loveless, *a.* void of love or tenderness.
Love-letter, *s.* a letter of courtship.
Love-ly, *ad.* amiably; in a lovely manner.
Love-ness, *s.* quality of being lovely; beauty; amiableness.
Love-lock, *s.* a lock of hair so called.
Love-lorn, *a.* forsaken by one's love.
Lovely, *a.* exciting love; charming; amiable; delightful.
Lover, *s.* one who is in love; an admirer.
Love-shaft, *s.* an arrow of Cupid.
Love-sick, *a.* languishing with love.
Love-song, *s.* a song expressing love.
Love-suit, *s.* courtship.
Love-tale, *s.* a narrative of love.
Love-token, *s.* a present in token of love.
Love-trick, *s.* the art of expressing love.
Loving, *p.* *a.* liking; kind, affectionate.
Loving-kindness, *s.* tenderness, mercy.
Lovingly, *ad.* fondly; with affection.
Lovingness, *s.* affectionate tenderness.
Low, lo, *a.* not high; humble; dejected; mean; cheap; grave, as opposed to *high* or *acute*: *ad.* not on high; with a low voice; not at a high price; down.
Low, lo, *v.* to bellow as a cow.
Low, lo, *obs.* *s.* flame, fire, heat.
Lowbell, lo'-, *s.* a net with a bell attached, used with a light to catch birds at night.
Low-born, *a.* having a mean birth.
Low-bred, *a.* meanly brought up; vulgar.
Low-church, *a.* opposed to *High-church*.
Lower, lo'-er, *v.* to bring low, to humble; to cause to sink or descend, to let down; to cheapen; to fall; to sink; to grow less.
Lower, low'-er, *v.* to appear dark, gloomy, and threatening; to frown.
Lower-case, *s.* in printing, the case which contains the small letters: *a.* noting the small letters as opposed to capitals.
Lowering, *p.* *a.* cloudy; void of spirit; gloomy.
Loweringly, *ad.* with cloudiness; gloomily.
Lowest, lo'-, *a.* lowest; being under all.
Low-ry, *a.* cloudy; gloomy.
Low German. See **High Dutch**.
Lowing, lō'-, *s.* the bellowing or cry of cattle.
Lowland, lo'-, *s.* land low and flat.

Lowliness, lo'-, *s.* quality of being lowly; humbleness; meanness.
Lowly, *a.* humble; meek; not lofty; mean: *ad.* not highly; humbly; meanly.
Low-minded, *a.* having a vulgar mind.
Lowness, *s.* the state or quality of being low; meanness.
Low-pressure, lo'-, *a.* a term applied to a steam-engine which uses low steam or a condenser.
Low-spirited, *a.* void of spirit; mean; dejected.
Low-spiritedness, *s.* dejection of mind.
Low-water, lo'-, *s.* the lowest point to which the tide ebb; ebb tide.
Loxodromic, *a.* applied to a curve on the earth's surface, which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.
Loyal, *a.* faithful or true to a sovereign or superior; faithful to a lover; true to one's duty; trustworthy.
Loyalist, *s.* one faithful to his king.
Loyally, *ad.* in a loyal manner.
Loyalty, *s.* fidelity to a sovereign, a superior, or a lover.
Lozenge, *s.* a rhomboid or oblique-angled parallelogram; a four-cornered figure; a small confection.
Lozenged, *a.* having the shape of a lozenge.
Lubber, *s.* a lazy, bulky looby.
Lubberly, *ad.* lazy and bulky: *ad.* awkwardly, clumsily.
Lubricant, loo'-, *s.* that which lubricates.
Lubricate, loo'-, *v.* to make smooth or slippery.
Lubricity, -bris'-i-tī, *s.* slipperiness; propensity to wantonness.
Lubrication, Lubrifica'tion, *s.* the act of smoothing or making slippery.
Luce, *s.* a pike full grown.
Luceat, *a.* shining, bright, splendid.
Lucern, Lucerne, *s.* a plant; a species of trefoil cultivated for fodder.
Lucid, loo'-, *a.* shining, bright, pellucid, clear; clear in the intellect; rational, as *lucid* intervals.
Lucidity, *s.* lucidness.
Lucidness, *s.* brightness; transparency; clearness.
Lucifer, loo'-, *s.* the devil; the morning star.
Luciferous, Lucific, *a.* giving light.
Luciferously, *ad.* so as to give light.
Luciform, *a.* having the nature of light.
Luck, *s.* chance; fortune, good or bad.
Luckily, *ad.* fortunately, by good hap.
Luckiness, *s.* state of being lucky; good hap or fortune.
Luckless, *a.* unfortunate, unhappy.
Lucky, *a.* fortunate; successful; happy by chance; auspicious.
Lucrative, *a.* profitable, gainful.
Lucre, loo'-ker, *s.* gain in money or goods; profit; pecuniary advantage.
Lucubrate, loo'-kū-brāt, *v.* to study by candle-light or by night.
Lucubration, *s.* study by lamp or candle light; nocturnal study; a midnight composition or production.
Lucubratory, *a.* composed by candle-light.
Luculent, loo'-kū-lent, *a.* clear, lucid, evident.
Ludicrous, loo'-dī-krus, *a.* ridiculous; laughable; comical; burlesque.
Ludicrously, *ad.* in a ludicrous manner.
Ludicrousness, *s.* the quality of being ludicrous.

late, fat, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fin; note, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, syllable; thin, then.

Lues, loo'-ez, *s.* poison; pestilence; plague.
Luff, *s.* the windward side of a ship: *v.* to keep close to the wind.
Lug, *v.* to pull with violence; to drag.
Lug, *s.* a small fish; the ear.
Lug'gage, *s.* a traveller's packages, trunks, &c.
Lug'ger, *s.* a small vessel with lug sails.
Lug'-sail, *s.* a kind of square sail.
Lugubrious, loo'-gū-bri-us, *a.* mournful, sorrowful.
Lukewarm, *a.* moderately warm; not hot; tepid; indifferent; deficient in zeal.
Lukewarmly, *ad.* with indifference.
Lukewarmness, *s.* state or quality [of being lukewarm; indifference.
Lull, *v.* to compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to put to rest; to become calm: *s.* a cessation as of wind; an interval of quiet.
Lullaby, lul'-la-bī, *s.* a song to quiet infants.
Lumbaginous, -baj'-i-nus, *a.* pertaining to lumbago.
Lumba'go, *s.* pains about the loins and small of the back.
Lum'bar, *a.* pertaining to the loins.
Lum'ber, *s.* anything useless, cumbersome, or bulky; timber in general, as boards, shingles, staves, &c.: *v.* to fill with timber; to heap disorderly; to move heavily, as burdened with its own weight; to get timber from the forest.
Lum'berer, *s.* one employed in getting lumber; a woodcutter.
Lum'bering, *p. a.* moving heavily: *s.* the act of getting lumber.
Lum'ber-room, *s.* a place for useless things.
Lum'brical, *a.* like an earth-worm; applied to small muscles of the fingers and toes.
Luminary, loo'-, *s.* any body that gives light.
Lu'minous, *a.* emitting light; shining; bright; enlightened.
Lu'minously, *ad.* in a luminous manner.
Lu'minousness, *s.* the quality of being luminous; brightness; clearness.
Lump, *s.* a small mass of matter; the whole together; the gross: *v.* to throw into a mass; to take in the gross.
Lump'fish, *s.* a thick and ill-shaped fish. Called also the *sucker* and the *sea-owl*.
Lump'ing, *a.* large; heavy; gross (*Low*).
Lump'ish, *a.* heavy; dull; like a lump.
Lump'ishly, *ad.* in a lumpish manner.
Lunacy, loo'-, *s.* madness, generally periodical, and formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon.
Lunar, loo'-, *a.* pertaining to the moon; measured by the moon, as a *lunar* month; resembling the moon.
Lūna'rian, *s.* an inhabitant of the moon.
Lu'nary, *a.* lunar.
Lu'nated, *a.* formed like a half-moon.
Lunatic, loo'-, *a.* mad: *s.* a madman.
Luna'tion, *s.* a revolution of the moon.
Lunette, loo-net', *s.* a small half-moon; a term in fortification; a flattened watch-glass; a small window in a concave ceiling.
Lunch, Luncheon, lunsh'-un, *s.* a slight repast before dinner: *v.* to take a lunch.
Lung, *s.* Lungs, *pl.* the organs of respiration; in brute animals, called the lights.
Lunge, lunj, *s.* thrust with a sword.
Lunged, lungd, *a.* having lungs.
Lu'niform, *a.* resembling the moon.

Lunt, *s.* a match-cord to fire guns with.
Lunular, loo'-nū-lar, **Lu'nulate**, *a.* shaped like a crescent or new moon.
Lupercal, loo'-, *a.* pertaining to certain feasts in ancient Rome called Lupercalia.
Lupine, loo'-, *s.* a kind of pulse.
Lupine, loo'-, *a.* wolfish.
Lurch, *v.* to evade by stooping; to shift suddenly; to disappoint; to roll to one side; to lurk; to filch or pilfer: *s.* a sudden roll, as of a ship; a forlorn or deserted state.
Lurch'er, *s.* one that *lurks* or watches to steal; a dog that watches for his game.
Lure, *s.* something held out to entice a hawk; a bait; any enticement: *v.* to bring a hawk to the lure; to entice or *allure*.
Lu'rid, *a.* pale, gloomy, dismal.
Lurk, *v.* to lie in wait, to lie close.
Lurk'er, *s.* a thief that lies in wait.
Lurk'ing-place, *s.* a hiding or secret place.
Luscious, lush'-us, *a.* sweet so as to cloy or nauseate; delicious.
Lus'ciously, *ad.* in a luscious manner.
Lus'ciousness, *s.* sweetness to excess.
Lush, *obs. a.* juicy, succulent; rank.
Lūsita'nian, *a.* pertaining to Lusitania or Portugal: *s.* a native of Lusitania.
Lust, *s.* longing desire; carnal appetite; any violent, irregular, or unlawful desire: *v.* to desire eagerly; to have irregular desires.
Lust'ful, *a.* libidinous; inciting to lust.
Lust'fully, *ad.* with lust; lewdly.
Lust'fulness, *s.* lustful desire.
Lus'tily, *ad.* stoutly, with vigour.
Lus'tiness, *s.* stoutness, vigour of body.
Lust'ing, *s.* eager desire; impure desire.
Lus'tral, *a.* pertaining to purification.
Lus'trate, *obs. v.* to cleanse, to purify; to survey.
Lustra'tion, *s.* a purification.
Lustre, lus'-ter, *s.* brightness; splendour; glitter; splendour of birth, of deeds, or of fame; a bright chandelier suspended from a ceiling; a lustrum.
Lus'tring, *s.* a kind of shining silk.
Lus'trous, *a.* bright, shining, glossy.
Lus'trum, *L. s.* the space of five years.
Lus'ty, *a.* stout, healthy, able of body.
Lūta'rious, *a.* living in mud; like mud.
Lūta'tion, *s.* the act of luting vessels.
Lute, *s.* a musical instrument.
Lute, *s.* a sort of paste or clay with which chemists close up their vessels: *v.* to close or coat with lute.
Lu'testring, *s.* the string of a lute; a kind of ribbon (a corruption of *Lustring*).
Lu'theran, *a.* pertaining to Luther or his doctrine: *s.* a follower or disciple of Luther.
Lu'theranism, *s.* the doctrine or tenets of Luther.
Lu'tist, *s.* a player on the lute.
Lu'tilent, *a.* muddy, foul, turbid.
Lux'ate, *v.* to put out of joint.
Luxa'tion, *s.* dislocation of a joint.
Luxu'riance, **Luxu'rianey**, *s.* state of being luxuriant; exuberant growth.
Luxu'riant, *a.* exuberant in growth; very abundant; superfluously plenteous.
Luxu'riantly, *ad.* exuberantly; abundantly.
Luxu'riate, *v.* to grow exuberantly; to feed or live luxuriously; to expatiate with delight.
Luxu'rious, *a.* indulging in the pleasures of the

table; administering to luxury; abounding with luxuries; voluptuous; softening by pleasure; enervating; luxuriant.
Luxuriously, *ad.* in a luxurious manner.
Luxuriousness, *s.* quality of being luxurious.
Luxury, luks'-, *s.* unrestrained indulgence in the pleasures of the table; excess or extravagance in dress, equipage, &c.; voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure or indulgence; anything which gratifies the senses; delicious fare or food; a dainty.
Lycean'thropy, *s.* a species of madness, in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf.
Lyceum, li-sē'-um, *s.* an academy, the place where Aristotle taught his philosophy.
Lyd'ian, *s.* in music, a soft, slow air.
Lye, *s.* water impregnated with alkali, from wood ashes being steeped in it.
Ly'ing, *p. a.* falsifying; addicted to tell lies: *s.* the act or practice of telling lies.
Ly'ing, *a.* being recumbent.
Ly'ing-in, *s.* the act or state of childbirth.
Ly'ingly, *ad.* falsely.
Ly'ing-to, *s.* the state of a ship when stopped by arranging the sails so as to counteract each other.
Lymph, limf, *s.* a transparent, animal fluid.
Lymphat'ic, *a.* belonging to the lymph.
Lymphat'ics, *s. pl.* vessels which absorb the superfluous lymph in the system.
Lynch'-law, *s.* in America, the practice of punishing men for crimes by private, unauthorised persons, without a legal trial.
Lynx, *s.* a sharp-sighted, spotted beast.
Ly'rate, **Ly'rated**, *a.* lyre-shaped.
Lyre, *s.* a harp, a musical instrument.
Lyr'ic, **Lyr'ical**, *a.* pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp.
Ly'rist, *s.* one who plays on the harp.

M

Ma'am, *s.* a contraction of *Madam*.
Mab, *s.* the queen of the fairies.
Mac, *s.* an Irish and Scotch word for son, as *MacDonald*, the son of Donald.
Macad'amise, *v.* to make or repair roads, by covering them with small broken stones, whose angular parts unite by pressure and form a smooth, hard surface; so called from *MacAdam*, the projector.
Macaro'ni, *s.* food, of mixed ingredients, formed into paste, and moulded into strings; a medley or mixture; a coxcomb; a spruce beau or fopling.
Macaron'ic, *a.* like macaroni, or a medley.
Macaronic verses, *s.* a kind of burlesque poetry, in which English is jumbled up with Latin or Greek words or terminations.
Macaroon', *s.* a sweet cake or biscuit.
Macaw', *s.* a beautiful kind of parrot.
Macaw'-tree, *s.* a species of palm-tree.
Mace, *s.* an ensign of authority; a spice.
Ma'ce-bear'er, *s.* one who carries the mace.
Macerate, mas'-, *v.* to make lean; to mortify; to steep in water almost to solution.
Machiavelian, māk-i-ā-vēl'-, *a.* relating to Machiavel; crafty; subtle.
Mach'iavēlism, **Machiavēl'ianism**, *s.* subtlety; political craft.

Machicolated, mach-ik'-o-lāt-ed, *a.* furnished with machicolations.
Machicolation, mach-ik-o-lā'-shun, *s.* a pierced projecting gallery in a castle wall for projecting missiles, melted lead, &c.
Machinal, mak'-in-al or ma-shē'-nal, *a.* relating to machines.
Machinate, mak'-, *v.* to plan; to contrive; to scheme.
Machina'tion, mak-, *s.* a contrivance; an artifice; a scheme; a plot.
Mach'inātor, *s.* one who forms schemes.
Machine, ma-shēn', *s.* an engine.
Machin'ery, *s.* machines collectively; the work of a machine; the agency by which anything is carried on.
Machinist, -shēn'-, *s.* a constructor of machines.
Mack'erel, *s.* a small spotted sea-fish.
Mack'intoah, *s.* a waterproof overcoat.
Macrom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring objects that are inaccessible.
Mac'ula, *s.* a spot or stain.
Mac'ulate, *a.* spotted: *v.* to stain, to spot.
Macula'tion, *s.* act of spotting; a stain.
Mad, *a.* disordered in the mind; furious, enraged: *v.* to make or be mad.
Mad'am, *s.* a term of address to a lady.
Madame, mad-am', *Fr. s.* My Lady, Madam: *pl.* Mesdames, me-dam'.
Mad'brained, *a.* hot-headed, wild.
Mad'-cap, *s.* a wild, thoughtless, rash person.
Madden, mad'n, *v.* to make mad; to enrage.
Mad'der, *s.* a plant used in dyeing.
Made, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Make.
Madeira, mǎ-dǎ'-ra, *s.* Madeira wine.
Mademoiselle, mad-mwa-zel', *Fr. s.* Miss.
Mad'headed, *a.* hot-headed, rash.
Mad'house, *s.* a house for lunatics.
Mad'id, *a.* wet, moist, dropping.
Mad'ly, *ad.* furiously, rashly; foolishly.
Mad'man, *s.* an insane man, a lunatic.
Mad'ness, *s.* a state of being mad.
Madon'na, **Madon'a**, *s.* a picture of the Virgin.
Mad'repore, *s.* a genus of coral branching like trees and shrubs.
Mad'rigal, *s.* a pastoral air or song.
Mælstrom, mǎl'-, *s.* a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway.
Māgazine, -zēn', *s.* a storehouse; an arsenal or armoury; a miscellaneous pamphlet or periodical.
Magenta, -jēnt'-, *s.* a beautiful colour derived from coal-tar.
Maggiore, maj-yo'-rē, *It. a.* greater.
Mag'got, *s.* a small grub; a whim.
Mag'gotiness, *s.* the being maggoty.
Mag'goty, *a.* full of maggots; capricious.
Magi, mǎ'-jī, *s. pl.* astrologers, or "wise men of the East."
Magian, mǎ'-jī-an, *s.* one of the Magi: *a.* pertaining to the Magi.
Magic, maj'-ik, *s.* the art practised by the Magi; the art of producing wonderful effects through the supposed agency of supernatural beings, or the occult powers of nature; necromancy; sorcery; enchantment.
Mag'ical, **Mag'ic**, *a.* performed by magic; used in magic.
Mag'ically, *ad.* by the art of magic.
Magician, -jish'-an, *s.* one skilled in magic; an enchanter; a necromancer.

Mag'ic-Lan'tern, *s.* an optical instrument by which small painted figures are magnified on the walls of a darkened room.

Magiste'rial, *a.* having the air of a master; authoritative; arrogant; pertaining to the authority or duties of a magistrate.

Magiste'rially, *ad.* in a magisterial manner.

Magiste'rialness, *s.* quality of being magisterial; haughtiness.

Magistracy, maj'-is-, *s.* the office of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

Mag'istrate, *s.* a public civil officer invested with authority; a justice of the peace.

Mag'na Charta, kar'-ta, *s.* the great charter of English liberties, extorted from King John.

Magnanim'ity, *s.* greatness of mind.

Magnan'imous, *a.* great of mind; elevated in sentiment; noble; generous; brave.

Magnan'imously, *ad.* with magnanimity.

Mag'nate, *s.* a grandee or nobleman.

Magne'sia, -shí-a, *s.* a primitive earth, absorbent, anti-acid, and mildly cathartic.

Magne'sian, *a.* pertaining to or containing magnesia.

Magne'sium, *s.* the metallic base of magnesia.

Mag'net, *s.* the loadstone; an ore of iron which attracts iron, and imparts to it polarity; steel having magnetic properties.

Magnetic, **Magnet'ical**, *a.* having the properties of the magnet.

Magnet'ically, *ad.* by means of magnetism.

Magnet'ics, *s. pl.* the science of magnetism.

Mag'netise, *v.* to impregnate or imbue with magnetism.

Mag'netiser, *s.* one who or that which magnetises.

Mag'netism, *s.* the science which investigates the laws of magnetic attraction.

Mag'nifiable, *a.* that may be magnified.

Magnif'ic, **Magnif'ical**, *a.* great; grand.

Magnificence, *s.* grandeur of appearance; splendour of show or state.

Magnificent, *a.* grand in appearance; splendid; gorgeous; pompous; fond of splendour and show.

Magnif'icently, *ad.* in a magnificent manner.

Magnif'ico, *s.* a grandee of Venice.

Mag'nifier, *s.* one who extols; a glass that enlarges objects to the sight.

Mag'nify, *v.* to make great; to extol.

Mag'nifying, *p. a.* making great.

Magnil'oquence, *s.* a lofty or boasting manner of speaking; pompous language.

Magnil'oquent, *a.* speaking in pompous style.

Magnil'oquently, *ad.* with pompous language.

Mag'nitude, *s.* greatness; bulk; grandeur.

Magno'lia, *s.* a genus of shrubs and trees remarkable for the beauty of their foliage.

Mag'pie, -pi, *s.* a chattering bird.

Máhog'any, *s.* a valuable, reddish wood, used for cabinet-work.

Mahom'etan. See **Mohammedan**.

Mahound, *obs. s.* a contemptuous name for *Mahomet*.

Maid, *s.* a maiden; a female servant.

Maiden, mād'n, *s.* a young female; a virgin: *a.* belonging to a young unmarried woman; virgin; fresh; new, as a *maiden* speech, in Parliament.

Maid'en-hair, *s.* a delicate and beautiful fern; *adiantum*.

Maid'enhead, **Maid'enhood**, *s.* state of being a maiden; virginity.

Maid'enliness, *s.* gentleness; modesty.

Maid'enly, **Maid'enlike**, *a.* like a maiden; gentle; modest; bashful.

Maid-Ma'rian, *s.* a man or boy dressed in woman's clothes in the old Morris dance.

Maid'-serv'ant, *s.* a female servant.

Mail, *s.* a coat of steel net-work; armour; a postman's bag; a tribute paid to freebooters, as *black mail*: *v.* to cover, as with armour.

Mail'-coach, *s.* a coach for conveying the public mails.

Mailed, *a.* armed with mail; covered or protected with a scaly coat; spotted, speckled.

Mail'-train, *s.* the train which carries the mails.

Maim, *v.* to disable or deprive of a limb; to deprive of a necessary part; to cripple; to mutilate: *s.* the disabling of a limb; privation of some essential part; injury. In law, it is written *mayhem*, but pronounced *maim*.

Main, *a.* great; principal; chief; leading; important: *s.* the greater part; the bulk; the gross, the whole; strength, force; the great sea, the ocean; the continent, as opposed to an island.

Main'-bod'y, *s.* the second line or corps of an army.

Main'-boom, *s.* the spar or boom of the main-sail.

Main'land, *s.* the continent.

Main'ly, *ad.* principally, chiefly.

Main'mast, *s.* the chief or middle mast.

Main'prize, *s.* in law, bail, pledge, surety.

Main'sail, *s.* the principal sail; the sail of the mainmast.

Main'-sheet, *s.* the rope that extends the main-sail.

Main'spring, *s.* the principal spring.

Mainswear, *v.* to swear falsely.

Maintain, men-tān', *v.* to uphold, to support; to keep up; to carry on; to hold to; to assert; to persist in; to sustain; to defend.

Maintain'able, *a.* that may be maintained.

Maintain'er, *s.* one who maintains or supports.

Maintenance, mǎn'-ten-ans, *s.* support; means of support; sustenance; defence.

Main'top, *s.* the top of the mainmast.

Main'yard, *s.* the yard of the mainmast.

Maize, *s.* a plant and grain; Indian corn.

Majes'tic, **Majes'tical**, *a.* august, imperial, regal; lofty; grand; noble; dignified.

Majes'tically, *ad.* in a majestic manner.

Maj'esty, *s.* the height of grandeur in appearance, thought, &c.; power; sovereignty; the title given to kings and queens.

Májol'ica, *s.* a kind of fine earthenware.

Ma'jor, *a.* greater; senior, elder.

Ma'jor, *s.* an officer in the army; in logic, the first proposition of a syllogism.

Ma'jor-do'mo, *s.* a house-steward.

Ma'jor-gen'eral, *s.* the next military officer in rank below a lieutenant-general.

Májor'ity, *s.* the greater number; the rank or office of a major; full age.

Make, *v.* to create; to form of materials; to compose, as parts, materials, or ingredients; to produce or effect; to perform; to cause; to force; to compel; to constitute or appoint, as to make a judge; to reach or gain, as to make the land: *s.* form, structure, or

texture of anything ; constitution of parts in a body.
Ma'ke-bate, *s.* one who breeds quarrels.
Ma'ke-peace, *s.* a peace-maker.
Ma'ker, *s.* the Creator ; he who makes.
Ma'ke-shift, *s.* a temporary expedient.
Ma'ke-weight, *s.* any small thing thrown into the scale to make weight.
Ma'king, *s.* act of forming ; workmanship.
Ma'achite -kit, *s.* native carbonate of copper, either blue or green.
Maladministra'tion, *s.* ill behaviour in any public employ ; bad management.
Mal-a-droit, *a.* wanting in dexterity.
Mal'ady, *s.* an illness ; a distemper.
Mal'aga, *s.* the wine of Malaga in Spain.
Mal'apert, *a.* saucy, impertinent, bold.
Mal'apertly, *ad.* saucily ; impudently.
Mal'apertness, *s.* sauciness, impudence.
Malap'ropos, -po, *Fr. ad.* unsuitably.
Ma'lar, *a.* pertaining to the jaw.
Mala'ria, *s.* a noxious exhalation from marshy grounds which tends to produce disease.
Mala'rious, *a.* pertaining to or containing malaria.
Malconforma'tion, *s.* disproportion of parts.
Mal'content, *a.* discontented, dissatisfied : *s.* one who is dissatisfied ; a disaffected person.
Malcontent'edness, *s.* discontentedness.
Male, *a.* of the masculine gender.
Maledic'tion, *s.* a curse, an execration.
Malefac'tion, *s.* a crime, an offence.
Maled'fac'tor, *s.* an offender against law.
Malef'icent, *a.* doing evil ; wicked.
Malev'olence, *s.* ill-will, malignity, spite.
Malev'olent, *a.* ill-natured, malignant.
Malev'olently, *ad.* malignantly.
Malfeasance, -fez'-, *s.* evil-doing.]
Malforma'tion, *s.* irregular formation.
Mal'ic, *a.* derived from apples, as *malic acid*.
Malice, mal'-is, *s.* a wicked intention to do injury ; deliberate mischief ; extreme malevolence.
Malicho, mál'-i-cho, *obs. s.* mischief, harm.
Malicious, lish'-us, *a.* full of malice, malignant.
Malic'iously, *ad.* with malice.
Maliciousness, *s.* malice, malignity.
Malign, -lin', *a.* ill-disposed ; unfavourable ; malignant ; fatal, as by some occult influence : *v.* to defame maliciously ; to calumniate.
Malign'ancy, *s.* malignity.
Malign'ant, *a.* malicious, malevolent : *s.* a malevolent person ; a term of reproach applied to the Puritans by the Cavaliers.
Malign'antly, *ad.* maliciously.
Maligner, -lin'-er, *s.* one who maligns or traduces.
Malign'ity, *s.* bitter spite, extreme malice, rancour, venom.
Malignly, -lin'-, *ad.* with malignity.
Maligner, ma-ling'-ger, *v.* among soldiers, to feign sickness in order to escape duty.
Malin'gerer, *s.* one who mallingers.
Mal'ison, *obs. s.* a malediction or curse.
Malkin, maw'kin, *s.* a mop made of clouts ; a scarecrow of clouts ; a dirty wench.
Mall, mál, *s.* a large wooden beater or hammer ; a public walk or promenade.
Mall'ard, *s.* a wild drake.
Malleabil'ity, *s.* quality of being malleable.

Malleable, mál'-ë-a-bl, *a.* capable of being beaten out or spread by the hammer.
Malléableness, *s.* malleability.
Malléate, *v.* to beat out into a thin plate or leaf.
Mallea'tion, *s.* the act of malleating.
Mallet, *s.* a wooden hammer or beater.
Mallow, **Mallows**, *s.* an emollient plant.
Malmsey, mam-zí, *s.* a rich sort of grape ; a luscious white wine (originally from *Malvasia*, in the Morea).
Malprac'tice, *s.* bad or illegal conduct.
Malt, mawlt, *s.* barley steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried on a kiln : *v.* to make into malt ; to become malt.
Maltese, mál-téz', *s.* a native or natives of Malta : *a.* belonging to Malta.
Malt-floor, mawlt'-, *s.* a floor for drying malt on.
Mál'tha, *s.* a mineral pitch.
Malt'-horse, mawlt'-, *s.* a horse employed in grinding malt ; a dull fellow.
Malt'-house, *s.* a house for making malt in.
Malt'-kiln, -kil, *s.* a kiln for drying malt.
Malt'-liquor, *s.* liquor with an infusion of malt, as beer, ale, and porter.
Malt'-man, *s.* a man who makes malt.
Mál-treat, *v.* to treat ill or amiss.
Mál-treat'ment, *s.* ill-usage or abuse.
Maltster, mawlt'-, *s.* one who deals in malt.
Malva'ceous, *a.* relating to mallows.
Malversa'tion, *s.* misbehaviour in any office ; mean artifices or shifts.
Mam'aluke, **Mam'eluke**, *s.* an Egyptian horse-soldier.
Mamma, **Mam**, *s.* a fond word for Mother.
Mam'mal, *s.* an animal of the mammalia class.
Mamma'lia, *L. s. pl.* animals that suckle their young.
Mamma'lian, *a.* pertaining to mammalia.
Mam'mary, *a.* relating to the breast or paps.
Mam'met, *s.* a puppet ; a figure dressed.
Mam'mifer, *s.* a mammiferous animal.
Mammifer'ous, *a.* having the shape of paps.
Mam'millary, *a.* belonging to the paps or breasts ; resembling paps ; protuberant.
Mam'millated, *a.* having small globules like nipples.
Mam'mock, *obs. s.* a shapeless piece.
Mam'mock, *v.* to tear or pull in pieces.
Mam'mon, *s.* money ; gain ; worldliness ; the desire of riches.
Mam'monist, *s.* a worldly-minded person.
Mam'moth, *s.* an antediluvian or extinct animal of huge dimensions.
Man, *s.* a human being ; the human race ; mankind ; a male of the human race, as distinguished from a woman ; an adult male, as distinguished from boy ; a husband, as man and wife ; a person having manly qualities ; a servant ; a word of familiar address ; a piece at chess, draughts, &c. : *v.* to furnish with men ; to guard with men. *Man of war*, a ship of war.
Man'acle, *v.* to chain the hands.
Man'acles, *s.* chains for the hands.
Man'age, *v.* to conduct ; to carry on ; to wield ; to give in ; to make tractable ; to bring about ; to husband.
Man'ageable, *a.* that may be managed ; tractable.
Man'ageableness, *s.* quality of being manageable.

fate, fát, far ; mē, mēt, her ; fine, fín ; note, nôt ; mūte, nūt, bull ; tŷpe, sŷllable ; thin, then.

Man'agement, *s.* act of managing; superintendence; direction; conduct; charge; body of managers.

Man'ager, *s.* one who manages; a conductor or director.

Manatee', **Manati**, -tē', **Mana'tus**, *s.* the sea-cow.

Man'chet, -shet, *s.* a small white loaf.

Manchineel, manch-Y-nēl', *s.* a West Indian tree.

Man'cipate, *v.* to enslave; to bind.

Man'cipa'tion, *s.* slavery.

Man'ciple, *s.* a purveyor, a steward.

Manda'mus, *s.* a writ or command issued by the court of Queen's Bench.

Mandarin, -rēn', *s.* a Chinese nobleman, governor, or magistrate.

Man'date, *s.* a command, a precept.

Man'datory, *a.* commanding; enjoining.

Man'dible, *s.* the jaw; a bird's bill.

Mandib'ular, *a.* belonging to the jaw.

Man'dil, *s.* a sort of mantle or cloak.

Mandrag'ora, **Man'drake**, *s.* a narcotic plant.

Man'drel, *s.* a pulley belonging to a lathe.

Man'drill, *s.* a large and ferocious baboon.

Man'ducable, *a.* that can be chewed.

Man'ducate, *v.* to chew, to eat.

Mandūca'tion, *s.* the act of chewing.

Mane, *s.* the hair on the neck of a horse, &c.

Man'eater, *s.* one who eats human flesh.

Maned, mänd, *a.* having a mane.

Manége, man-āzh', *Fr. s.* a place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught.

Manes, măn'ēz, *L. s. pl.* the ghost or shade of one departed; the remains of the dead.

Man'ful, *a.* manly; bold, stout, daring.

Man'fully, *ad.* boldly, stoutly, valiantly.

Man'ganese, -ēz, *s.* a grayish metal, hard, brittle, and difficult of fusion; a mixed substance used in cleaning glass.

Mangane'sian, *a.* pertaining to manganese.

Mange, mănj, *s.* the itch or scab in dogs or cattle.

Mangel-wurzel, mang'-gl-wur'-zl, *s.* a kind of beet-root.

Manger, măn'-jer, *s.* a trough in which horses are fed with grain, &c.; a sort of trough in a ship to receive the water which beats in at the hawse-holes.

Manginess, măn'-jī-nes, *s.* infected with the mange.

Mangle, mang'-gl, *s.* a rolling press for smoothing linen; a sort of calendar: *v.* to smoothe cloth with a mangle.

Mangle, *v.* to lacerate, to cut and hack.

Mangler, *s.* one that mangles.

Man'go, *s.* an Indian fruit and pickle.

Man'grōve, *s.* a tropical tree which forms dense groves, often to the water's edge; also a plant.

Man'gy, *a.* infected with the mange.

Man'-ha'ter, *s.* a misanthrope.

Man'hood, -hud, *s.* state or quality of being a man; human nature; courage; bravery.

Ma'nia, *s.* madness; a rage or vehement desire for anything.

Ma'niao, *s.* a mad person: *a.* raving mad.

Mani'acal, *a.* affected with madness.

Man'ifest, *a.* palpable, plain, evident, clear: *v.* to make manifest: *s.* an invoice of a cargo.

Manifest'able, or **Manifest'ible**, *a.* that may be manifested.

Manifesta'tion, *s.* act of manifesting; state of being manifest; discovery; publication; show.

Man'ifestly, *ad.* clearly; evidently.

Man'ifestness, *s.* quality of being manifest.

Manifes'to, *s.* a proclamation or public declaration of a sovereign or the head of a government, containing reasons for some public proceedings.

Man'ifold, *a.* many in number; divers.

Man'ifoldly, *ad.* in divers ways.

Man'ikin, *s.* a little man; a dwarf.

Manilio, **Manilla**, *s.* a sort of ring or bracelet worn in Africa; ring-money, a sort of coin.

Ma'nioc, *s.* a tropical plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared.

Man'iple, *s.* a handful; a small body, as of soldiers.

Manip'ular, *a.* relating to a manipule.

Manip'ulate, *v.* to operate or work with the hands; to handle.

Manipula'tion, *s.* manual operation; in chemistry, the preparing of substances for experiments; in pharmacy, the preparation of drugs; motions of the hands in producing a mesmeric state.

Manip'ulator, *s.* one who manipulates.

Mankind', *s.* the human race.

Man'like, *a.* like a man; manly; brave.

Man'liness, *s.* bravery, stoutness, dignity.

Man'ly, *a.* manlike, manful, brave.

Man'na, *s.* a gum or honey-like juice.

Man'ner, *s.* form; custom; sort, kind; way, method; air or mien: *pl.* behaviour; civility.

Mannered, man'-erd, *a.* having manners.

Man'nerism, *s.* uniformity of manner.

Man'nerist, *s.* an artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner.

Man'nerliness, *s.* civility; complaisance.

Man'nerly, *a.* civil, polite: *ad.* civilly.

Man'ners, *s. pl.* polite behaviour; conduct.

Man'nish, *a.* bold; masculine; impudent.

Manceuvre, ma-noo'-vēr, *s.* dextrous or artful management; a skilful movement of troops or ships; a stratagem; a plot; a trick: *v.* to manage skilfully; to perform manceuvres.

Manom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the density of gases by their elastic force.

Man'or, *s.* a lord's jurisdiction or land.

Man'or-house, *s.* the house of the lord or owner of a manor.

Mano'rial, *a.* belonging to a manor.

Manse, *s.* a parsonage house.

Man'sion, *s.* the dwelling-house of the lord of the manor; a large house; an abode.

Man'slaughter, -slaw-ter, *s.* the killing of a person without malice or deliberate intention, as in a sudden quarrel.

Man'suetude, -swē-, *s.* mildness, gentleness.

Mantel, man'tl, **Mantel-piece**, *s.* a shelf or ledge resting on the jambs of a fire-place.

Man'telet, **Mant'let**, *s.* a kind of short cloak; in fortification, a pent-house for shelter.

Mantiger, man'-tij-er, **Man'ticher**, *s.* a large baboon.

Mantilla, *s.* a loose, light covering thrown over the dress of a Spanish lady.

Man'tis, *s.* an insect called the praying mantis or prophet, from the position assumed by its fore-legs.

Man'tle, *s.* a loose garment which covers the rest of the dress, a cloak: *v.* to cloak; to cover or spread over.

Mant'ling, *s.* in heraldry, the drapery that is drawn about a coat of arms.
Man'tua, *s.* a lady's gown or dress.
Mantua-maker, *man'-tu-mā'-ker*, *s.* a dress-maker for ladies.
Man'ūāl, *a.* performed by the hand.
Man'ual, *s.* a hand-book, a small book.
Mānūfac'tory, *s.* a building or place where a manufacture is carried on.
Manufac'tural, *a.* relating to manufactures.
Manufac'ture, *s.* anything made by the hand or art; the process of reducing raw materials into form for use: *v.* to form by manufacture; to be engaged in manufacture.
Manufac'turer, *s.* one who manufactures; an artificer.
Manumis'sion, *s.* the act of freeing slaves.
Manumit', *v.* to release from slavery.
Manu're, *v.* to cultivate by manual labour; to fertilise or enrich with dung or compost: *s.* dung or compost.
Manu'ring, *s.* a dressing or spreading of manure on land.
Man'uscript, *s.* a written copy of a book: *a.* written with the hand, not printed.
Manx, *s.* the Celtic dialect of the Isle of Man: *a.* relating to the Isle of Man or its language.
Many, *men'-ī*, *a.* consisting of a great number; numerous: *s.* the multitude, the people, as *the many*.
Man'y-coloured, *a.* having many colours.
Man'y-head'ed, *a.* having many heads.
Maori, *ma-ō'-rī*, *s.* a native of New Zealand.
Map, *s.* a representation of the earth, or of a part of it, on a flat surface: *v.* to delineate geographically; to set down.
Maple, *s.* a tree of several species.
Maple-sug'ar, *s.* sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock maple.
Mapping, *s.* the art of drawing maps.
Mar, *v.* to injure, to spoil, to damage.
Mar'about, *s.* a Moorish or Mahometan saint, or saint's tomb.
Marabou, *-boo'*, *s.* a kind of bird; a fine kind of feathers.
Mārānath'a, or **Mārānā'tha**, *s.* a curse or form of anathematising among the Jews.
Maraschino, *-skē'-no*, *s.* a liqueur distilled from cherries.
Maraud', *v.* to rove in quest of plunder; to plunder.
Maraud'er, *s.* a roving plunderer.
Maraud'ing, *p. a.* plundering, robbing: *s.* a roving about in quest of plunder.
Marave'dī, *s.* a small Spanish copper coin, of less value than a farthing.
Marble, *s.* a calcareous stone, capable of the finest polish, and used for busts, monuments, &c.; a little ball of marble or other hard substance which boys play with: *a.* made of marble; like marble: *v.* to stain or variegate like marble.
Marble-edged, *-ejd*, *a.* having the edges marbled, as the leaves of a book.
Marbling, *s.* the act or art of variegating like marble.
Mār'casite, *s.* a hard, bright fossil.
Mārcescent, *-ses'-ent*, *a.* fading, withering.
March, *s.* the third month of the year.
March, *s.* a journey or movement of troops; a *stately* or well-regulated walk or step; a

piece of music to march by: *v.* to move with measured or regulated steps, as soldiers; to cause to move, as an army.
Mar'ches, *s. pl.* borders, confines; the limits of a country. See **Margrave**.
March'ing, *s.* the moving in military form.
Mar'chioness, *-shun-es*, *s.* the wife of a marquess; a lady of the rank of marquess.
March'pane, *s.* a kind of sweet bread.
Mar'cid, *-sid*, *a.* lean, withered, faded.
Marcid'ity, *s.* leanness, meagreness.
Mare, *s.* the female of the horse kind.
Mareschal, *mar'-shal*. See **Marshal**.
Mare's-nest, *s.* a ridiculous discovery.
Mār'garite, *s.* a pearl; a mineral.
Mar'gin, *s.* an edge or border: *v.* to furnish with a border; to enter or note in the margin.
Mar'ginal, *a.* relating to or placed in the margin.
Mar'ginally, *ad.* in the margin.
Mar'ginated, *a.* margined; having a margin.
Mār'grave, *s.* a title of nobility in Germany, originally keeper of the *marches* or borders, and equivalent to *marquess*.
Margra'viate, *s.* the territory of a margrave.
Mar'gravine, *-ēn*, *s.* the wife of a margrave.
Mār'igöld, *s.* a yellow flower; a pot-herb.
Marine, *-rēn'*, *a.* belonging to the sea, maritime; naval, nautical: *s.* a soldier employed in a ship of war; sea affairs; the navy.
Mar'iner, *s.* a seaman, a sailor.
Mār'ionnette, *-net'*, *Fr. s.* literally, little *Marion*; a doll; a puppet.
Mār'ish, *obs. s.* a marsh.
Mar'ital, *a.* pertaining to a husband.
Mar'itime, *a.* performed on the sea, relating to the sea, bordering on the sea.
Mar'joram, *s.* a sweet-smelling herb.
Mark, *s.* a token by which anything is known; a note; a stamp; an impression; a sign; a badge; an indication; a proof, as of a horse's age; anything at which a missile weapon is directed; an old English coin worth 13s. 4d.: *v.* to make a mark; to note; to observe particularly.
Mark'er, *s.* one who marks or notes; a counter used at cards.
Mar'ket, *s.* a public place and appointed time for buying and selling, especially provisions; a mart; purchase, or rate of purchase and sale: *v.* to deal at a market; to buy or sell.
Mar'ketable, *a.* fit for sale at market.
Mar'ket-cross, *s.* a cross formerly erected where the market was held.
Mar'ket-day, *s.* the day on which things are bought and sold at the market.
Mar'ket-house, *s.* a building for a market.
Mar'ket-place, *s.* the place for the market.
Mar'ket-price, *s.* the price at which anything is currently sold.
Mar'ket-town, *s.* a town that has the privilege of a stated public market.
Mar'ket-woman, *s.* a woman that attends a market for the purpose of selling anything.
Marks'man, *s.* one skilful to hit a mark; one who cannot write his name but makes his mark for it.
Marl, *s.* a sort of calcareous earth used as manure: *v.* to manure with marl.
Mar'line, *s.* a small line of two strands, gene-

rally tarred, for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being injured: *v.* to wind a marline round a rope.

Mar'line-spike, *s.* a small, iron spike.

Marl'ite, *s.* a variety of marl.

Marl'-pit, *s.* a pit where marl is dug.

Marl'y, *a.* abounding with marl.

Mar'malade, *a.* quinces boiled with sugar.

Marmo'rëan, *a.* made of or like marble.

Mar'mose, -mōz, *s.* a small kind of opossum.

Mar'moset, -zet, *s.* a small kind of monkey.

Mar'mot, *s.* a small, rodent animal.

Maroon', *a.* of a deep red, claret, or chestnut colour. It is written also Marroon and Marone. The French is *Marron*.

Maroon', *s.* a free negro living on the mountains in the West Indies; a runaway slave: *v.* to put a sailor ashore on a desolate island.

Mar'plot, *s.* one who mars a design by officious meddling.

Marque, mark, Fr. *s.* a licence; a commission. A *letter of marque* is a licence to make reprisals on the merchant vessels of an enemy; a ship commissioned to make reprisals.

Marquee, mar-kee', Fr. *s.* an officer's field-tent.

Mar'quess, -kwēs, *s.* a title of nobility next to that of duke. *Marquis* was the usual form till lately. See *Margrave*.

Marquetry, mar'-ket-ri, *s.* inlaid or variegated wood, shells, &c.

Mar'quisate, *s.* the dignity of a marquess.

Marquise, -kēz', *s.* a French marchioness.

Mar'rer, *s.* one that mars or hinders.

Marriage, mar'ij, *s.* the act of being married; wedding; nuptials.

Marriageable, *a.* of age to be married.

Marriageableness, *s.* fitness for marriage.

Mar'ried, *p. a.* united in marriage; wedded; not single, conjugal, connubial.

Mar'row, *s.* an oily substance in bones; the essence or best part of anything.

Mar'row-bone, *s.* a bone boiled or cooked for the marrow; the knee (*Burlesque*).

Mar'row-fat, *s.* a fine large species of pea.

Mar'rowish, *a.* of the nature of marrow.

Mar'rowless, *a.* void of marrow; dry.

Mar'rowy, *a.* pithy; full of strength or sap.

Mar'ry! *int.* indeed, forsooth.

Mar'ry, *v.* to unite in wedlock; to give in marriage; to take for a husband or a wife.

Mars, *s.* the heathen god of war; a planet.

Marsa'la, *s.* a light wine brought from Marsala in Sicily.

Marsh, *s.* a bog, a fen, a swamp.

Mar'shal, *s.* the chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates rank and order; a harbinger; a commander-in-chief: *v.* to arrange in rank or order; to dispose in order the several parts of an escutcheon; to lead the way as a harbinger.

Mar'shaller, *s.* one who marshals or arranges.

Mar'shalsea, *s.* a prison for debtors (originally, under the *marshal* of the King's Bench).

Mar'shalship, *s.* the office of a marshal.

Mar'sh-mal'low, *s.* a genus of plants; hollyhock, althæa.

Marsh'y, *a.* boggy, wet, swampy, fenny.

Marsupia'lia, *s. pl.* animals having a pouch or bag to carry their young, as the kangaroo and opossum.

Marsu'pial, *a.* relating to marsupials: *s.* an animal of the class marsupialia.

Mart, *s.* a place of public sale; a market.

Mart, *v.* to traffic, to buy or sell.

Martagon, *s.* a kind of lily.

Martello, *s.* an alarm-tower—in allusion to the hammer by which an alarm-bell is struck (from the Latin *martulus*, a little hammer). On the British coasts, *Martello towers* were built for defence also, in the event of an invasion.

Mart'en, *s.* a large kind of weasel whose fur is much valued.

Mart'ial, -shal, *a.* warlike, valiant, brave.

Mart'in, *s.* a kind of swallow.

Mart'inet, *s.* a strict disciplinarian.

Mart'ingale, *s.* a strap passing between the fore-legs of a horse to the girth, to prevent his rearing; in a ship, a rope to confine the jib-boom.

Martinmas, *s.* the festival of St. Martin, the 11th of November.

Mart'let, *s.* a small martin or swallow; in heraldry, a little bird without legs or beak, denoting a fourth son.

Mart'yr, *s.* one who by his death bears witness to the truth he maintains.

Mart'yr, *v.* to make a martyr; to torture.

Mart'yrdom, *s.* the death of a martyr.

Martyrol'ogist, *s.* a writer of martyrology.

Martyrol'ogy, *s.* a register of martyrs.

Mar'vel, *s.* a wonder; anything astonishing: *v.* to wonder; to be astonished.

Mar'vellous, *a.* wonderful, astonishing; very strange; incredible.

Mar'vellously, *ad.* in a marvellous manner.

Mar'vellousness, *s.* wonderfulness.

Mas'cle, *s.* in heraldry, a lozenge perforated.

Mas'culine, *a.* male, like a man, manly.

Mas'culineness, *s.* male figure or behaviour.

Mash, *s.* a mixture of water, bran, &c., for cattle: *v.* to bruise, to mix up together.

Mash'-tub, **Mash'-vat**, *s.* a vessel in which water and malt are mixed for brewing.

Mash'y, *a.* produced by crushing.

Mask, *s.* a cover to disguise the face; a disguise; a pretence; a masquerade; a dramatic entertainment: *v.* to disguise with a mask; to cover or conceal, as a *masked* battery.

Mask'er, *s.* one who revels in a mask.

Ma'son, ma'-sn, *s.* a builder in stone; one of a society called freemasons.

Māson'ic, *a.* pertaining to freemasons.

Ma'sonry, *s.* the work of a mason; the craft of freemasonry.

Mas'orah, **Mas'ora**, *s.* a Rabbinic work on the text of the Bible.

Māsoret'ic, **Masoret'ical**, *a.* relating to the Masorah. See *Cabala*.

Masquerade, -ker-ād', *s.* an assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing and other diversions; a disguise: *v.* to assemble in masks; to go in disguise.

Masquera'der, *s.* one who wears a mask.

Mass, *s.* a body or lump, a quantity.

Mass, *s.* the service of the Roman Catholic Church at the Eucharist.

Massacre, mas'-a-ker, *v.* to butcher indiscriminately: *s.* promiscuous slaughter; butchery; murder.

Mas'seter, *s.* a muscle of the under jaw.
Mas'sicot, *s.* yellow oxide of lead.
Mas'siness, *s.* state of being massy.
Mas'sive, *a.* bulky; weighty, ponderous; massy.
Mas'siveness, *s.* state or quality of being massive.
Mas'sy, *a.* being in a lump or mass; massive.
Mast, *s.* the beam or post erected in a ship to which the sails are fixed.
Mast, *s.* the fruit of the oak, beech, &c.
Mast'ed, *a.* furnished with a mast.
Mas'ter, *s.* one who has rule or direction over others; an owner; the captain of a trading vessel; the navigator in a ship of war; a teacher; a young gentleman; a degree in a university.
Mas'ter, *v.* to rule, to govern; to conquer; to make one's self master of.
Mas'terdom, *s.* dominion; rule.
Mas'ter-hand, *s.* a hand eminently skilful.
Mas'ter-key, *s.* a key which opens many locks; a solution of many difficulties.
Mas'terless, *a.* having no master; unruly.
Mas'terliness, *s.* eminent skill.
Mas'terly, *a.* executed with the skill of a master; most skilful; very excellent: *ad.* with the skill of a master.
Mas'ter-piece, *s.* a capital or first-rate performance; a chef d'œuvre.
Mas'tership, *s.* power, pre-eminence, skill; headship of a school or college.
Mas'ter-stroke, *s.* a capital achievement.
Mas'ter-touch, *s.* the finishing touch, a touch that shows the master.
Mas'ter-work, *s.* the chief or best work.
Mas'tery, *s.* dominion or superiority over.
Mast'ful, *a.* full of mast or beech-nuts.
Mast'-head, *s.* the top of the mast.
Mas'tio, **Mas'tich**, -tik, *s.* the gum of the mastic-tree, used in varnishes; a kind of cement or mortar.
Mas'ticate, *v.* to chew; to prepare for digestion.
Mastica'tion, *s.* the act of chewing.
Mas'ticatory, *a.* chewing; adapted for chewing: *s.* a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.
Mas'tiff, *s.* a large, fierce species of dog.
Mastless, *a.* having no mast.
Mas'todon, *s.* a huge, mammiferous and tusked animal, now extinct.
Mas'toid, *a.* resembling the nipple.
Mat, *s.* a texture of rushes, straw, or other material, used for wiping the feet: *v.* to cover with mats; to wear or twist into mats; to become matted.
Mat'adore, *s.* one of the three principal cards at ombre; the man employed to kill the bull at bull-fights.
Match, *s.* a small chip of wood dipped in sulphur, used for lighting candles, &c.; a lighted rope formerly used for firing artillery, &c.
Match, *s.* a contest; an equal; a marriage: *v.* to be equal to; to suit; to marry.
Match'able, *a.* suitable, equal.
Match'less, *a.* having no equal.
Match'lessly, *ad.* so as not to be matched.
Match'lessness, *s.* state of being matchless.
Match'lock, *s.* the lock of a musket fired by a match; the musket itself.
Match'-ma'ker, *s.* one who makes matches.
Mate, *s.* a companion; a husband or wife; the

male or female of animals; the second in command in a merchant vessel, as the master's *mate*; in a ship of war, an assistant, as the surgeon's *mate*: *v.* to match; to marry; to equal.
Mate, *s.* the situation of the king at chess when the game is won.
Mate'less, *a.* without a companion.
Materia Med'ica, *L.* a term for the various drugs, &c., used in curing diseases; the science which treats of such articles.
Mat'e'rial, *a.* consisting of matter, not spiritual; important; essential: *s.* the matter or substance of which anything is made.
Mat'e'rialise, *v.* to reduce to a state of matter; to regard as matter.
Mat'e'rialism, *s.* the opinions of materialists.
Mat'e'rialist, *s.* one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.
Mat'e'rial'ity, *s.* state of being material or important; material existence.
Mat'e'rially, *ad.* in a material manner or state; essentially, importantly.
Mat'e'rialness, *s.* state of being material.
Mat'ériel, ma-tā-rī-el', *Fr. s.* the baggage, provisions, and equipments of an army, in distinction to the *Personnel* or men.
Mat'ernal, *a.* motherly, fond, kind.
Mat'ernity, *s.* the relation or character of a mother; motherhood.
Math, *s.* a mowing, a crop, as, "after-math."
Mathematic, **Mathematical**, *a.* relating to mathematics; in accordance with the principles of mathematics; demonstrative.
Mathematically, *ad.* by mathematics.
Mathematician, -tish'an, *s.* one versed in mathematics.
Mathematics, *s. pl.* the science which treats of whatever can be measured or numbered.
Mathe'sis, *Gr. s.* the doctrine of mathematics.
Mat'in, *a.* pertaining to the morning.
Matinée, mat-i-nā', *Fr. s.* a musical entertainment held in the morning.
Mat'ins, *s. pl.* morning worship or prayers.
Mat'rass, *s.* a chemical glass vessel.
Mat'rice. See **Matrix**.
Mat'ricidal, *a.* pertaining to matricide.
Mat'ricide, *s.* the murderer of, or the murder of one's mother.
Mat'riculate, *v.* to enter or admit as a member of a university: *s.* one who is matriculated.
Matricula'tion, *s.* the act of matriculating.
Matrimo'nial, *a.* pertaining to marriage.
Matrimo'nially, *ad.* according to the laws or manner of marriage.
Mat'rimony, *s.* the nuptial or married state; wedlock. See **Sacrament**.
Ma'trix, *s.* a mould; a mould or form in which printer's letters are cast; a mould in which coin is cast; in dyeing, the *mother* colours, of which all the rest are formed, namely, black, white, blue, red, and yellow.
Ma'tron, *s.* a prudent, motherly woman.
Ma'tronage, *s.* the state of a matron.
Ma'tronal, *a.* suitable to a matron.
Ma'tronise, *v.* to render matron-like.
Ma'tron-like, *a.* becoming a matron.
Ma'tronly, *a.* like a matron; motherly.
Mâtross', *s.* a soldier in the artillery who assists or acts under a gunner.
Matted, *p. a.* twisted together; entangled.

Mat'ter, *s.* the substance or material of which all bodies are constructed; extended substance or body, visible or tangible; a subject of discourse; cause of disturbance; business; importance; substance excreted, as pus from a boil: *v.* to be of importance; to signify.

Mat'terless, *a.* void of matter.

Mat'tery, *a.* full of, or generating pus or matter.

Mat'ting, *s.* materials for mats; mats.

Mat'tock, *s.* a kind of pickaxe.

Mat'tress, *s.* a quilted bed stuffed with hair or other soft material.

Mat'urate, *v.* to ripen; to suppurate.

Mat'uration, *s.* the process of ripening.

Mat'urative, *a.* ripening; digesting.

Mat'ure, *a.* ripe; perfect; well digested: *v.* to ripen; to bring to perfection.

Mat'urely, *ad.* with ripeness; with deliberation.

Mat'ureness, *s.* state of being mature.

Mat'ures'cent, *a.* approaching to maturity.

Mat'urity, *s.* mature state; ripeness; completion; the time when a note or bill becomes due.

Mat'utinal, *a.* pertaining to the morning.

Maudlin, *a.* shedding tears; sickly sentimental; silly as if drunk; half intoxicated.

Maugre, **Mauger**, **maw'-gür**, *ad.* in spite of.

Maul, *s.* heavy hammer. See **Mall**.

Maul, *v.* to wound or disfigure by coarse, rough usage.

Maul'-stick, *s.* the stick by which painters of pictures steady their hands.

Maund, **mand** or **mawnd**, *s.* a hand-basket; in India, a weight of about 80 lbs.

Maunder, **man'-der** or **mawn'-**, *v.* to mutter; to murmur, to grumble.

Maundy-Thursday, **mawn'-dī-**, *s.* the Thursday before Easter—from the *maunds* or baskets that contained the gifts which the king was accustomed to distribute among a certain number of poor persons on that day—or from the new and great (*mandate*) commandment which our Saviour gave on that day—namely, "That we should love one another."

Mausole'an, *a.* relating to a mausoleum; monumental.

Mausole'um, *s.* a magnificent tomb or monument—originally, the tomb of Mausolus, king of Caria, which was one of the Seven wonders of the world.

Mauve, **mōv**, *s.* a beautiful purple colour—properly the colour of the flowers of the *Mauve*, the French word for *mallow*.

Ma'vis, *s.* the throstle or song-thrush.

Maw, *s.* the stomach, the craw of birds.

Mawk'ish, *a.* apt to cause a loathing.

Mawk'ishness, *s.* quality of being mawkish.

Maw'worm, *s.* a worm in the stomach.

Max'illar, **Max'illary**, *s.* relating to the maxilla or jaw-bone.

Max'im, *s.* a general principle, a great or leading truth; an axiom.

Max'imum, **L.**, *s.* the greater quantity or number; opposed to *minimum*.

May, *s.* the fifth month of the year: *v.* to gather flowers on May morning.

May, *v.* to be permitted or at liberty; to be possible; to be able.

May'-bē, *ad.* perhaps; it may be that.

May'-day, *s.* the first day of May.

May'-flower, *s.* a flower that blows in May.

May'-fly, *s.* an insect used in fly-fishing.

May'-game, *s.* a May-day game; diversion.

May'ing, *s.* the act or custom of gathering flowers on May-day.

May'-la dy, *s.* the queen of May.

May'or, *s.* the chief magistrate of a city.

May'oralty, *s.* the office of a mayor.

May'oress, *s.* the wife of a mayor.

May'pole, *s.* a high pole to be danced round on May-day.

May'-queen, *s.* the queen of May, a young female crowned with flowers in the May-day games.

Maz'ard, *s.* the jaw, the head.

Mazarine, **-rēn'**, *a.* a deep-blue colour; a way of dressing fowls; a goblet or dish.

Maze, *s.* a labyrinth; a place or state of perplexity; confusion of thought: *v.* to bewilder.

Ma'ziness, *s.* state of being mazy.

Ma'ry, *a.* perplexed with windings; perplexed; confused.

Mē, *pr.* the objective case of *I*.

Mead, *s.* a kind of drink made of honey and water.

Mead, *s.* used in poetry for *meadow*.

Meadow, **med'-o**, *s.* grass land annually mown for hay; land unploughed, green with grass, and variegated with flowers.

Mead'ow-sweet, *s.* a plant.

Mead'owy, *a.* containing meadow.

Mea'grely, *ad.* poorly; thinly.

Mea'greiness, *s.* leanness; thinness; barrenness.

Meagre, **me'ger**, *a.* lean; wanting flesh; thin; hungry; barren.

Meal, *s.* the flower or edible part of corn; the food taken at one time; a repast.

Meal'iness, *s.* quality of being meal'y.

Meal'-man, *s.* one that deals in meal.

Meal'-time, *s.* the time for eating meals.

Meal'y, *a.* of the taste or softness of meal.

Meal'y-mouthed, **mowth'd**, *a.* using soft words; not expressing the plain truth.

Mean, *a.* intervening, intermediate: *s.* a middle state between two extremes: *s.* a medium. See **Means**.

Mean, *a.* of low rank, base, contemptible.

Mean, *v.* to intend, to design, to signify.

Meander, **me-an'-der**, *v.* to run in a serpentine course like that of the river *Meander*, in Phrygia: *s.* a winding course; a maze.

Mean'dering, *p. a.* winding in a course; flexuous.

Mēan'drian, **Mean'drous**, *a.* winding.

Mean'ing, *s.* a signification, intention.

Mean'ly, *ad.* in a mean manner; basely.

Mean'ness, *s.* lowness of mind; sordidness.

Means, *s. pl.* an instrument, method, mode, or way of doing or effecting anything. In this sense it is considered singular, as by *this means*; by *that means*. In a plural sense it signifies resources, income, fortune. *By all means*, without doubt, certainly. *By no means*, not at all.

Meant, **ment**, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Mean**, to intend.

Mean'time, *ad.* in the intervening time.

Mean'while, *ad.* meantime.

Mease, *s.* the number or quantity of 500, as a *mease* of herrings.

Meas'led, *p. a.* infected with the measles.
Measles, mēz'lz, *s.* a contagious disease, characterised by red spots on the skin.
Meas'ly, *a.* measled.
Meas'urable, mezh'-, *a.* that may be measured; moderate; of small quantity.
Meas'urableness, *s.* quality of being measurable.
Meas'urably, *ad.* moderately.
Measure, mezh'-ūr, *s.* that by which anything is measured; a standard; a rule; proportion; degree; moderation; limit; metre; musical time; a dance; transaction or means to an end; *v.* to compute as to quantity or extent by a standard; to judge; to adjust, proportion, or allot.
Meas'ured, *p. a.* equal; uniform; limited.
Meas'ureless, *a.* immense; boundless.
Meas'urement, *s.* the act of measuring.
Meas'urer, *s.* one who measures.
Meas'ures, *s. pl.* ways, means, expedients.
Meas'uring, *p. a.* that measures.
Meat, *s.* flesh to be eaten; food in general.
Mechan'ic, **Mechan'ical**, mek-, *a.* skilled in mechanics; pertaining to mechanics or machines; of mean occupation.
Mechan'ic, *s.* one who constructs machines; an artisan; an artificer.
Mechan'ically, *ad.* according to the principles of mechanics; by the force of habit.
Mechanician, -nish'-an, *s.* one skilled in mechanics.
Mechan'ics, *s.* the science of the laws of matter and motion, particularly as applied to the construction of machines.
Mech'anism, *s.* construction of a machine; artificial construction.
Mech'anist, *s.* the maker of, or one skilled in machines.
Mechlin, mek'-, *s.* lace made at Mechlin.
Mechoacan, mek-o'-a-kan, *s.* a white jalap from Mechoacan in Mexico, a mild purgative.
Mēcon'ic, *a.* belonging to poppies; applied to an acid obtained from poppies.
Mēco'nium, *s.* expressed juice of poppies.
Med'al, *s.* an ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some victory or event.
Medal'lic, *a.* pertaining to medals.
Medāl'ion, -yun, *s.* a large medal or coin.
Med'allist, *s.* one curious in medals.
Med'dle, *v.* to interpose; to take part officiously; to touch or handle.
Med'dler, *s.* an officious busybody.
Med'dlesome, *a.* officious; intermeddling.
Med'dlesomeness, *s.* officiousness.
Med'dling, *a.* officious; busy in others' affairs; *s.* officious interposition.
Me'dia, *L. pl.* of Medium.
Mediæval, **Medieval**, med-i-ŕ'-val, *a.* relating to the middle ages.
Me'dial, *a.* denoting a mean or average.
Me'diate, *v.* to interpose as a friend to both parties; to effect by mediation; *a.* intervening; acting as a means.
Me'diately, *ad.* by a secondary cause.
Mēdia'tion, *s.* the act of mediating; interposition for reconciliation; intercession.
Me'diatise, *v.* to make mediately, instead of immediately dependent; to annex a small sovereign state to a larger one, but to allow the ruler of the small state his rank as a prince (*Germany*).

Mē'diator, *s.* an intercessor; the SAVIOUR.
Mēdiato'rial, *a.* belonging to a mediator.
Mēdia'torship, *s.* the office of a mediator.
Mē'diatory, *a.* mediatorial.
Med'icable, *a.* that may be healed.
Med'ical, *a.* relating to the art of healing.
Med'ically, *ad.* medicinally.
Med'icament, *s.* anything used in healing.
Medicamen'tal, *a.* relating to medicine.
Medicamen'tally, *ad.* in a medicinal manner.
Med'icate, *v.* to tincture or impregnate with anything medicinal.
Medica'tion, *s.* the act of medicating.
Med'icative, *a.* tending to cure; medicinal.
Medicinal, me-dis'-, *a.* that may be healed; having the power of healing.
Mēdicinal, -dis'-, *a.* having the property of healing.
Medio'inally, *ad.* by means of medicine.
Med'icine, *s.* that branch of physic which relates to the healing of diseases; a drug or any substance that heals or mitigates disease; physic; *v.* to restore or cure by means of medicine.
Medi'ety, *s.* a middle state; half.
Medie'val. See **Mediæval**.
Mēdiocral, *a.* mediocre.
Mē'diocre, -ō-ker, *a.* middling; of middle rate.
Mē'diocrist, *s.* one of middling abilities.
Mēdioc'urity, *s.* middle rate; moderate degree; moderation.
Med'itate, *v.* to think on, to contemplate; to intend; to plan.
Medita'tion, *s.* the act of meditating; deep thought; contemplation.
Med'itātive, *a.* given to meditation; reflecting.
Mediterra'nean, *a.* enclosed by land, as a sea: *s.* the sea lying between Europe, Africa, and Asia.
Med'ium, *s.* a middle state or course; that through which a body not in contact with another must pass in order to reach it; space or substance passed through; anything intervening; means or instrumentality; a kind of printing paper. See **Media**.
Med'lar, *s.* a tree and its fruit.
Med'ley, *s.* a mixture, a mingled mass; a miscellany; *a.* mingled, confused.
Medul'lar, **Medul'lary**, *a.* consisting of marrow; resembling marrow.
Medul'line, *s.* the pith of certain plants, as of the sun-flower.
Medu'sæ, *L. s. pl.* a genus of gelatinous radiate animals called sea-nettles: *sing.* Medu'sa.
Meed, *s.* a reward, a recompense, a gift.
Meek, *a.* mild of temper, gentle, soft.
Meek'ly, *ad.* mildly, gently.
Meek'ness, *s.* gentleness, mildness.
Meerschaum, mēr'-shum, *Ger. s.* a kind of clay of which pipes are made; also, a pipe (*literally. sea foam*).
Meet, *a.* convenient; suitable; fit; proper.
Meet, *v.* to come together from opposite directions; to assemble; to encounter; to light on or find.
Meet'ing, *s.* a coming together; an assembly; an interview.
Meet'ing-house, *s.* a place where Dissenters assemble to worship; a conventicle.
Meet'ly, *ad.* fitly, properly.
Meet'ness, *s.* fitness, propriety.

Mégalosau'rus, *s.* a gigantic fossil lizard.
Mégathē'rium, *s.* a huge, extinct quadruped.
Me'grim, *s.* a disorder or pain affecting only one side of the head.
Meiosis, mī-ō'-sis, *s.* diminution (a rhetorical figure).
Melancholic, -kol'-, *a.* gloomy; dejected; hypochondriac.
Mel'ancholy, -kol'-, *s.* a gloomy state of mind; depression of spirits; sadness; pensiveness: *a.* diseased with melancholy; habitually dejected; gloomy; producing melancholy, as *melancholy* news; very sad.
Mélange, me-langzh', Fr. *s.* a mixture; a medley.
Melasses. See **Molasses**.
Mêlée, mǎ'-lā, Fr. *s.* a confused fight; a scuffle.
Melicerous, me-lis'-, *a.* like honey.
Meliorate, *v.* to make better; to improve.
Méliora'tion, *s.* an improvement.
Mell, *obs. v.* to mix; to meddle.
Melliferous, *a.* producing honey.
Mellifica'tion, *s.* the making of honey.
Mellifluence, *s.* a flow of honey; a sweet, smooth flow.
Mellifluent, **Mellifluous**, *a.* flowing as with honey; flowing with sweetness.
Mel'ite, *s.* the mineral honey-stone.
Mellit'ic, *a.* pertaining to honey-stone.
Mel'low, -lō, *a.* soft with ripeness; soft to the taste; soft in sound; soft with liquor, drunk: *v.* to make soft; to ripen to softness.
Mel'lowness, *s.* state of being mellow; softness; ripeness.
Mel'lowy, *a.* soft; unctuous.
Mēlocoton, -toon', **Mēlocotoon'**, *s.* a quince-apple; a quince.
Melo'dious, *a.* full of melody, sweet to the ear, musical.
Melo'diously, *ad.* sweetly to the ear; musically.
Melo'diousness, *s.* sweetness of sound.
Mel'odise, *v.* to tune to melody.
Mēlodrām'a, **Mēlodrame**, *s.* a dramatic performance in which music and singing are intermixed.
Melodramat'ic, *a.* of the nature or character of a melodrame.
Mel'ody, *s.* sweetness of sound; an agreeable succession of musical sounds.
Mel'on, *s.* a plant and its fruit.
Mel'rose, *s.* the honey of roses.
Melt, *v.* to make liquid; to become liquid, to dissolve; to soften to tenderness or pity; to waste away.
Melt'er, *s.* one who melts metals, &c.
Melt'ing, *p. a.* dissolving; softening; affecting: *s.* the act of dissolving or softening.
Melt'ingly, *ad.* so as to soften the heart.
Melt'ingness, *s.* disposition to melt or be softened.
Mem'ber, *s.* a limb of the body; a part of any whole; a clause of a sentence; an individual of a class or society.
Mem'bership, *s.* the state of being a member; community; union.
Mem'brāne, *s.* a thin, white, flexible skin formed by fibres interwoven.
Membra'nēous, **Membrāna'ceous**, -shus, **Mem-brānous**, *a.* consisting of membranes.
Membrāniferous, *a.* having or producing membranes.

Mēmen'to, *s.* a memorial, a hint for the memory—literally, *remember*.
Memen'toes, or **Mement'os**, *pl.* of **Memento**.
Memoir, mem'wor, *s.* an account written from memory, or as recollected; a species of familiar history; a biography.
Mēmōrabil'ia, L. *s. pl.* things worthy to be remembered or recorded.
Mem'orable, *a.* worthy of remembrance.
Mem'orably, *ad.* in a memorable manner.
Mēmoran'dum, *s.* something to be remembered; a note to help the memory: *Memoranda* is the Latin plural, and *Memorandums*, the English.
Memoran'dum-book, *s.* a book in which entries are made to assist the memory.
Memo'rial, *s.* a monument; something to preserve memory; an address reminding of services and soliciting a reward.
Memo'rial, *a.* preserving veneration; contained in memory: *v.* to memorialise.
Memo'rialise, *v.* to present a memorial to; to petition by memorial.
Memo'rialist, *s.* one who writes or presents a memorial.
Mem'ory, *s.* the power of retaining or recollecting things past; that faculty by which we call to mind past transactions.
Men, *s. pl.* of **Man**.
Menace, men'-as, *v.* to threaten: *s.* a threat.
Men'acer, *s.* one who threatens.
Men'acing, *s.* the act of threatening: *p. a.* threatening.
Men'acingly, *ad.* in a menacing manner.
Menage, men-azh', Fr. *s.* a household; a menagerie.
Menagerie, men-azh'-e-rī, *s.* a collection of foreign or wild animals; the place where they are kept.
Mend, *v.* to repair, to correct, to improve; to grow better; to advance in any good.
Mend'able, *a.* capable of being mended.
Menda'cious, -shus, *a.* lying, false.
Mendacity, -das'-i-tī, *s.* habitual falsehood; a lie, a falsehood.
Mend'er, *s.* one who mends or improves.
Men'dicancy, *s.* beggary; pauperism.
Men'dicant, *a.* begging: *s.* a beggar.
Mendicity, men-dis'-, *s.* the life or state of a beggar; beggary; a poor-house.
Mend'ing, *s.* the act of repairing or improving.
Me'nial, *s.* one of a train of servants; a domestic servant: *a.* domestic; obsequious; servile.
Men'iver, or **Min'ever**, *s.* a small animal with fine white fur.
Men'sal, *a.* belonging to the table.
Men'strual, *a.* happening once a month.
Men'struous, *a.* menstrual; monthly.
Men'strūūm, *s.* a dissolvent; a fluid which dissolves a solid body.
Mensurability, *s.* the being measurable.
Men'surable, *a.* that may be measured.
Men'sūral, *a.* relating to measure.
Mensura'tion, -sū-, *s.* the act, process, or art of measuring; measurement.
Men'tal, *a.* relating to the mind; intellectual.
Men'tally, *ad.* in the mind; intellectually.
Men'tion, -shun, *v.* to express in words; to name; to state a fact: *s.* a naming or making known, a hint; a remark.
Men'tionable, *a.* that may be mentioned.

Men'tor, *s.* the preceptor of Telemachus; an adviser, an admonisher.
Mento'rial, **Mento'rian**, *a.* containing advice.
Mēphit'ic, **Mephit'ical**, *a.* offensive to the smell; noxious; poisonous.
Mer'cantile, *a.* trading, commercial.
Mer'cenarily, *ad.* in a mercenary manner.
Mer'cenariness, *s.* greedy of gain; venality.
Mercenary, **mer'-sen-a-ri**, *a.* greedy of gain; venial: *s.* one serving for pay; a hireling.
Mer'cer, *s.* one who sells silks, &c.
Mer'cery, *s.* the trade of mercers.
Mer'chandise, **-diz**, *s.* trade, commerce, wares, goods; anything to be bought or sold.
Mer'chant, *s.* an exporter or importer of goods; a dealer by wholesale.
Mer'chantable, *a.* fit to be bought or sold.
Mer'chantlike, *a.* like a merchant.
Mer'chantman, *s.* a ship of trade.
Mer'chant-tailor, *s.* a tailor who keeps for sale articles used in his trade.
Mer'ciful, *a.* compassionate, tender, kind.
Mer'cifully, *ad.* tenderly, with pity.
Mer'ciffulness, *s.* quality of being merciful.
Mer'ciless, *a.* void of mercy, pitiless.
Mer'cilessly, *ad.* without mercy; cruelly.
Mer'cilessness, *s.* want of mercy or pity.
Mer'cu'rial, *a.* consisting of quicksilver; active, sprightly, light, gay.
Mer'cu'rialist, *s.* one under the influence of, or resembling Mercury in character.
Mer'cury, *s.* a heathen deity; one of the planets; quicksilver.
Mer'cy, *s.* clemency; pardon; mildness.
Mer'cy-seat, *s.* the propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant.
Mere, **mēr**, *s.* a lake; a boundary.
Mere, *a.* pure, unmixed; nothing else.
Me'rely, *ad.* simply, only, absolutely.
Mēre'tricious, **-trish'-us**, *a.* like a harlot; alluring by false show; gaudy to catch the eye.
Meretriciously, *ad.* in a meretricious manner.
Meretriciousness, **-trish'-**, *s.* deceitful allurements; false show.
Merge, **merj**, *v.* to immerse, to plunge, to sink.
Merid'ian, *a.* being on the meridian or highest point; extended from north to south: *s.* mid-day, noon; the line or circle supposed to be drawn through the poles, which the sun crosses at noon; the highest point of power or glory.
Merid'ional, *a.* pertaining to the meridian; having a southern aspect.
Merid'ionally, *ad.* in the direction of a meridian.
Merino, **-rē'-no**, *s.* a breed of Spanish sheep remarkable for the fineness of their wool; a kind of fine woollen stuff.
Mer'it, *s.* desert, due reward; worth; excellence: *v.* to earn by services.
Mer'itable, *a.* deserving of reward.
Mer'ited, *p. a.* earned by services; deserved.
Merito'rious, *a.* deserving of reward.
Merito'riously, *ad.* in a deserving manner.
Merito'riousness, *s.* the being meritorious.
Merle, **merl**, *s.* a blackbird.
Mer'lin, *s.* a species of hawk.
Mer'lon, *s.* a part of a parapet.
Mer'maid, *s.* a fabulous sea creature, said to resemble a woman in the upper part of the body, and a fish in the lower.
Mer'man, *s.* the male of the mermaid.

Mer'rily, *ad.* with mirth and gayety.
Merriment, *s.* mirth; gayety; sport.
Mer'riness, *s.* mirth; merry disposition.
Merry, *a.* causing mirth, gay, jovial.
Mer'ry-an'drew, *s.* a zany, a jack-pudding.
Mer'ry-ma'king, *s.* a jovial festival.
Merry-meet'ing, *s.* a meeting for mirth.
Mer'ry-thought, *s.* a forked bone in the breast of a fowl.
Mer'sion, *s.* See Immersion.
Meseems', *v.* it seems to me.
Mēsenter'ic, *a.* relating to the mesentery.
Mes'entery, *s.* a membrane by which the intestines are attached to the vertebrae.
Mesh, *s.* space between the threads of a net: *v.* to catch in a net; to ensnare.
Mesh'y, *a.* reticulated, formed of network.
Mesmeric, **mez'-**, *a.* pertaining to mesmerism.
Mesmerise, **mez'-**, *v.* to affect with mesmerism.
Mesmerism, **mez'-**, *s.* animal magnetism, so named from *Mesmer*, a German physician, who first proposed the theory.
Mesne, **mēn**, *a.* a middle or intervening process (*Law*).
Mēsōzo'ic, *a.* denoting the middle geological period.
Mess, *s.* a dish or portion of food; a number of persons who eat together; a hotch-potch; a confused medley; a difficulty or scrape: *v.* to eat, to feed together.
Mes'sage, *s.* an errand; advice sent.
Mes'senger, *s.* one who carries a message.
Messi'ah, *s.* Christ, the Anointed.
Messi'ahship, *s.* the office of the Messiah.
Messi'as, *s.* the Messiah.
Messieurs, **mes'-yerz**, *Fr. s.* Sirs, Gentlemen: *pl.* of *Monsieur*.
Mess'mate, *s.* one that eats with another.
Messuage, **mes'-wāj**, *s.* a dwelling-house, offices, and adjoining land (*Law*).
Mes'tee, *s.* a person of a mixed breed.
Mestizo, **-tā'-zo**, *s.* the child of a Spaniard and a native Indian.
Met, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of *Meet*.
Mētabasis, *s.* in rhetoric, a transition.
Mētacarp'al, *a.* belonging to the metacarpus.
Mētacarp'us, *s.* that part of the hand between the wrist and fingers.
Mētacentre, **Metacen'ter**, *s.* that point in a floating body on the position of which the stability of the body depends.
Me'tage, *s.* measurement, as of coals.
Met'al, *s.* a hard, opaque, malleable, and fusible mineral; broken stones used for macadamising a road.
Mētalep'sis, *s.* a figure in rhetoric.
Mētalisa'tion, *s.* the act or process of metalising.
Metal'lic, *a.* pertaining to metal.
Metalliferous, *a.* producing metals.
Metalliform, *a.* of the form of metals.
Met'alline, *a.* impregnated with metal.
Met'allise, *v.* to give a substance metallic qualities.
Met'allist, *s.* a worker or one skilled in metals.
Met'alloid, *s.* a name applied to the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths: *a.* relating to metalloids; like metal.
Metallur'gic, *a.* pertaining to metallurgy.
Met'allurgist, *s.* a worker in metal.
Met'allurgy, *s.* the art of working metals.

fāte, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fīne, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tŷpe, sŷllable; thin, thēn.

Métamorph'ic, *a.* noting change of form; a term in geology.
Métamor'phose, -fôz, *v.* to change into a different form or shape: *s.* a transformation.
Métamor'phosis, -sis, *s.* a change of form, as from a caterpillar to a butterfly.
Met'aphor, *s.* a figure of speech by which the name and properties of one object are ascribed to another.
Metaphor'ic, **Metaphor'ical**, *a.* figurative.
Metaphor'ically, *ad.* figuratively.
Met'aphrase, *s.* a literal or verbal translation. It is opposed to Paraphrase.
Met'aphrast, *s.* a literal translator.
Metaphras'tic, *a.* literal in interpretation.
Métaphys'ic, **Metaphys'ical**, *a.* relating to or versed in metaphysics.
Métaphys'ically, *ad.* in a metaphysical manner.
Métaphysician, -zish'-an, *s.* one versed in metaphysics.
Métaphysics, -fiz'-iks, *s.* the science which considers the general affections of substances abstracted from matter; the science of mind.
Met'aplastm, *s.* a change made in a word.
Metas'tasis, *s.* a removal, as of a disease from one part to another.
Métatar'sus, *s.* the middle of the foot.
Métath'esis, *s.* a transposition, as of letters.
Metayer, met-a'-yer, *s.* a farmer who gives half the produce to the landlord, on condition of his supplying him with implements, stock, &c.
Mete, *v.* to measure; to apportion.
Métempsýchosis, -ko'-sis, *s.* the transmigration of the soul from one body to another, as taught by Pythagoras, and still believed in some parts of the East.
Meteor, mē'-te-or, *s.* a body in the air or sky, of a luminous and transitory nature; anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.
Méteor'ic, *a.* of the nature of or resembling meteors.
Méteor'olite, **Me'teorite**, *s.* a meteoric stone, an aerolite.
Méteorological, -loj'-i-cal, *a.* relating to meteorology.
Méteorol'ogist, *s.* one versed in meteorology.
Méteorol'ogy, *s.* the science of meteors; the science of the atmosphere and its various phenomena.
Me'ter, *s.* one who metes; a measurer.
Mete'-wand, **Mete'-yard**, *s.* a measuring staff.
Métheg'lin, *s.* a drink made of honey, spices, water, &c., boiled together.
Methinks', *v.* I think; it seems to me.
Meth'od, *s.* way, manner; classification.
Method'ical, **Method'ic**, *a.* ranged in due order, regular, exact.
Method'ically, *ad.* in due order.
Meth'odise, *v.* to dispose or arrange methodically; to regulate or put in order.
Meth'odism, *s.* the system or principles of the Methodists.
Meth'odist, *s.* an observer of method; a physician who practises by method or rule; one of the religious body called Methodists. The term in this sense was applied in 1729 to *John Wesley* and some other young men at Oxford, who were distinguished for their strong religious feelings and *methodical* conduct.

Methodis'tic, **Methodis'tical**, *a.* relating to the Methodists.
Méthought', *v.* I thought; it seemed to me.
Meth'yl, **Methyle**, meth'-il, *s.* the radical of wood-spirit.
Meth'ylated spirit, *s.* alcohol mixed with methyl to prevent its use as a drink.
Méton'ic, *a.* applied to a cycle of the moon of nineteen years, from its discoverer *Meton*.
Metonym'ical, **Metonym'ic**, *a.* used by way of metonymy; figurative.
Metonym'ically, *ad.* figuratively; not literally.
Meton'ymy, or **Met'ononymy**, *s.* a figure in rhetoric by which the name of one idea or thing is put for another, as *gray hairs* for *old age*.
Metre, mē'-ter, *s.* verse, harmonic measure.
Met'rical, *a.* pertaining to metre.
Met'rically, *ad.* in metre or verse.
Met'ronôme, *s.* an instrument for timing music.
Métrop'olis, *s.* the chief city of a country.
Métropol'itan, *a.* belonging to a metropolis: *s.* an archbishop.
Mettle, met'l, *s.* spirit, courage, ardour.
Met'tled, *a.* high-spirited; courageous; ardent.
Met'tlesome, *a.* lively, brisk; courageous.
Met'tlesomeness, *s.* high-spirited.
Mew, *v.* to moult or change feathers; to encage or shut up: *s.* a cage or enclosure. See **Mews**.
Mew, *v.* to cry as a cat.
Mew'ing, *s.* a crying, as of a cat.
Mew, *s.* a kind of sea-fowl.
Mewl, *v.* to squall as a young child.
Mews, *s. pl.* enclosures or buildings for horses; originally, a place for hawks to *mew* in. See **Mew**.
Mezzo-relievo, med'-zo-re-leev'-o, *It. s.* middle or demi-relief.
Mez'zo-tin'to, **Mez'zotint**, med'-zo-, *It. s.* an engraving which resembles drawings in Indian ink. The term literally means *half-painted*.
Miasm, mi'-azm, **Miasma**, mi-az'-ma, *s.* an infecting particle or substance floating in the air: *pl.* **Miasmata**, mi-az'-ma-ta.
Miasmatic'ic, *a.* relating to, or containing miasmata.
Mi'ca, *s.* a shining mineral, generally found in thin, smooth, transparent laminae.
Mica'ceous, -shus, *a.* partaking of or like mica; glistening.
Mice, *s. pl.* of Mouse.
Michaelmas, mik'-el-mas, *s.* the feast of St. Michael, 29th September.
Mich, **Miche**, mich, *v.* to skulk, to absent one's self.
Mich'er, *s.* a loiterer, a skulker.
Mickle, mik'l, *obs. a.* much, great.
Mi'crocosm, *s.* the little world; but used for *man* as an epitome of the universe or great world.
Microcos'mical, *a.* pertaining to the microcosm.
Microm'eter, *s.* an astronomical instrument to measure small spaces, and angles.
Mi'croscope, *s.* an optical instrument which enables us to see and examine the smallest objects.
Microscop'ic, **Microscop'ical**, *a.* relating to or resembling a microscope; very minute.
Microscopic'ally, *ad.* by the microscope.
Mictūrition, -ish'-un, *s.* the act of passing, or the frequent desire to pass, urine.
Mid, *a.* middle—much used in composition, as *mid-air*, *mid-day*, &c.

- Mid-day**, *a.* being at noon; meridional: *s.* the middle of the day; noon.
- Middle**, *a.* equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate: *s.* the point or part equally distant from the extremities; the midst; the centre.
- Middle-aged**, *a.* about the middle of life.
- Middle-man**, *s.* one who takes land and sublets it in small portions at a much higher rent (*Ireland*).
- Middlemost**, **Mid'most**, *a.* in the midst.
- Mid'dling**, *a.* of middling rank; moderate.
- Mid'dlingly**, *ad.* passably; indifferently.
- Midge**, *mij*, *s.* a gnat, a very small insect.
- Mid-heav'en**, *s.* the middle of the sky.
- Mid'land**, *a.* surrounded by land.
- Mid'lent**, *s.* the middle of Lent.
- Mid'night**, *s.* twelve o'clock at night.
- Mid'riff**, *s.* the diaphragm which separates the thorax from the abdomen.
- Mid'ship**, *a.* belonging to the middle of a ship.
- Mid'shipman**, *s.* in ships of war, a kind of naval cadet or young officer.
- Mid'ships**, *ad.* in the middle of the ship.
- Midst**, *s.* the middle, in the middle.
- Mid'stream**, *s.* the middle of the stream.
- Mid'summer**, *s.* the summer solstice.
- Mid'way**, *s.* the part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end: *a.* being in the middle or midway: *ad.* in the middle of the passage.
- Mid'wife**, *s.* a female accoucheur.
- Midwifery**, **mid-wif-ri**, *s.* assistance in child-birth: profession of a midwife.
- Mid'winter**, *s.* the winter solstice.
- Mien**, **mēn**, *s.* air, look, manner, appearance.
- Might**, **mit**, *p. t.* of May: *s.* power, strength, force.
- Mightily**, **mi'-tī-lī**, *ad.* powerfully; with force.
- Might'iness**, *s.* power; greatness of strength; dignity; a title of dignity.
- Might'y**, *a.* powerful; strong: vigorous: *ad.* in a great degree, as *mighty fine* (*Colloquial*).
- Mignonette**, **min-yo-net'**, *Fr. s.* a sweet-smelling flower.
- Mi'grate**, *v.* to remove for residence to another country.
- Migra'tion**, *s.* the act of migrating.
- Migra'tory**, *a.* removing from place to place; changing residence.
- Mika'do**, *s.* the priest-king of Japan.
- Milch**, *a.* giving or yielding milk.
- Mild**, *a.* kind, gentle, soft, easy, tender.
- Mildew**, *s.* a clammy, sweet juice or dew which injures and destroys plants; spots on cloth or paper caused by moisture: *v.* to taint or infect with mildew.
- Mildewed**, *a.* injured by mildew.
- Mild'ly**, *ad.* kindly, tenderly, gently.
- Mild'ness**, *s.* gentleness; clemency.
- Mile**, *s.* a land measure of 1760 yards.
- Mileage**, **mil'-āj**, *s.* an allowance by the mile.
- Mile'sian**, **-zhan**, *s.* belonging to the ancient city of Miletus; a native of Ireland, descended from the legendary king, Milesius.
- Mi'lestone**, *s.* a stone to mark the miles.
- Mil'foil**, *s.* an herb with many leaves.
- Miliary**, *a.* small, like millet seeds. *Miliary fever*, a fever which is accompanied with small eruptions like millet seeds.
- Mil'itant**, *a.* fighting, engaged in warfare.
- Mil'itarily**, *ad.* in a soldierly manner.
- Mil'itary**, *s.* the soldiery; the army.
- Mil'itary**, *a.* warlike; suiting a soldier.
- Mil'itate**, *v.* to oppose; to operate against.
- Militia**, **-lish'-a**, *s.* a national force embodied in war times, in addition to the standing or regular army.
- Milk**, *s.* a liquor secreted by mammiferous animals for the nourishment of their young; the white juice of certain plants: *v.* to draw milk from a cow, &c.
- Milk'en**, *a.* consisting of milk.
- Milk'er**, *s.* one that milks animals.
- Milk'-fe'ver**, *s.* puerperal fever.
- Milk'iness**, *s.* quality of being milky; softness.
- Milk'ing**, *s.* the act of drawing milk from a cow, &c.
- Milk'maid**, *s.* a woman who milks; a dairy-maid.
- Milk'man**, *s.* a man who carries or sells milk.
- Milk'pail**, *s.* a vessel for receiving milk.
- Milk'pan**, *s.* a vessel for keeping milk.
- Milk'-por'ridge**, **Milk'-pot'tage**, *s.* milk, or milk and water, boiled with meal or flour.
- Milk'sop**, *s.* a soft, feeble-minded man.
- Milk'-thistle**, *s.* a kind of thistle.
- Milk'-tooth**, *s.* the foretooth of a foal.
- Milk'-tree**, *s.* a tree which yields a milky juice fit for food, the cow-tree.
- Milk'-tre'foil**, *s.* a plant, the cytissus.
- Milk'white**, *a.* white as milk.
- Milk'woman**, *s.* a woman who sells milk.
- Milk'wort**, *s.* a plant, spurge.
- Milk'y**, *a.* made of or like milk; yielding milk; soft, mild.
- Milk'y-way**, *s.* a broad and irregular zone that surrounds the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars; the *galaxy*.
- Mill**, *s.* the tenth of a cent (*America*).
- Mill**, *s.* a machine or engine for crushing corn, &c.; a building containing a mill: *v.* to grind, as grain; to stamp coin; to pass through a fulling-mill; to beat severely with the fists.
- Mill-cog**, *s.* a tooth of a mill-wheel.
- Mill-dam**, *s.* the mound by which the water is collected for turning a mill.
- Milled**, **mild**, *p. a.* having undergone the operations of the mill; having the edge ground, as a coin, to prevent clipping; fulled, as cloth.
- Millenarian**, *s.* one who holds the doctrine of, or expects, the Millennium.
- Millenary**, *a.* consisting of a thousand: *s.* the space of one thousand years.
- Millen'ial**, *a.* relating to the Millennium.
- Millen'ium**, *s.* the space of a thousand years, during which some think Christ will reign with the saints on earth before the resurrection.
- Milleped**, *s.* a wood louse; an insect.
- Millepore**, *s.* a kind of coral full of pores.
- Miller**, *s.* one who grinds corn, &c.
- Miller's-thumb**, *s.* a small fish.
- Milles'imai**, *a.* thousandth.
- Mil'let**, *s.* a kind of plant and its grain.
- Mill-horse**, *s.* a horse that turns a mill.
- Mil'liner**, *s.* one who makes or sells ribbons, bonnets, caps, dresses, &c., for females.
- Mil'linery**, *s.* goods sold by a milliner.
- Mil'lion**, **-yun**, *s.* ten hundred thousand.

Mill'ionaire, Fr. *s.* a man worth a million; a very rich man.
Mill'ionary, *a.* pertaining to millions.
Mill'ioned, *a.* multiplied by millions.
Millionth, mil'-yunt, *a.* the ten-hundred-thousandth.
Mill'-pond, *s.* a bed of water near a mill.
Mill'-race, *s.* the water that drives a mill.
Mill'rea, -rē, **Mill'ree**, *s.* a Portuguese coin.
Mill'-sixpence, *s.* one of the first milled pieces of money used in England (1561).
Mill'-stone, *s.* a stone for grinding corn.
Milt, *s.* the spleen; the soft roe of fishes.
Mil'ter, *s.* the male of fishes.
Mime, *s.* a buffoon; a farce: *v.* to play the mime or buffoon.
Mi'mer, *s.* one who mimics, a mime.
Mimet'ic, **Mimet'ical**, *a.* prone to mimic or imitate; imitative.
Mim'ic, *s.* one who apes or imitates; a buffoon.
Mim'icker, *s.* one who mimics.
Mim'icking, *s.* the act of playing the mimic.
Mim'icry, *s.* act of mimicking; burlesque imitation.
Mimo'sa, -za, *s.* the sensitive plant.
Mi'na, *s.* a Hebrew and also a Greek weight or denomination of money.
Min'aret, *s.* a small spire or turret.
Min'atōry, *a.* threatening; denouncing.
Mince, *v.* to cut into small parts; to speak small or affectedly; not to speak the full truth; to walk by short and light steps.
Min'cingly, *ad.* in small parts; with short steps; affectedly.
Mince-pie, *s.* a pie made of meat chopped up and mixed with other ingredients.
Mind, *s.* the intellectual faculty, the understanding; thoughts; intentions; inclinations; opinion; memory: *v.* to heed; to attend to; to mark; to notice; to put in mind; to incline; to be disposed.
Mind'ed, *a.* inclined; disposed.
Mind'edness, *s.* inclination; disposition.
Mind'ful, *a.* regardful, attentive.
Mind'fully, *ad.* attentively; heedfully.
Mind'fulness, *s.* attention, watchfulness.
Mind'less, *a.* regardless, inattentive.
Mine, *pr.* belonging to *Me*.
Mine, *s.* a place where minerals are dug; a cavern under a fortification filled with gunpowder: *v.* to sap or ruin by mines.
Mi'ner, *s.* one that digs for metals.
Min'eral, *s.* matter dug out of mines; inorganised matter; as metals, stones, ores, fossils, &c.: *a.* pertaining to minerals.
Min'eralisa'tion, *s.* the act or natural process of mineralising.
Min'eralise, *v.* to combine with a metal in forming an ore; to impregnate with a mineral.
Min'eralist, *s.* one skilled in minerals.
Mineralogical, **Mineralogic**, -loj', *a.* pertaining to mineralogy.
Mineral'ogist, *s.* one skilled in mineralogy.
Mineral'ogy, *s.* the science or study of minerals or inorganic substances.
Mingle, ming'-gl, *v.* to mix, to compound, to unite in one body; to be mixed; to be united with.
Ming'ler, ming'-gler, *s.* one that mingles.
Miniature, min'-l-a-tūr, *s.* a small likeness or

picture; a painting in water colours; *a.* on a small scale.
Min'ie, *s.* a kind of rifle.
Min'ikin, *a.* small, diminutive: *s.* a small pin; a little favourite.
Min'im, *s.* a dwarf; a note in music.
Min'imise, *v.* to diminish as much as possible.
Min'imum, L. *s.* the smallest quantity possible; the opposite of *maximum*.
Min'imus, L. *a.* least, smallest.
Min'ion, -yun, *a.* small, delicate; dainty: *s.* a favourite; a low dependent; a small kind of printing type.
Min'ister, *s.* an agent; one who acts not by any inherent authority, but under another; one who is employed by the sovereign in the administration of government, or as his representative at a foreign court; an ambassador; one who serves at the altar; a clergyman: *v.* to attend on; to serve in any office; to give supplies of anything needful.
Ministe'rial, *a.* pertaining to a minister of the church or state; acting in subordination; pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial.
Ministe'rially, *ad.* in a ministerial manner.
Min'istrant, *a.* performing service; attendant; acting at command.
Ministra'tion, *s.* agency, service, office.
Min'istry, *s.* office; service; administration; agency; ecclesiastical functions; the body of ministers of state.
Min'ium, *s.* the red oxide of lead.
Mink, *s.* a kind of water-rat in America.
Min'now, *s.* a very small, fresh-water fish.
Mi'nor, *a.* less, smaller, inconsiderable.
Mi'nor, *s.* one not of age; in logic, the second proposition in the syllogism.
Minor'ity, *s.* nonage; state of being under age; the smaller number.
Min'otaur, *s.* a fabulous monster said to be half man and half bull.
Min'ster, *s.* a cathedral church; a monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity.
Min'stel, *s.* a musician; a singer.
Min'strely, *s.* music; instrumental music; a band of musicians.
Mint, *s.* an aromatic herb.
Mint, *s.* a place for coining; a place of fabrication: *v.* to coin.
Mint'age, *s.* the duty paid for coining.
Mint-ju'lep, *s.* an American drink.
Min'üend, *s.* the number to be lessened in subtraction.
Min'üët, *s.* a slow, stately dance.
Min'us, L. *a.* less: *s.* a term in algebra.
Minu'te, *a.* small, slender, trifling.
Minute, min'it, *s.* the sixtieth part of an hour; a brief note or entry: *v.* to set down in short notes.
Min'ute-book, min'-it-, *s.* a book of short notes.
Min'ute-glass, *s.* a glass, the sand in which by running out measures a minute.
Min'ute-gun, *s.* a gun fired every minute.
Min'ute-hand, *s.* the hand that points to the minutes of a clock or watch.
Min'utely, *a.* happening every minute: *ad.* every minute.
Minu'tely, *ad.* to a small point; exactly; to the least part; nicely.

Minu'teness, *s.* the state or quality of being minute; exactness; precision.
Min'ute-watch, *s.* a watch marking or pointing out the minutes.
Minutiae, min-ū'-shl-ē, *L. s. pl.* the smallest particulars.
Minx, *s.* a young, pert girl.
Mi'ny, *a.* full of mines; subterraneous.
Mi'ocene, *a.* applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata.
Mir'acle, *s.* an event or effect above human power; a wonder; a prodigy.
Mirac'ulous, *a.* done by miracle; wonderful.
Mirac'ulously, *ad.* in a miraculous manner.
Mirac'ulousness, *s.* the state of being miraculous.
Mirage, mī-razh', *Fr. s.* an optical illusion, by which objects on the earth or water appear to be raised into the air.
Mire, *s.* deep mud; soft, wet earth: *v.* to sink in mud; to soil with mud.
Mi'riness, *s.* the state of being miry.
Mir'ror, *s.* a looking-glass; a pattern.
Mir'ror-stone, *s.* a transparent stone.
Mirth, merth, *s.* jollity, merriment, laughter.
Mirth'ful, *a.* gay, cheerful, merry.
Mirth'fully, *ad.* in a merry manner.
Mirth'less, *a.* joyless, cheerless.
Mi'ry, *a.* deep in mud, muddy, filthy.
Mir'za, *s.* the son of a king; a prince; a title of honour (*Persia*).
Misaccepta'tion, *s.* the act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense.
Misadven'ture, *s.* mischance, bad fortune.
Misadven'tured, *a.* unfortunate.
Misadvi'se, *v.* to give bad advice to.
Misadvi'sed, *a.* badly advised.
Misaffected, *a.* ill affected; ill disposed.
Misaffirm', *v.* to inform incorrectly.
Misaim'ed, *a.* not aimed rightly.
Misallega'tion, *s.* a false statement.
Misallege, -lej', *v.* to state erroneously.
Misalli'ance, *s.* improper association.
Misallied', -lid', *a.* ill associated.
Mis'anthrōpe, *s.* a hater of mankind.
Misanthrop'ic, **Misanthrop'ical**, *a.* hating or disliking mankind.
Misan'thropist, *s.* a misanthrope.
Misan'thropy, *s.* the hatred of mankind.
Misapplica'tion, *s.* a wrong application.
Misapply', *v.* to apply to wrong purposes.
Misapprehend', *v.* not to understand rightly, to misunderstand, to mistake.
Misapprehen'sion, *s.* a wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.
Misapprōpria'tion, *s.* wrong appropriation.
Misappro'priate, *v.* to appropriate wrongfully.
Misarra'nge, *v.* to place improperly.
Misasc'ribe, *v.* to ascribe falsely.
Misassign, -sīn, *v.* to assign erroneously.
Misattend', *v.* to disregard.
Misbecome, -kum', *v.* not to become, not to suit.
Misbecom'ing, *p. a.* indecent; unseemly.
Misbecom'ingness, *s.* unbecomingness.
Misbegot'ten, *p. a.* unlawfully begotten; deformed.
Misbeha've, *v.* to act improperly or ill.
Misbeha'ved, *a.* ill-bred; uncivil.
Misbeha'viour, *s.* misconduct.
Misbelief, *s.* a wrong faith or belief.
Misbelieve, -lēv', *v.* to believe wrongly.

Misbeliev'er, *s.* one that holds a false religion, an infidel.
Misbeliev'ing, *a.* believing erroneously.
Misbestow', -stō', *v.* to bestow improperly.
Miscal'culate, *v.* to calculate wrong.
Miscalcula'tion, *s.* a wrong calculation.
Miscall', -kawl', *v.* to call by a wrong name.
Miscar'riage, -rij, *s.* abortion; ill success.
Miscar'ry, *v.* to have an abortion; to fail.
Miscast', *s.* an erroneous reckoning.
Miscast', *v.* to cast or reckon erroneously.
Miscellana'rian, *a.* belonging to miscellanies: *s.* a writer of miscellanies.
Miscella'neous, *a.* composed of various kinds; mixed without order.
Miscella'neousness, *s.* the state of being mingled; composition of various kinds.
Mis'cellāny, *s.* a mass or mixture formed of various kinds: *a.* variously composed.
Mischan'ce, *s.* ill luck, ill fortune.
Mischar'ge, *s.* an erroneous charge.
Mischar'ge, *v.* to mistake in charging.
Mischief, mis'-chif, *s.* harm, hurt, injury.
Mis'chief-ma'ker, *s.* one who causes mischief.
Mis'chievous, -chiv-us, *a.* making mischief; hurtful; malicious.
Mis'chievously, *ad.* in a mischievous manner.
Mis'chievousness, *s.* the state or quality of being mischievous.
Mischoo'se, *v.* to choose wrongly.
Miscita'tion, *s.* a false or unfair quotation.
Misci'te, *v.* to cite or quote wrongly.
Misclaim', *s.* a mistaken claim.
Miscompūta'tion, *s.* false reckoning.
Miscompu'te, *v.* to compute erroneously.
Misconceit', -sēt', *s.* an erroneous notion.
Misconceive', *v.* to misapprehend.
Misconcep'tion, *s.* an erroneous conception; a misunderstanding.
Miscon'duct, *s.* bad conduct; misbehaviour; mismanagement.
Misconduct', *v.* to behave or manage badly.
Misconjec'ture, *s.* a wrong guess or conjecture: *v.* to make a wrong guess.
Misconstruc'tion, *s.* a wrong interpretation; mistake of the true meaning.
Miscon'strue, *v.* to interpret wrongly either words or things.
Miscorrect', *v.* to mistake in correcting.
Miscoun'sel, *v.* to advise wrongly.
Miscount', *v.* to reckon wrongly.
Mis'crēant, *s.* an infidel; a vile wretch.
Miscree'ate, **Miscree'ated**, *a.* formed unnaturally, deformed, ill shapen.
Misda'te, *v.* to date erroneously.
Misda'te, *s.* an erroneous date.
Misdeed', *s.* an evil deed or action.
Misdeem', *v.* to judge erroneously.
Misdemean', *v.* to conduct or behave one's-self badly.
Misdemean'our, *s.* misconduct; in law, an offence not amounting to a crime.
Misderi've, *v.* to derive improperly.
Misdevo'tion, *s.* mistaken piety.
Misdirect', *v.* to direct wrongly.
Misdirect'ed, *p. a.* wrongly directed.
Misdirec'tion, *s.* a wrong direction; in law, error of a judge in charging a jury.
Misdo, -doo', *v.* to do wrong; to commit fault.
Misdoer, -doo'-er, *s.* an offender.
Misdo'ing, *s.* a wrong done; an offence.

fāte, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīn, then.

Misdoubt, -dowt', *v.* to suspect: *s.* suspicion.
Misdoubtful, *a.* misgiving.
Misemploy, *v.* to employ amiss.
Misemployment, *s.* wrong or improper employment.
Misen'try, *s.* a wrong entry in a book.
Miser, mi'-zer, *s.* (originally, a *wretched* or unhappy person), one covetous to excess; a sordid wretch.
Miserable, miz'-, *a.* wretched, unhappy; worthless; contemptible.
Mis'erableness, *s.* state of being miserable.
Mis'erably, *ad.* in a miserable manner.
Mis'erly, *ad.* like a miser; niggardly.
Mis'ery, miz'-, *s.* wretchedness; distress, calamity, misfortune.
Mises'timate, *v.* to estimate erroneously.
Misfash'ion, *v.* to fashion or form wrong.
Misform, *v.* to form badly.
Misfor'tune, *s.* ill-fortune; calamity.
Misgive, -giv', *v.* to fail in confidence; to deprive of confidence; usually applied to the heart.
Misgiv'ing, *s.* failure of confidence; distrust.
Misgot'ten, *a.* ill or unjustly gotten.
Misgovern, -guv'-ern, *v.* to govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.
Misgov'ernance, *s.* misgovernment.
Misgov'ernment, *s.* bad government.
Misground, *v.* to found erroneously.
Misguidance, -gi'-dans, *s.* a wrong guidance; a false direction.
Misguide, *v.* to direct ill; to mislead.
Misguided, *p. a.* misled.
Mishap, mis-, *s.* a mischance; ill luck.
Mishap'pen, *v.* to happen ill.
Mishear, mis-hēr', *v.* to hear imperfectly.
Mish'na, **Misch'na**, *s.* a collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture.
Misimprove, -proof', *v.* to improve to a bad purpose.
Misinfer, *v.* to infer wrongly.
Misinform, *v.* to give a false account.
Misinforma'tion, *s.* false intelligence.
Misinform'er, *s.* one who misinforms.
Misinstru't, *v.* to instruct improperly.
Misinstruc'tion, *s.* wrong instruction.
Misintel'ligence, *s.* wrong information.
Misinter'pret, *v.* to interpret wrongly.
Misinterpreta'tion, *s.* wrong explanation.
Misinter'preted, *a.* wrongly interpreted.
Misinter'preter, *s.* one who misinterprets.
Misjoin, *v.* to join unfitly or improperly.
Misjud'ge, *v.* to judge wrongly.
Misjudg'ment, *s.* wrong or erroneous judgment; an unjust decision.
Mislay, *v.* to lay in a wrong place; to lay in a place not recollected; to lose.
Misle, **Mistle**. See **Mizzle**.
Mislead, *v.* to guide in a wrong way.
Mislead'er, *s.* one that leads to ill.
Misli'ke, *s.* dislike; disapprobation.
Misli'ke, *v.* not to like; to disapprove.
Misly, **Mistly**. See **Mizzly**.
Misman'age, *v.* to manage ill.
Misman'agement, *s.* ill management.
Misman'ager, *s.* one that manages ill.
Mismark, *v.* to mark erroneously.
Mismatch, *v.* to match unsuitably.
Misna'me, *v.* to call by a wrong name.
Misno'mer, *s.* a wrong name.

Misobser'Ve, -zerv', *v.* not to observe rightly.
Misogamist, -og'-, *s.* a marriage hater.
Misog'amy, *s.* hatred of marriage.
Misogynist, -oj'-i-nist, *s.* a woman hater.
Misogyny, -oj'-i-ni, *s.* hatred of women.
Misopin'ion, -yun, *s.* an erroneous opinion.
Mispersuade, -swād', *v.* to persuade or lead to a wrong opinion.
Mispersuasion, -swā'-zhun, *s.* a wrong persuasion; a false notion.
Mispla'ce, *v.* to put in a wrong place; to place on an improper or unworthy object.
Mispla'ced, *p. a.* placed wrong or on an improper object.
Misplead'ing, *s.* a mistake in pleading.
Mispoint, *v.* to point or divide incorrectly.
Mispol'icy, *s.* wrong or bad policy.
Misprint, *s.* an error in printing or of the press: *v.* to print wrong.
Misprise, -priz', *v.* to mistake; to undervalue; to slight, to scorn.
Misprision, -prizh'-un, *s.* mistake; neglect or oversight; scorn; in law, the knowledge and concealment of crime without assenting to it, as *Misprision of treason*; *Misprision of felony*.
Misproceed'ing, *s.* an irregular proceeding.
Misprofess, *v.* to profess amiss or falsely.
Mispronoun'ce, *v.* to pronounce wrong.
Mispronuncia'tion, *s.* wrong or erroneous pronunciation.
Mispropor'tion, *v.* to proportion wrong.
Misproud, *a.* viciously proud.
Misquōta'tion, *s.* an erroneous quotation.
Misquo'te, *v.* to quote erroneously.
Misra'te, *v.* to make a false estimate of.
Misrecite, *v.* to recite or repeat wrong.
Misreck'on, *v.* to compute erroneously.
Misreck'oning, *s.* a wrong computation.
Misrela'te, *v.* to relate inaccurately.
Misrela'tion, *s.* an inaccurate narrative.
Misremem'ber, *v.* to remember wrongly.
Misrepor't, *v.* to report incorrectly or falsely: *s.* a false report.
Misrepresent, *v.* to represent falsely.
Misrepresenta'tion, *s.* a false representation; an account maliciously false.
Misrepresent'er, *s.* one who misrepresents.
Misrepu'ted, *a.* erroneously reputed.
Misru'le, *s.* bad government; tumult from insubordination; disorder; confusion.
Miss, *v.* not to hit; to fail in some aim, design, or act; to omit accidentally; to mistake; to feel a want of: *s.* a failure to hit; mistake; loss; want of.
Miss, *s.* a young mistress, a young lady.
Mis'sal, *s.* a ritual or prayer-book.
Missay, *v.* to say wrong or falsely.
Misser'Ve, *v.* to serve unfaithfully.
Misshape, mis-shāp', *v.* to shape or form ill.
Missile, mis'-sil, *a.* that may be thrown: *s.* a weapon thrown by the hand or a machine.
Mis'sive, *a.* fit for sending; such as is sent: *s.* a letter sent.
Mission, mish'-un, *s.* act of sending; state of being sent; the persons sent by authority to perform any service, especially to propagate religion; a station of missionaries.
Mis'sionary, *a.* pertaining to missions: *s.* one sent to propagate religion.
Misspeak, *v.* to err in speaking.
Misspell, *v.* to spell wrongly.

Misspell'ing, *s.* incorrect spelling.
Misspend', *v.* to spend amiss; to waste.
Misspend'er, *s.* one who misspends.
Missta'te, *v.* to state wrongly or falsely.
Missta'tement, *s.* a wrong statement.
Mist, *s.* a cloud that comes close to the ground; a thin rain, not perceived in single drops; anything which dims or darkens: *v.* to shed down mist; to mizzle.
Mista'kable, *a.* that may be mistaken.
Mista'ke, *v.* to take wrong; to conceive or understand erroneously; to err in judgment or opinion: *s.* a misconception; an error; a fault.
Mista'ken, *p. a.* misunderstood; erroneous; wrong.
Misteach', *v.* to teach wrongly.
Mistell', *v.* to tell wrongly.
Mistemper, *v.* to temper ill.
Mis'ter, *s.* a title of address used for *Master*, in writing, abbreviated to *Mr.*
Mistern', *v.* to term erroneously.
Mist'ful, *a.* clouded as with a mist.
Misthink', *v.* to think ill or wrong.
Mist'ily, *ad.* darkly; obscurely.
Misti'me, *v.* to time wrong.
Mist'iness, *s.* cloudiness, dimness.
Mist'itle, *v.* to call by a wrong title.
Mistletoe, miz'l-tō, *s.* a plant or shrub that grows on trees, as on the oak. It was held sacred by the Druids.
Mist'like, *a.* resembling mist.
Mistransla'te, *v.* to translate incorrectly.
Mistransla'tion, *s.* an incorrect translation.
Mis'tress, *s.* the female head of a family; a female teacher; a title of address to married or elderly women (*Mrs.*).
Mistrust', *s.* diffidence; suspicion.
Mistrust', *v.* to suspect; to doubt.
Mistrust'ful, *a.* suspicious; doubting.
Mistrust'fully, *ad.* with mistrust or doubt.
Mistrust'fulness, *s.* diffidence; doubt.
Mistrust'ingly, *ad.* with mistrust.
Mistrust'less, *a.* confident; not suspecting.
Mistu'ne, *v.* to put out of tune.
Mist'y, *a.* clouded, obscure, not plain.
Misunderstand', *v.* to take in a wrong sense; to misconceive.
Misunderstand'ing, *s.* a misconception; a mistake of meaning; a difference.
Misusage, mis-ūz'-āj, *s.* bad treatment; abuse.
Misuse, ūs', *s.* wrong use; ill treatment.
Misuse, ūz', *v.* to use improperly; to treat ill.
Mis'write, -rit, *v.* to write incorrectly.
Miswrought, -rawt', *a.* badly wrought.
Mite, *s.* a small insect; a small coin.
Mith'ridate, *s.* a medicine against poison, named from *Mithridates*, king of Pontus; common mustard; an annual plant.
Mit'igable, *a.* that can be mitigated.
Mit'igant, *a.* lenitive; lenient.
Mit'igate, *v.* to render mild; to soften or mollify; to make less painful or severe; to alleviate or assuage.
Mitiga'tion, *s.* act of mitigating; alleviation; a diminution of anything painful or severe.
Mit'igative, *a.* tending to alleviate.
Mitiga'tor, *s.* one who or that which mitigates.
Mit'igatory, *a.* mitigative.
Mitrailleuse, mit-rāl-yāz', *Fr. s.* a kind of can-

non with many barrels, which are fired almost simultaneously.
Mitre, mi'-ter, *s.* a kind of episcopal crown.
Mitred, mī'-terd, *a.* adorned with a mitre.
Mit'ten, *s.* a glove without fingers.
Mit'timus, *L. s.* a warrant for committing to prison—literally, *we send*.
Mi'ty, *a.* swarming with mites.
Mix, *v.* to mingle, to blend, to unite.
Mix'able, *a.* capable of being mixed.
Mixed, mixt, *p. a.* mingled; blended together.
Mix'en, *s.* a dunghill or compost heap.
Mixtilin'ear, Mixtilin'ēal, *a.* consisting of a line or lines, part straight and part curved.
Mix'tion, *s.* the act of mixing; a mixture.
Mix'ture, *s.* the act of mixing; the state of being mixed; a compound or anything formed by mixing; an ingredient mixed; a medley.
Miz'zen-mast, *s.* the mast next the stern of a ship.
Mizzle, Miale, miz'-zl, *s.* fine rain.
Mizz'ly, *a.* raining in small drops.
Mnemonic, Mnemonical, nē-mon'-, *a.* relating to mnemonics; aiding or assisting the memory.
Mnemonics, nē-mon'-, *s.* the art of memory; precepts and rules for assisting the memory.
Moan, *s.* an audible expression of sorrow.
Moan, *v.* to grieve, to deplore, to bewail.
Moan'ful, *a.* lamentable; mournful.
Moat, *s.* a deep ditch or canal round a fort or castle: *v.* to surround with a moat.
Mob, *s.* the populace, the rabble, a tumultuous crowd: *v.* to scold vulgarly; to set the mob against; to riot.
Mob'bish, *a.* like a mob; tumultuous.
Mob'-cap, *s.* a kind of undress cap; a hood.
Mobled, mob'-ld, *obs. a.* with the head wrapped up as in a hood.
Mob'ile, -il, *s.* the mob, the populace.
Mob'ilise, *v.* to put troops on a war footing which were previously only enrolled for service.
Mob'il'ity, *s.* capability of being moved; readiness to move; activity; fickleness.
Moc'asin, *s.* a shoe worn by the Indians.
Mocha-stone, mō'ka-, *s.* the dendritic or moss agate (from *Mocha*).
Mock, *v.* to imitate in contempt or derision; to ridicule; to tantalise or subject to disappointment: *s.* mimicry; ridicule; derision: *a.* imitating reality, but not real; counterfeit; false.
Mock'er, *s.* one who mocks; a scoffer.
Mock'ery, *s.* act of mocking; ridicule; scorn; false show; deception; vain effort.
Mock-hēro'ic, *a.* applied to a derisive imitation of the heroic.
Mock'ing, *s.* derision; insult.
Mock'ing-bird, *s.* an American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.
Mock'ingly, *ad.* jeeringly; derisively.
Mo'dal, *a.* relating to the form or mode.
Mōdal'ity, *s.* difference in mode or form.
Mode, *s.* manner; method; fashion; custom; way; form; degree; quality; state.
Mod'el, *s.* a pattern of something to be made or imitated; a form in miniature; a mould; a pattern; an example; a copy: *v.* to mould; to shape; to plan; to delineate: *a.* intended for a model; exhibiting a model.
Mod'eller, *s.* one who models.

âte, ūt, ſar; mē, mēt, her; ſine, ſin; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tŷpe, ſyllable; thin, then.

Mod'elling, *s.* the art of forming models, as in statuary, &c.
Mod'erate, *a.* keeping within due bounds; avoiding extremes; temperate; reasonable; sober; of a middle rate; middling; less stormy; calm.
Mod'erate, *v.* to keep within bounds; to make moderate; to restrain; to appease; to regulate, as a moderator.
Mod'erately, *ad.* with moderation; temperately.
Mod'erateness, *s.* state of being moderate.
Moderat'ion, *s.* restraint within due bounds; forbearance; temperance; frugality.
Mod'erātor, *s.* one who moderates; one who presides in a public assembly where there is discussion.
Mod'erātorship, *s.* the office of a moderator.
Mod'ern, *a.* late, recent, not ancient.
Mod'ernise, *v.* to render modern, to adapt to modern habits or tastes.
Mod'erniser, *s.* one who modernises.
Mod'ernism, *s.* modern practice or idiom.
Mod'erns, *s. pl.* people of late times.
Mod'est, *a.* restrained by a sense of propriety or of self-distrust; moderate; diffident; bashful; not bold or forward; chaste; virtuous.
Mod'estly, *ad.* in a modest manner; chastely.
Mod'esty, *s.* the quality of being modest; diffidence; chastity.
Mod'icum, *s.* a small portion, a pittance.
Mod'ifiable, *a.* that may be modified.
Mōdificat'ion, *s.* the act of modifying; the change made by modifying.
Mod'ifier, *s.* he or that which modifies.
Mod'ify, *v.* to alter the form or external qualities of a thing; to vary; to moderate; to qualify; to extenuate.
Mōdill'ion, *-yun*, *s.* an ornament in architecture.
Mo'dish, *a.* fashionable, tasty, gay.
Mo'dishly, *ad.* fashionably.
Mo'dishness, *s.* affectation of the fashion.
Modiste, *mod-ēst'*, *Fr. s.* one who makes dresses according to the fashion.
Mod'ulate, *v.* to inflect or vary, as sounds; to form sounds with relation to a certain key.
Mōdula'tion, *s.* the act of modulating; inflection, as of the voice in speaking or reading; sound modulated; harmony; melody.
Mod'ule, *s.* a model or representation.
Mo'dus, *L. s.* a mode; a manner; a compensation in lieu of tithes.
Mogul', *s.* formerly the title of the emperor or chief of the Moguls of Hindostan.
Mo'hair, *s.* the hair of a kind of goat; a thread or stuff made of hair.
Mōham'medan, *a.* pertaining to Mohammed or Mohammedanism: *s.* a follower of Mohammed, a Mussulman.
Moham'medanise, *v.* to render conformable to the customs or manners of the Mahometans.
Moham'medanism, *s.* the religion of Mohammed.
Mo'hawk, **Mo'hock**, *s.* a name given to certain ruffians who formerly infested the streets of London; so named from the *Mohawk* (or *Mohican*) Indians.
Mo'hur, *s.* a gold coin in India, value fifteen rupees.
Moi'dore, *s.* a Portuguese gold coin of the value of £1, 7s.
Moi'ety, *s.* half, one of two equal parts.

Moil, *v.* to daub with dirt; to toil.
Moire antique, *mwor-an-tēk'*, *Fr. s.* a thick and richly-watered silk of a foreign style revived.
Moist, *a.* wet in a small degree; humid; damp.
Moist'en, *mois'n*, *v.* to make moist; to damp.
Moist'ener, *s.* that which moistens.
Moist'ness, *s.* moderate wetness; dampness.
Moist'ure, *s.* state of being moist; slight wetness; a small quantity of any liquid.
Molar, *a.* having power to grind; grinding: *s.* a double-tooth or grinder.
Mōlas'ses, *s.* treacle; the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar-cane.
Mold. See **Mould**.
Mole, *s.* a natural spot on the body; a mound or pier; a little animal with very small eyes that burrows in the ground.
Mole-catcher, *s.* one who catches moles.
Molecule, *mol'e-kūl*, *s.* a minute particle of matter.
Mo'le-eyed, *a.* having very small eyes.
Mo'le-hill, *s.* a hillock made by a mole.
Mōlest, *v.* to disturb, to vex, to annoy.
Molesta'tion, *s.* act of molesting; disturbance; annoyance.
Molest'er, *s.* one who molests.
Moll'ah, **Mul'la**, *s.* the title of the higher order of ecclesiastical judges in Turkey.
Moll'ifient, *a.* softening, assuasive.
Moll'ifiable, *a.* that may be mollified.
Mollificat'ion, *s.* the act of mollifying.
Moll'ifier, *s.* one who or that which mollifies or softens.
Moll'ify, *v.* to soften, to assuage, to pacify.
Mollusc, **Mollusk**, *s.* one of an order of animals with soft bodies, or that have no bones, as snails, cockles, &c.
Mollus'can, **Mollus'cous**, *a.* of the nature of, or closely resembling mollusca.
Mōlt'en, *a.* melted, formed by melting.
Mo'ly, *v.* a kind of wild garlic; a fabulous herb mentioned by Homer, as possessing secret virtue.
Mome, *s.* a dull, silent person.
Mo'ment, *s.* the smallest perceptible movement of time, an instant; force; weight; importance; value.
Mo'mentarily, *ad.* every moment.
Mo'mentary, *a.* lasting but a moment.
Mo'mently, *ad.* for a moment; every moment.
Mōmen'tous, *a.* weighty; important; of consequence.
Momen'tousness, *s.* state of being of great importance.
Mōmen'tum, *s.* impetus, or the force or quantity of motion of a moving body.
Monachal, *mon'-ak-al*, *a.* monastic, monkish.
Monachism, *mon'-ak-izm*, *s.* a monastic life.
Mon'ad, *s.* an atom, an indivisible particle.
Monad'ic, **Monad'ical**, *a.* relating to monads.
Monan'dria, *s.* a class of plants distinguished by having only one stamen.
Mon'arch, *-ark*, *s.* a sovereign, an emperor, a king.
Monar'chal, *a.* pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch, regal.
Monarchic, **Monarchical**, *-ark'*, *a.* vested in a single ruler; pertaining to monarchy.
Mon'archise, *v.* to rule over as a monarch.
Mon'archist, *s.* an advocate for monarchy.

Mon'strously, *ad.* in a monstrous manner.
Mon'strousness, *s.* state or quality of being monstrous.
Mont de Piété, *Fr.* mông dě-pě'-ā-tā (Mount of Piety), *s.* a sort of pawnbroker's shop, in which money is lent out to the poor at low rates.
Monte'ro, *s.* a horseman's cap.
Month, *munt*, *s.* one of the twelve parts of the year.
Month'ly, *a.* happening every month.
Mon'ument, *s.* anything placed as a memorial, as a tomb, pillar, or statue.
Monumen'tal, *a.* pertaining to a monument; preserving memory.
Monumen'tally, *ad.* by way of memorial.
Mood, *s.* the *mode* or manner of conjugating a verb; state of mind, as affected by any passion, feeling, or disposition.
Mood'ily, *ad.* gloomily; angrily.
Mood'iness, *s.* gloom; sullen displeasure.
Mood'y, *a.* gloomy; out of humour; angry.
Moon, *s.* the great luminary of the night; a month.
Moon'beam, *s.* a ray of lunar light.
Moon'calf, -kaf, *s.* a monster; a dolt.
Mooned, *a.* like the new moon; bearing a crescent.
Moon'fish, *s.* a fish whose tail fin is shaped like a half-moon.
Moon'ish, *a.* like the moon; variable.
Moon'less, *a.* destitute of moonlight.
Moon'light, -lit, *s.* the light afforded by the moon: *a.* illuminated by the moon.
Moon'shee, *s.* a Mahometan teacher of languages.
Moon'shine, *s.* the light of the moon; show without substance; pretence.
Moon'shiny, *a.* enlightened by the moon.
Moon'stone, *s.* a kind of stone; selenite.
Moon'struck, *a.* affected by the influence of the moon; *lunatic*.
Moon'-tre'foil, *s.* a plant.
Moon'wort, *s.* a plant; a kind of fern.
Moon'y, *a.* like the moon; lunated.
Moor, *s.* a native of Morocco.
Moor, *s.* a marsh, a fen, a bog; a tract of land overrun with heath.
Moor, *v.* to fasten a ship by anchors, &c.
Moor'-cock, *s.* a bird found in moors.
Moor'-game, *s.* red game; grouse.
Moor'-hen, *s.* the female of the moorcock.
Moor'ing, *s.* a place where a ship anchors.
Moor'ish, *a.* marshy, fenny; pertaining to the Moors of Africa.
Moor'land, *s.* marshy or heathy land.
Moor'stone, *s.* a white kind of granite.
Moose, *moos*, *s.* the largest animal of the deer kind, called also the elk.
Moot, *v.* to raise a question for discussion; to agree or plead on a supposed cause in law (chiefly by students as an exercise).
Moot'able, *a.* capable of being mooted.
Moot'ed, *p. a.* debated; disputed or controverted.
Moot'er, *s.* one who moots or raises a question.
Moot'-point, **Moot'-case**, *s.* a case or point not settled; a debatable question.
Mop, *s.* a utensil to clean floors, &c.
Mop, *v.* to rub or clean with a mop.
Mope, *v.* to be spiritless or dull.
Mope, *s.* a spiritless or stupid person.

Mo'pe-eyed, *a.* short-sighted; purblind.
Mo'ping, *p. a.* drowsing; dull; stupid.
Mo'pish, *a.* spiritless; dejected; dull.
Mo'pishness, *s.* dejection; inactivity.
Mop'pet, **Mop'sey**, *s.* a puppet made of rags or cloth; a fond name for a little girl.
Moraine, *mor-ān'*, *s.* a line of stones, earth, and debris formed at the edges or bases of glaciers.
Mor'al, *a.* relating to morality or morals; virtuous; just: *s.* the morality or instruction conveyed by a fable, &c.
Morale, *mo-rāl'*, *Fr. s.* the qualities of mind and spirit as distinguished from physical qualities, as in an army.
Mor'alise, *v.* to make moral reflections on; to turn or apply to moral purposes; to make moral.
Mor'aliser, *s.* one who moralises.
Mor'alist, *s.* one who practises morality.
Mor'al'ity, *s.* the doctrine or practice of the duties of human life; morals; ethics; virtue; the quality of an action, as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; an old kind of drama in which the virtues and vices were personified.
Mor'al'ly, *ad.* in a moral manner; in the customary course of things; probably.
Mor'als, *s.* the practice of moral duties.
Mōrass, *s.* a fen, a bog, a moor, a swamp.
Mōra'vian, *s.* a native of Moravia; one of a religious sect called the United Brethren.
Mōra'vian, *a.* of or belonging to Moravia; pertaining to the sect called Moravians.
Mor'bid, *a.* diseased; unsound; corrupted.
Mor'bidness, *s.* the state of being diseased.
Morb'ific, **Morb'ifical**, *a.* tending to produce disease.
Morb'ose, -ōs', *a.* proceeding from disease.
Morbos'ity, *s.* a diseased state.
Morceau, *mor-so'*, *Fr. s.* a morsel; a bite or bit.
Morda'cious, *a.* biting; sarcastic.
Morda'ciously, *ad.* bitingly; sarcastically.
Mordac'ity, *mor-das'-*, *s.* a biting quality.
Mor'dant, *a.* biting; tending to fix: *s.* a substance used in dyeing, which combines with and fixes the colours.
More, *a.* greater in number, quantity, or degree; additional (the comparative of *Much* and *Many*): *ad.* to a greater degree; further.
Mōreen', *s.* a kind of woollen stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings.
Mor'el, **Morel'lo**, *s.* a kind of cherry; a kind of fungus.
Moreō'ver, *ad.* more than yet mentioned; further; besides; also.
Moresque, *mō-resk'*, *a.* done after the manner of the Moors, the same as *Arabesque*: *s.* a species of painting or carving in the Moorish manner.
Morganat'ic, *a.* a *left-handed marriage*; applied to a marriage among German princes to an inferior, in which neither the wife nor her children can enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband.
Morgue, *mōrg*, *Fr. s.* a place in which bodies found dead are exposed in order that they may be identified.
Mor'ibund, *a.* dying; ready to die.
Mor'il, *s.* a kind of mushroom. See **Morel**.
Mo'rion, *s.* a steel cap; a helmet.
Mōris'co, *s.* a dancer of the morris-dance.

- Mor'men, Mor'monite**, *s.* one of a fanatical sect founded by one Joseph Smith about the year 1830.
- Morn, Morn'ing**, *s.* the first part of the day.
- Morn'ing**, *a.* pertaining to the morning.
- Morn'ing-star**, *s.* the planet Venus when it shines in the morning.
- Moroc'co**, *s.* a fine sort of leather (originally applied to leather from *Morocco*).
- Moro'ne**, *a.* the colour of the unripe mulberry; a deep crimson. See **Maroon**.
- Moro'se, -ös'**, *a.* sullen; surly; austere; gruff; crabbed; peevish.
- Moro'sely**, *ad.* sullenly; sourly; severely.
- Moro'seness**, *s.* sourness of temper; sullen austerity.
- Morphia, Morphine**, *s.* a vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium.
- Morris-dance, Morrice-dance**, *s.* originally, a morisco or *Moorish* dance, in which bells are jingled and swords or staves clashed.
- Morris-dan'cer**, *s.* a dancer in the Morris. *Nine men's morris*, a play with nine holes in the ground, and nine men or pawns, originally, figures of black men or *Moors*.
- Mor'row, -rö**, *s.* the day following the present. *To-morrow*, *ad.* on the day after this.
- Morse**, *s.* the sea-horse or walrus.
- Morsel**, *s.* a mouthful, a small piece.
- Mort**, *s.* a tune at the death of hunted game; a salmon in its third year.
- Mort'al**, *a.* subject to death; deadly or causing death: *s.* a human being.
- Mortal'ity**, *s.* the state of being mortal or subject to death; death; frequency of death; human nature.
- Mort'ally**, *ad.* so as to cause death; fatally.
- Mortar**, *s.* a vessel in which substances are bruised or pounded; a short wide piece of ordnance for throwing shells, &c.; a cement of lime, sand, and water.
- Mortgage, mor'-gāj**, *s.* a security or pledge, as of houses, given to a creditor to indemnify him in the event of the death, or non-payment of the debtor: *v.* to pledge or make over to a creditor as a security.
- Mort'gaged**, *a.* subject to a mortgage.
- Mortgagee'**, *s.* one to whom a mortgage is given.
- Mort'gager**, *s.* one who gives a mortgage.
- Mortiferous**, *a.* deadly, destructive.
- Mortifica'tion**, *s.* the act of mortifying; state of being mortified; a gangrene; humiliation; vexation.
- Mort'ified**, *p. a.* affected by gangrene; humbled; vexed.
- Mort'ify**, *v.* to destroy the vital functions of some part of a living animal; to affect with gangrene; to subdue inordinate passions or carnal appetites by abstinence, self-denial, &c.; to humble; to humiliate; to chagrin.
- Mort'ifying**, *p. a.* tending to mortify; humiliating.
- Mortise, mor'-tis**, *s.* a hole cut in one piece of wood to admit the tenon of another: *v.* to form or join with a mortise.
- Mort'main**, *s.* an unalienable estate.
- Mort'uäry**, *a.* belonging to the burial of the dead: *s.* a place for the dead; a gift left to the church at death.
- Mösaic, Mösaical, -zä'**, *a.* pertaining to Moses.
- Mosa'ic-work**, *s.* work variegated by pebbles, shells, or marbles, of different colours, so as to resemble painting.
- Moschatel, mos'-ka-tel**, *s.* a plant which smells like *musk*.
- Moselle, mö-zel'**, *s.* a white wine from Moselle in France.
- Moslem, moz'-**, *s.* a Mussulman or Mahometan.
- Mosque, mosk**, *s.* a Mahometan temple.
- Mosquito, mos-ke'-to**, *s.* a stinging fly of warm climates.
- Moss**, *s.* a substance growing on trees, &c.; a place covered with moss; a bog.
- Moss**, *v.* to cover with moss.
- Moss'-clad**, *a.* clad or covered with moss.
- Moss'-grown**, *a.* overgrown with moss.
- Moss'iness**, *s.* the state of being mossy.
- Moss'-trooper**, *s.* a bog-trotter; a robber.
- Moss'y**, *a.* overgrown with moss.
- Möst**, *a.* greatest in number or quantity: *ad.* in the greatest degree: *s.* the greatest number or quantity.
- Mostly**, *ad.* for the most part.
- Mote**, *s.* a very small particle of matter.
- Mötet'**, *s.* a short air in sacred music.
- Moth**, *s.* a small insect that eats cloth.
- Moth'-eat**, *v.* to prey upon, as a moth.
- Moth'-eaten**, *a.* eaten by moths.
- Mother, muth'-er**, *s.* a female parent; a matron; a familiar term of address to an old or motherly woman: *a.* received by birth; native; natural; vernacular, as one's *mother-tongue*.
- Moth'erhood**, *s.* the state of being a mother.
- Moth'er-in-law**, *s.* a husband or wife's mother.
- Moth'erless**, *a.* without a mother.
- Moth'erly**, *a.* like a mother; tender; affectionate; careful.
- Mother-of-pearl'**, *s.* a kind of coarse pearl.
- Moth'er-wit**, *s.* native wit; common sense.
- Moth'er-wort**, *s.* an herb used in medicine.
- Moth'ery**, *a.* dreggy, concreted, mouldy.
- Moth'y**, *a.* full of moths.
- Mo'tion**, *s.* the act of moving or changing place; a movement; a proposition or proposal made, as in a deliberative assembly: *v.* to beckon, as to motion with the hand.
- Mo'tionless**, *a.* being without motion.
- Mo'tive**, *s.* that which moves a person to act: *a.* causing motion, as *motive* power.
- Motiv'ity**, *s.* power of producing motion.
- Mot'ley**, *a.* of various colours; diversified.
- Mot'tle**, *v.* to mark with spots.
- Mottled, mot'-ld**, *a.* marked with spots of different colours.
- Mot'to**, *s.* a word or sentence added to a device, or prefixed to anything written.
- Mould, möld**, *s.* soft earth; a soft, downy concretion from damp.
- Moulder, möld'-**, *v.* to turn into mould or dust.
- Mould'ering**, *p. a.* crumbling into dust.
- Mould'iness**, *s.* the state of being mouldy.
- Mould'ing**, *s.* ornament in wood or stone.
- Mould'y**, *a.* overgrown with mould.
- Moult, mölt**, *v.* to change or cast the feathers, hair, skin, or horns.
- Moulting**, *s.* a periodical change of feathers, hair, &c.
- Mound**, *s.* a rampart; a fence.
- Mound**, *v.* to fortify with a mound.
- Mount**, *s.* an artificial hill; a mountain.
- Mount**, *v.* to ascend; to raise or lift on high;

säte, sät, sar; mö, mët, her; fine, fin; nöte, nöt; müte, nüt, bull; tÿpe, sÿllable; thin, then.

to get on horseback ; to furnish with a horse or horses ; to place on a carriage, as a cannon ; to embellish with ornaments. *To mount guard*, to do duty and watch at any particular post.

Mount'able, *a.* that may be ascended.

Mount'ain, *-in*, *s.* generally, a very large hill : *a.* pertaining to a mountain ; growing on mountains.

Moun'tain-ash, *s.* a tree bearing red acid berries ; the rowan-tree or quicken-tree.

Moun'tain-blue, *s.* a blue copper ore.

Mountaineer', *s.* an inhabitant of a mountain ; a rustic ; a freebooter.

Moun'tain-green, *s.* a green copper ore.

Moun'tainous, *a.* full of mountains, hilly.

Moun'tainousness, *s.* the state of being mountainous.

Moun'tain-soap, *s.* a dark-coloured mineral.

Moun'tebank, *s.* a quack ; a charlatan.

Moun'tebank, *v.* to cheat ; to gull.

Mount'ed, *p. a.* raised ; seated on horseback ; ornamented or embellished ; furnished with guns.

Mount'ing, *s.* ascent ; embellishment.

Mourn, *mörn*, *v.* to grieve ; to be sorrowful ; to grieve for ; to lament ; to deplore ; to utter in a sorrowful manner ; to wear a mourning dress or habit.

Mourn'er, *s.* one who mourns or laments.

Mourn'ful, *a.* expressing sorrow ; sad ; lamentable.

Mourn'fully, *ad.* sorrowfully ; sadly.

Mourn'fulness, *s.* sorrow, grief ; expression of grief.

Mourn'ing, *p. a.* grieving ; lamenting : *s.* lamentation ; grief ; the customary dress worn by persons who mourn for the dead.

Mourn'ingly, *ad.* with mourning or sorrow.

Mouse, *s.* a small rodent animal : *pl.* Mice.

Mouse, *mowz*, *v.* to catch mice.

Mou'se-ear, *s.* the name of a plant.

Mou'se-hole, *s.* a hole made by mice.

Mouser, *mowz'-er*, *s.* a cat that catches mice.

Mou'se-tail, *s.* the name of a plant.

Mou'se-trap, *s.* a trap to catch mice with.

Mouth, *pl.* **Mouths**, *s.* the aperture in the head at which food is received ; an entrance, &c.

Mouth, *v.* to speak mouthingly and affectedly ; to grumble or mouth at.

Mouth'er, *s.* one who mouths ; an affected speaker.

Mouth'ing, *s.* a full, affected utterance.

Mouthed, *mowthd*, *a.* furnished with a mouth ; used in composition, as *foul-mouthed*.

Mouth'-friend, *s.* a pretended friend.

Mouth'ful, *s.* what the mouth can hold.

Mouth'-honour, *s.* honour from the lips only ; pretended respect.

Mouth'less, *a.* being without a mouth.

Mouth'-piece, *s.* the part of a wind instrument to which the mouth is applied ; one who delivers the sentiments of others.

Movable, *moov'-*, *a.* that may or can be moved.

Mov'ableness, *s.* quality of being movable.

Movables, *moov'-*, *s. pl.* things that can be moved, as distinguished from houses, &c. ; personal goods ; furniture, &c.

Mov'ably, *ad.* so that it can be moved.

Move, *moov*, *v.* to put from one place into another ; to put in motion ; to impel or give an

impulse to ; to stir up or excite to action ; to excite tenderness or emotion in ; to affect in any way, as to *move* to anger ; to incite or bring forward for consideration or acceptance, as in a public assembly ; to change place or posture ; not to remain at rest ; to go forward ; to walk ; to march : *s.* the act of moving ; a movement, as at chess.

Move'ment, *s.* act or manner of moving ; a motion ; a move.

Mov'er, *s.* one who or that which moves ; a proposer.

Mov'ing, *p. a.* changing place ; causing to move ; exciting ; affecting ; pathetic.

Mov'ingly, *ad.* so as to move ; pathetically.

Mow, *mow*, *obs. v.* to make *mouths* at.

Mow, *mō*, *s.* a heap of hay or corn.

Mow, *mō*, *v.* to cut with a scythe.

Mow'er, one who cuts with a scythe.

Mowing, *s.* the act of cutting with a scythe.

Mowburn, *mō'-*, *v.* to heat and ferment in the mow, as hay or corn.

Mox'a, *s.* an Indian moss or cottony down, used for curing the gout, &c., by burning it on the skin or part affected.

Mr., an abbreviation of Master.

Mrs., an abbreviation of Mistress.

Much, *a.* great in quantity, long in time : *ad.* in or to a great degree, by far ; often : *s.* a great quantity ; not a little.

Mu'ic-acid, *s.* an acid obtained from gums.

Mu'cid, *a.* slimy, viscous ; mouldy.

Mu'cidness, *s.* sliminess.

Mu'cilāge, *s.* a slimy or viscous mass ; an aqueous solution of gum ; the liquor which lubricates the ligaments and cartilages of the animal body.

Mucilaginous, *-laj'-*, *a.* consisting of or like mucilage ; secreting mucilage ; slimy ; viscous.

Muck, *s.* dung ; anything filthy.

Muck, *v.* to manure with dung.

Muck'-heap, **Muck'-hill**, *s.* a dung-hill.

Muck'-worm, *s.* a worm bred in dung ; a mean wretch ; a miser.

Mucky, *a.* full of muck ; nasty, filthy, dirty.

Mu'cous, *a.* slimy, viscous.

Mu'cousness, *s.* slime ; viscosity.

Mu'cronate, **Mu'cronated**, *a.* narrowed to a sharp point.

Mu'culent, *a.* mucous, slimy ; moist.

Mu'cus, *L. s.* a viscid fluid secreted by a mucous membrane, as from the nose.

Mud, *s.* moist and soft earth, mire : *v.* to bury in mud, to bespatter with mud : *a.* made of mud.

Mud'dily, *ad.* in a muddy manner.

Mud'diness, *s.* state of being muddy.

Mud'dle, *v.* to make muddy or confused.

Mud'dled, *a.* half drunk ; stupefied.

Mud'dy, *a.* turbid ; foul with mud ; confused in mind ; dull in intellect : *v.* to make muddy.

Mud'dy-head'ed, *a.* thick-skulled ; stupid.

Mud'dy-met'tled, *a.* stupid ; spiritless.

Mud'sucker, *s.* a sea-fowl.

Mud'-wall, *s.* a wall built with mud.

Mud'wort, *s.* an aquatic plant.

Muez'zin, *s.* the crier who announces the time of prayer from a minaret, in Mohammedan countries.

Muff, *s.* a cover of fur for the hands.
Muffin, *s.* a kind of light, spongy cake.
Muffle, -*fl*, *v.* to wrap or cover, particularly the face or a part of it; to conceal; to wrap up; to wind round or cover with some soft substance so as to prevent noise or deaden sound, as to *muffle* oars, to *muffle* a drum.
Muffler, *s.* a cover for the face or throat.
Mufti, *s.* a Mahometan high-priest.
Mug, *s.* a cup to drink out of.
Mug'gish, **Mug'gy**, *a.* moist, damp, close.
Mugil, mū'-jil, *s.* a fish, the mullet.
Mug'wort, *s.* the name of a plant.
Mulat'to, *s.* one born of parents of whom the one is black and the other white.
Mul'berry, *s.* a tree and its fruit.
Mulet, mulkt, *v.* to punish by fine or forfeiture: *s.* a penalty, a pecuniary fine.
Mulc'tuāry, *a.* punishing with fine.
Mule, *s.* an animal or plant of a mongrel kind, the produce of different species; a spinning machine.
Muleteer, mū-let-ēr', *s.* a mule-driver.
Mul'tib'ity, *s.* womanhood; effeminacy.
Mul'ish, *a.* obstinate as a mule.
Mull, *v.* to soften and reduce the strength or spirit of; to heat, sweeten, and spice wine, &c.
Mull, *s.* a soft kind of muslin.
Mull, *s.* a kind of Scottish snuff-box.
Mull'ed, mūld, *p. a.* heated, sweetened, and spiced, as wine.
Mullein, mul'len, **Mul'len**, *s.* a plant with a soft, woolly leaf.
Mul'ler, *s.* a grinding-stone for colours.
Mul'let, *s.* a sea-fish.
Mulligataw'ny, or **Mullagataw'ny**, *s.* an Indian curry soup; a soup highly seasoned with pepper, &c.
Mul'ligrubs, *s.* a twisting of the intestines; an attack of the sullens (*Low*).
Mul'lion, -yun, *s.* a perpendicular division in a window-frame: *v.* to form with mullions.
Multan'gular, *a.* having many angles.
Multan'gularly, *ad.* with many angles.
Multicap'sular, *a.* having many capsules.
Multica'vous, *a.* having many cavities.
Multiden'tate, *a.* many-teethed.
Multifa'rious, *a.* having many varieties; having great multiplicity or diversity.
Multifa'riously, *ad.* in various ways.
Multifa'riousness, *s.* multiplied diversity.
Multifold, *a.* manifold; diversified.
Multiform, *a.* having various shapes.
Multiform'ity, *s.* diversity of shapes.
Multilat'eral, *a.* having many sides.
Multilin'ēal, **Multilin'ēar**, *a.* having many lines.
Multiloc'ular, *a.* having many cells.
Multino'mial, *a.* having many names or terms.
Multip'arous, *a.* having many at a birth.
Multip'artite, *a.* divided into many parts or lobes.
Multiped, *s.* an insect with many feet.
Mul'tiple, *s.* a number which exactly contains another number several times.
Mul'tiplex, *a.* consisting of many folds.
Mul'tipliable, *a.* that may be multiplied.
Multiplicand', *s.* in arithmetic, the number to be multiplied by another.
Mul'tiplicāte, *a.* consisting of many.

Multiplica'tion, *s.* the act of multiplying; state of being multiplied; a rule or operation in arithmetic.
Mul'tiplicātive, *a.* tending to multiply.
Mul'tiplicator, *s.* the number by which another number is multiplied.
Multiplicity, -plis'-i-ti, *s.* state of being many; many of the same kind.
Mul'tiplier, *s.* one who or that which multiplies; the multiplicator.
Mul'tiply, *v.* to increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to grow or increase in number; to perform the process of multiplication in arithmetic.
Multip'otent, *a.* having manifold power.
Multipres'ence, *s.* the power or act of being present in many places at once.
Multis'onous, *a.* having many sounds.
Mul'titude, *s.* a great number; a number collectively; a great number indefinitely; a swarm; a throng; a crowd; the populace; the vulgar.
Multitū'dinous, *a.* consisting of a great many; relating to a multitude.
Mul'tivalve, *a.* having many valves: *s.* an animal with a shell of many valves.
Multivalv'ular, *a.* having many valves.
Multoo'ular, *a.* having many eyes.
Mul'ture, *s.* payment for grinding corn.
Mum, *int.* hush! silence: *a.* silent.
Mum, *s.* ale brewed with wheat.
Mum'ble, *v.* to speak with the lips or mouth partly closed; to mutter or speak indistinctly; to chew or bite softly.
Mum'bler, *s.* one who mumbles.
Mum'bling, *p. a.* muttering; chewing.
Mum'blingly, *ad.* in a mumbling manner.
Mumm, *v.* to act the part of a mummer.
Mum'mer, *s.* originally, one who gesticulated without speaking; a performer in masked plays; a buffoon.
Mum'mery, *s.* the tricks or practices of mummers; low sport; buffoonery.
Mum'mify, *v.* to preserve as a mummy.
Mum'my, *s.* a dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming.
Mump, *v.* to nibble or bite quickly; to chew or move the jaws quickly; to talk low and quick; to implore with a beggar's accent and motion of the mouth; to use begging tricks; to deceive.
Mump'er, *s.* one who mumps; a beggar.
Mump'ing, *s.* talking low and quick; begging tricks.
Mump'ish, *a.* sullen, obstinate.
Mumps, *s.* sullenness, silent anger; a disease of the throat, the quinsy.
Munch, munsh, *v.* to chew eagerly.
Munch'er, *s.* one that munches.
Mun'dane, *a.* earthly, terrestrial.
Mun'dic, *s.* the Cornish name of iron pyrites.
Municipal, mū-nis'-i-pal, *a.* belonging to a corporation or a city. *Municipal law*, the law of a city, state, or nation.
Mūnicipal'ity, *s.* a district or division.
Mūnificence, *s.* a giving liberally from generous motives; liberality; generosity; bountifulness.
Mūnificent, *a.* liberal, generous, bountiful.
Mūnificently, *ad.* in a munificent manner.

fāte, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fīne, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīn, thēn.

t, *s.* a fortification for defence; a deed
er by which claims are defended.
-**nish'-un**, *s.* a fortress or defence;
ls used in war, as ammunition, pro-
&c.
s. a toll paid for repairing walls.
pertain to a wall.
. the act of killing unlawfully.
. to kill unlawfully and intentionally.
, *s.* one who murders.
s, *a.* guilty of murder; bloody.
sly, *ad.* in a murderous manner.
s, *s.* she who commits murder.
s. a mollusk having a univalve spiral
oted for its purple dye.
s. a salt composed of muriatic acid and

a. put in brine; combined with
c acid.
a. partaking of the nature of brine or

Mū'ricated, *a.* full of sharp points.
z. of or pertaining to mice.
larkness; cloudiness; gloominess.
z. dark, cloudy, gloomy.
v. to make a low continued noise, as
m of bees; to utter complaints or
discontent in a low, half-articulated
to grumble; to repine: *s.* a humming
a sullen and half-suppressed com-

r, *s.* a grumbler; a repiner.
ng, *p.* *a.* humming; grumbling: *s.* a
umming sound; a half-suppressed
nt.
ngly, *ad.* with murmurs.
-rin, *s.* an infectious and fatal disease
cattle.
, **mur'-in** or **mur'-in**, *s.* a delicate
porcelain.
, **Mus'cadine**, *s.* sweet grapes, and the
oduced from them.
Mus'catel. See **Muscadel**.
moosh'el, *s.* a kind of limestone.
rus'l, *s.* a fleshy fibre.
rus'-l, **Mus'sel**, *s.* a kind of shell-fish.
lo, *s.* unrefined sugar.
-duck, *s.* the musk-duck.
; *a.* full of muscles; brawny; relating
erformed by muscles.
ity, *s.* state of being muscular.
iz, *s.* the goddess or the power of poetry
; deep thought: *v.* to ponder on; to
n with wonder; to be in a reverie.
a. silently thoughtful.
one apt to be absent of mind.
mū-zē'-um, *s.* a repository of curiosi-

n, *s.* a fungous plant; an upstart.
n-stone, *s.* a fossil stone.
the art of combining sounds to please
; the science of harmonical sounds;
mental or vocal harmony.
a. belonging to or containing music;
rious; melodious; sweet-sounding.
y, *ad.* in a musical manner.
ok, *s.* a book containing music.
-zish'-an, *s.* one skilled in music; a
ner on a musical instrument.
aster, *s.* one who teaches music.
s. meditation; contemplation.

Musk, *s.* a kind of moss; a mossy flower; the
grape-hyacinth or grape-flower.
Musk, *s.* a strong perfume; the name of the
animal from which it is procured: *v.* to per-
fume with musk.
Musk'-apple, *s.* a fragrant apple.
Musk'-cat, *s.* the animal called a musk.
Musk'-cherry, *s.* a sort of cherry.
Musk'-deer, *s.* a deer that yields musk.
Mus'ket, *s.* a soldier's hand-gun.
Musketeer', *s.* a soldier armed with a musket.
Muskatoon', *s.* a short, thick musket; a blunder-
buss.
Mus'ketry, *s.* muskets collectively, or their fire.
Musk'iness, *s.* the scent of musk.
Musk'-melon, *s.* a fragrant melon.
Musk'-ox, *s.* a species of ox.
Musk'-pear, *s.* a fragrant kind of pear.
Musk'-rose, *s.* a fragrant rose so called.
Musk'-rat, *s.* a small American animal, the
musquash of the fur-dealers.
Musk'-seed, *s.* the seed of a plant with which
the Arabs flavour their coffee.
Musk'y, *a.* smelling of musk; perfumed.
Muslin, **muz'-**, *s.* fine stuff made of cotton.
Musquito. See **Mosquito**.
Mus'sel. See **Muscle**.
Mus'sulman, *s.* a Mohammedan believer: *pl.*
Mussulmans.
Must, a verb without inflections or variations,
and implying to be obliged or necessitated.
Must, *v.* to make or grow mouldy.
Must, *s.* new wine unfermented.
Mustache, **mus-tash'**, **Mustachio**, **mus-tash'-o**, *s.*
the beard left to grow on the upper lip.
Mus'tard, *s.* a plant and its seed.
Mus'ter, *v.* to collect troops for review; to
assemble for military duty; to bring to-
gether; to meet in one place: *s.* an assem-
bling of troops for a review; a register or
roll of forces mustered; a general meeting.
To pass muster, to escape without censure.
Mus'ter-master, *s.* one who superintends, and
keeps an account of the muster.
Mus'ter-roll, *s.* a list or register of forces.
Mus'tiness, *s.* state of being musty.
Mus'ty, *a.* mouldy, spoiled with damp.
Mu'table, *a.* subject to, susceptible of, or given
to change; changeable; inconstant; fickle;
unstable.
Mūtabil'ity, **Mu'tableness**, *s.* the quality or state
of being mutable; changeableness; incon-
stancy; instability.
Mūta'tion, *s.* the act of changing; change;
alteration.
Mute, *a.* silent; speechless; dumb; not sounded,
as a *mute* letter: *s.* one who does not, or who
cannot speak; a dumb attendant at a funeral;
a silent letter.
Mute, *v.* to dung, as birds: *s.* birds' dung.
Mu'tely, *ad.* silently; without uttering words
or sounds.
Mu'teness, *s.* silence; aversion to speak.
Mu'tilate, *v.* to cut off, as a limb; to maim; to
deprive of some essential part.
Mu'tilated, *a.* maimed; defective.
Mūtila'tion, *s.* the act of mutilating.
Mu'tilator, *s.* one that mutilates.
Mūtineer', *s.* a mover of mutiny.
Mu'tinous, *a.* disposed to mutiny; rising in
mutiny; seditious; rebellious.

it, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fin; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīn, then.

Mu'tinously, *ad.* in a mutinous manner.
Mu'tinousness, *s.* disposition to mutiny.
Mu'tiny, *s.* an insurrection of seamen or soldiers against the authority of their officers: *v.* to rise against authority in the naval or military service.
Mut'ter, *v.* to speak indistinctly; to grumble forth: *s.* murmur; indistinct utterance.
Mut'terer, *s.* a grumbler, a murmurer.
Mut'tering, *p. a.* grumbling or murmuring: *s.* a low grumbling.
Mut'teringly, *ad.* in a muttering manner.
Mut'ton, *mut'n*, *s.* the flesh of sheep; a sheep.
Mut'ton-chop, *s.* a slice of mutton for broiling.
Mu'tual, *a.* reciprocal, acting in return.
Mu'tual'ity, *s.* state of being mutual.
Mu'tually, *ad.* reciprocally, in return.
Muzzle, *muz'l*, *s.* the mouth of anything; a fastening for the mouth to prevent biting: *v.* to bind the mouth; to restrain a person from doing any harm.
My, *mi*, *pr.* belonging to Me.
My'l'odon, *s.* a large fossil sloth.
Mynheer, *s.* Sir, Mr., or My Lord, among the Dutch; among us, a Dutchman.
My'ology, *s.* that part of anatomy which treats of the muscles.
My'ope, *-op*, **My'ops**, *s.* a short-sighted person.
My'opy, *s.* shortness of sight; near-sightedness.
My'r'iad, *s.* the number of ten thousand; a large number indefinitely.
Myr'iagramme, *Fr.* 10,000 grammes.
Myr'ialitre, *Fr.* 10,000 litres.
Myr'iometre, *Fr.* 10,000 metres.
Myr'midon, *s.* (one of Achilles' troops or followers), any rude follower or ruffian.
My'rob'alan, *s.* a kind of dried East Indian fruit, used in medicine.
Myrrh, *mer*, *s.* a strong aromatic gum.
Myrrh'ine, *a.* belonging to myrrh.
Myrtle, *mer-tl*, *s.* a fragrant kind of shrub or tree; it was anciently held sacred to Venus.
Myr'tle-ber'ry, *s.* the fruit of the myrtle.
Myself, *mi-self*, *pr.* I, not another.
Myste'rial, *a.* containing a mystery.
Myste'rious, *a.* full of mystery; very strange; artfully perplexed.
Myste'riously, *ad.* in a mysterious manner.
Myste'riousness, *s.* the being mysterious.
Mys'tery, *s.* something secret or inexplicable; something beyond human comprehension; an enigma; a trade or calling; a kind of religious drama. Among the ancients, *mysteries* were secret religious rites or ceremonies to which only the initiated were admitted.
Mys'tic, *s.* one of a sect of fanatics.
Mys'tic, **Mys'tical**, *a.* sacredly obscure, secret, dark; involving some hidden meaning.
Mys'tically, *ad.* in a mystic manner.
Mys'ticalness, *s.* state of being mystical.
Mys'ticism, *s.* the doctrine of the Mystics.
Mystifica'tion, *s.* the act of mystifying.
Mys'tify, *v.* to involve in mystery; to render obscure or difficult.
Myth, *s.* a fable; a fabulous story.
Myth'ic, **Myth'ical**, *a.* fabulous.
Mythological, **Mythologic**, *-loj'*, *a.* relating to mythology.
Mytholog'ically, *ad.* in a mythological manner.
Mythol'ogise, *v.* to relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

Mythol'ogist, *s.* an explainer of fables.
Mythol'ogy, *s.* a system of fables and fabulous doctrines respecting the deities of heathen nations.

N

Nab, *v.* to catch suddenly; to seize.
Na'bob, *s.* the title of an East Indian prince; a name given to one who has acquired a great fortune in India.
Nacre, *na'-ker*, *s.* mother-of-pearl.
Nacreous, *na'-kré-us*, *a.* having a pearly lustre like nacre.
Na'dir, *s.* the point opposite to the zenith.
Nag, *s.* a small horse; a horse, in familiar language.
Naiad, *na'-yad*, *s.* a water-nymph; a fresh-water shell-fish.
Nail, *s.* the flat horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; a measure of length; a pointed spike of metal: *v.* to fasten with nails.
Nail'er, *s.* a maker of nails.
Na'ive, *na'-év*, *Fr. a.* having native or artless simplicity; ingenuous.
Na'ively, *na'-év-li*, *ad.* with native or unaffected simplicity.
Na'iveté, *na'-év-tā*, *s.* native simplicity; ingenuousness.
Na'ked, *a.* uncovered, bare; unarmed, defenceless; unconcealed, plain, mere.
Na'kedly, *ad.* without covering; merely.
Na'kedness, *s.* a want of covering; bareness.
Nam'by-pam'by, *a.* contemptible by prettinesses; finical; effeminate.
Name, *s.* that by which any person or thing is called; an appellation; a title; reputation; fame: *v.* to give a name; to mention by name; to nominate; to specify.
Na'meless, *a.* without a name; unknown.
Na'mely, *ad.* by name; to wit.
Na'mesake, *s.* one who has the same name.
Nankeen', *s.* a buff-coloured cotton cloth, originally brought from *Nankin*.
Nap, *s.* a short sleep: *v.* to take a nap.
Nap, *s.* the down or villous substance on cloth; the downy substance on plants.
Nape, *s.* the joint of the neck behind.
Naphtha, *nap'-tha*, *s.* a very inflammable bituminous substance, which exudes from the earth, or is collected on the surface of water, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and some other places; rock oil.
Nap'kin, *s.* a cloth to wipe the hands, &c.
Nap'less, *a.* wanting nap; threadbare.
Nap'piness, *s.* quality of being nappy.
Nap'py, *a.* having nap; frothy, spumy.
Nârceissus, *-sis'*, *s.* the daffodil flower.
Narcot'ic, *a.* causing torpor or stupor.
Narcot'ic, *s.* a drug producing sleep.
Narcot'ically, *ad.* by producing torpor.
Nar'cotine, *s.* the narcotic principle of opium.
Nar'cotism, *s.* the effects of a narcotic.
Nard, *s.* an odorous shrub; an ointment.
Nar'dine, *a.* pertaining to nard.
Nargile, *nar'-jil*, *s.* a smoking apparatus in which the smoke is cooled by passing through water.
Narra'te, *v.* to relate the particulars of an event, a story or a history; to tell; to give an account of.

Narra'tion, *s.* the act of narrating; a narrative.
Nar'rative, *a.* relating particulars: *s.* a narra-
tion or story.
Narra'tor, *s.* one who narrates.
Nar'row, -rō, *a.* of little breadth; not broad or
wide; close; contracted; illiberal; near;
niggardly: *v.* to make narrow; to grow
narrow.
Nar'rowly, *ad.* with little breadth; closely;
nearly; hardly.
Nar'row-mind'ed, *a.* illiberal; of contracted
views; mean-spirited.
Nar'rowness, *s.* state or quality of being nar-
row; contractedness; illiberality.
Nar'whal, -hwal, **Nar'wal**, *s.* the sea-unicorn.
Nasal, nā'-zal, *a.* belonging to the nose;
uttered through the nose.
Nas'cent, *a.* growing, increasing.
Nas'tily, *ad.* dirtily, filthily, grossly.
Nas'tiness, *s.* dirtiness, filth, obscenity.
Nastur'tium, -shī-um, *L. s.* a pungent herb.
Nas'ty, *a.* dirty, filthy, sordid, obscene.
Na'tal, *a.* relating to nativity; native.
Na'tant, *a.* floating on the surface.
Nāta'tion, *s.* the act of swimming.
Na'tatōry, *a.* enabling to swim.
Nation, na'-shun, *s.* a people born under the
same government, and generally distin-
guished from other people by difference of
language; a great number, emphatically.
National, nash'-un-al, *a.* relating to a nation;
public, general; common to a nation.
Nationalise, nash'-, *v.* to make national.
National'ity, *s.* quality of being national; na-
tional character.
Nationally, *ad.* with regard to the nation.
Na'tive, *a.* natural, not artificial, original: *s.*
one born in a place, or country.
Na'tively, *ad.* naturally; not artificially.
Na'tiveness, *s.* the state of being native.
Nātiv'ity, *s.* birth; state or place of birth.
Na'tron, *s.* native carbonate of soda, and the
German name of soda—named from Lake
Natrum in Egypt.
Nat'ty, *a.* smart, neat.
Nat'ural, *a.* produced by nature; tender, un-
affected; illegitimate: *s.* an idiot.
Naturalisa'tion, *s.* the admission of a foreigner
to the privileges of a native.
Nat'uralise, *v.* to invest with the privileges of
native subjects; to adopt.
Nat'uralism, *s.* mere state of nature.
Nat'uralist, *s.* one who studies or is versed in
natural history.
Nat'urally, *ad.* according to nature; in a natu-
ral manner; spontaneously.
Nat'uralness, *s.* the state of being natural.
Na'ture, *s.* the system of the world, or the
assemblage of all created beings; the reg-
ular course of things; native state of any-
thing; disposition of mind; compass of
natural existence; species or sort; natural
affection.
Naught, nawt, *s.* nothing: *a.* worthless; bad,
wicked.
Naught'ily, *ad.* in a naughty manner.
Naught'iness, *s.* badness, wickedness; the state
or quality of being naughty.
Naughty, *a.* bad; perverse; mischievous.
Nau'machy, -mak'-ī, *s.* a mock sea-fight.
Nausea, naw'-shī-a, *s.* literally, sickness on

board a ship; a disposition to vomit; a
loathing; disgust.
Nauseate, naw'-shī-āt, *v.* to affect with dis-
gust; to loathe; to reject with disgust.
Nau'seous, -shī-us, *a.* causing disgust; loath-
some; disgusting.
Nau'seously, *ad.* with disgust.
Nau'seousness, *s.* the quality of being nauseous;
loathsomeness.
Nau'tical, **Nau'tic**, *a.* pertaining to ships or
navigation; naval; maritime.
Nau'tilite, *s.* a fossil nautilus.
Nau'tilus, *s.* a shell-fish furnished with a mem-
brane resembling a sail.
Na'val, *a.* consisting of, or relating to ships;
nautical; marine.
Nave, *s.* the middle part of a church; the
middle part of a wheel.
Na'vel, *s.* the middle of the abdomen.
Na'vel-gall, -gawl, *s.* a bruise on a horse's back.
Na'vel-string, *s.* the umbilical cord.
Na'vel-wort, *s.* the name of a plant.
Nāvic'ular, *a.* resembling a small ship.
Nav'igable, *a.* passable by ships or boats.
Nav'igableness, **Navigabil'ity**, *s.* the state or
quality of being navigable.
Nav'igate, *v.* to sail over or on; to steer or
direct a ship.
Naviga'tion, *s.* the act of navigating; the art of
conducting a ship at sea.
Navigātor, *s.* one who navigates.
Nav'vy, *s.* a labourer employed in making
canals, railways, &c. A corr. of *Navigator*.
Na'vy, *s.* a company of ships of war; a fleet;
the officers and men belonging to the navy.
Nay, *ad.* no; not only so: *s.* denial.
Naz'arite, *s.* a Jew professing extraordinary
purity of life and devotion.
Naze, *s.* a headland, a promontory.
Neap, *a.* low, scanty: *s.* a neap-tide.
Nēāpol'itan, *a.* belonging to Naples: *s.* a native
of the kingdom of Naples.
Neap'-tides, *s.* low tides in the second and
fourth quarters of the moon; opposed to
Spring-tides at the new and full moon.
Near, *a.* close, not distant; parsimonious: *v.* to
approach; to draw near: *ad.* at hand; nearly.
Nearly, *ad.* closely; sparingly; meanly.
Nearness, *s.* closeness; niggardliness.
Neat, *a.* clean; tidy; trim; nice.
Neat, *s.* cattle of the bovine or ox kind.
Neat'herd, *s.* a cow-keeper.
Neat'ly, *ad.* in a neat manner.
Neat'ness, *s.* state of being neat; niceness.
Neb, *s.* the beak of a bird; the nose.
Neb'ula, *L. s.* a little cloud; a cluster of stars
not separately distinguishable.
Neb'ular. See *Nebulous*.
Nēbūlos'ity, *s.* the being cloudy or hazy.
Neb'ulous, **Neb'ulose**, *a.* misty; cloudy.
Necessaries, nes'-es-sa-rīz, *s. pl.* things neces-
sary or needful for human life.
Necessarily, *ad.* from necessity; unavoidably.
Necessariness, nes'-, *s.* the state of being neces-
sary.
Necessary, nes'-, *a.* that must be; indispensably
requisite; needful; unavoidable: *s.* anything
necessary; a privy.
Nēcessita'rian, *s.* one denying free agency.
Nēces'sitate, *v.* to make it necessary for; to
oblige or compel.

Necessita'tion, *s.* the making necessary.
Neces'sitied, *a.* in a state of want.
Neces'sitous, *a.* in want, needy, poor.
Neces'sitousness, *s.* extreme want.
Neces'sity, *s.* compulsion; fatality; indispensableness; want; poverty.
Neck, *s.* part of the body; a narrow part.
Neck'cloth, *s.* a cravat; a neckerchief.
Necked, *nekt*, *a.* having a neck; used in composition, as *stiff-necked*.
Neckerchief, *nek'-er-chif*, *s.* a kerchief worn on the neck of a woman; a neckcloth.
Neck'lāce, *s.* a woman's neck ornament.
Nēcrol'ogy, *s.* a regular account of persons deceased; an obituary.
Nec'romancer, *s.* a conjurer, a wizard.
Nec'romancy, *s.* the art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead; conjuration; enchantment.
Nēcroman'tic, *a.* relating to necromancy.
Nēcroman'tically, *ad.* by conjuration.
Nēcrop'olis, *s.* a city of the dead; a cemetery.
Nec'tar, *s.* the fabled drink of the gods.
Necta'rean, **Necta'reous**, **Nec'tarous**, **Nec'tarine**, *a.* sweet as nectar; like nectar.
Nec'tared, *-tārd*, *a.* mingled with nectar.
Nec'tarine, *s.* a variety of the peach.
Nec'tary, *s.* the melliferous part of a flower; an organ that secretes honey.
Need, **Need'iness**, *s.* exigency, want.
Need, *v.* to want, to lack, to require.
Need'ful, *a.* indispensably requisite.
Need'fully, *ad.* necessarily.
Need'fulness, *s.* necessity.
Need'ily, *ad.* in poverty; poorly.
Needle, *s.* a small pointed instrument for sewing; the steel pointer in the mariner's compass; anything like a needle.
Needle-fish, *s.* a kind of sea-fish.
Needle-gun, *s.* a breech-loading rifle whose cartridge is fired by the prick of a needle.
Needle-ma'ker, *s.* one who makes needles.
Need'less, *a.* unnecessary, not requisite.
Need'lessly, *ad.* without necessity.
Need'lessness, *s.* unnecessariness.
Needle-work, *s.* work done with a needle.
Needs, *ad.* necessarily; indispensably.
Need'y, *a.* distressed by want, poor.
Ne'er, *nār*, a contraction of *Never*.
Nēfa'rious, *a.* abominably wicked; vile in the highest degree; infamous; atrocious.
Nēfa'riously, *ad.* in a nefarious manner.
Nēga'tion, *s.* act of denying; denial; contrary to affirmation.
Neg'ative, *s.* a word or proposition that denies: *v.* to dismiss by negation.
Neg'atively, *ad.* in the form of denial.
Neg'atory, *a.* belonging to negation.
Nēglect, *v.* to omit by carelessness; to slight: *s.* inattention, negligence; slight.
Neglec'ter, *s.* one who neglects.
Neglect'ful, *a.* heedless, careless, inattentive; negligent.
Neglect'fully, *ad.* with neglect.
Neglect'ingly, *ad.* heedlessly; carelessly.
Neglige'e, *neg-lī-zhā'*, *s.* a sort of loose dress.
Neg'ligence, *s.* remissness, carelessness.
Neg'ligent, *a.* heedless; remiss.
Neg'ligently, *ad.* carelessly, heedlessly.
Nēgotiabil'ity, *s.* the being negotiable.

Nēgotiable, *-ō'-shī-abl*, *a.* that may be negotiated.
Negotiate, *ne-go'-shī-āt*, *v.* to treat with; to transfer by assignment; to transact business; to hold intercourse respecting a treaty or convention; to traffic.
Nego'tiating, *a.* trading, managing.
Negotia'tion, *s.* the act of negotiating; the matter negotiated; a treaty, business.
Nego'tiator, *s.* one who negotiates.
Nego'tiatory, *a.* relating to negotiation.
Nēgress, *s.* a female negro.
Nēgro, *s.* one of the black, woolly-headed race of men in Africa; a blackamoor.
Nēgrohead, *s.* tobacco steeped in molasses and pressed into black cakes.
Nēgus, *s.* a mixture of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon.
Neigh, *nā*, *s.* the voice of a horse: *v.* to make a noise like a horse.
Neighbour, *nā'-bur*, *s.* one who lives near another; one who lives in familiarity with another; a fellow-being; a friendly and familiar term of address: *v.* to live or be near; to adjoin or border on: *a.* near to another, next, adjoining.
Neigh'bourhood, *s.* the neighbouring places and those who live in them; the vicinity; state of being near.
Neigh'bouring, *p. a.* being near; adjoining.
Neigh'bourliness, *s.* state or quality of being neighbourly.
Neigh'bourly, *a.* becoming a neighbour; friendly; obliging; kind; civil.
Neigh'bourship, *s.* state of being neighbours.
Neither, *nē'ther*, *pr.* not either; nor one nor other: *conj.* nor.
Nem'esis, *s.* the Greek goddess of vengeance; retribution.
Nen'uphar, *s.* the water-lily or water-rose.
Nēolo'gian, *s.* a neologist.
Nēological, *-loj'-*, *a.* relating to neology.
Neol'ogism, *s.* a new word or phrase.
Neol'ogist, *s.* an introducer of new words or doctrines.
Neol'ogy, *s.* the introduction or use of new words or phrases; new interpretation or doctrines.
Neophyte, *nē'-o-fit*, *s.* one regenerated; a proselyte or new convert; a beginner in learning; a tyro.
Neoter'ic, **Neoter'ical**, *a.* new, modern; of recent origin; novel.
Nepen'thē, *s.* a drug that relieves pain.
Nephew, *nev'-ū*, *s.* the son of a brother or sister.
Nēphrit'ic, *a.* pertaining to the kidneys: *s.* a medicine for diseases of the kidneys or the stone.
Nēphrit'is, *s.* inflammation of the kidneys.
Nep'otism, *s.* favouritism to relations.
Neptu'nian, *a.* pertaining to the ocean.
Neptu'nian, **Nep'tunist**, *s.* one who, in opposition to the Plutonic theory, holds that the substances of the globe were formed by aqueous solution.
Nereid, *nē'-rē-id*, *s.* in mythology, a sea-nymph; a kind of sea-worm.
Nerve, *s.* one of the organs of sensation and motion which pass from the brain to all parts of the body; a sinew; strength, firmness, courage: *v.* to give strength or vigour to.

Nerv'less, *a.* without strength or vigour.
Nerv'ine, *a.* relating to the nerves: *s.* a medicine for nervous affections.
Nerv'ous, *a.* relating to the nerves; sinewy, vigorous; having weak nerves.
Nerv'ously, *ad.* in a nervous manner.
Nerv'ousness, *s.* vigour; strength; weakness or agitation of the nervous system.
Ness, *s.* a point of land running into the sea; a promontory.
Nest, *s.* a bed or place in which birds build and hatch their young; an abode; a warm, snug habitation; a number of receptacles or drawers.
Nest'-egg, *s.* an egg left in the nest.
Nestle, *nes'l*, *v.* to lie close and snug, as a bird in a nest; to cherish, as a bird its young.
Nest'ling, *s.* a young bird in the nest, or just taken from it.
Net, *s.* a texture woven with interstices or meshes for catching fish, birds, &c.; anything made as a net: *v.* to knit a net; to make net-work.
Net, *a.* pure, clear; clear of all charges and all deductions, as *net* profits; clear of tare and tret, as *net* weight: *v.* to produce in clear profit.
Neth'er, **Neth'ermost**, the first word is the comparative, and the second the superlative of *Neath*, low, as in *beneath*.
Net'ting, *s.* a piece of net-work.
Net'tle, *s.* a common stinging herb: *v.* to sting; to irritate; to provoke.
Net'tle-rash, *s.* an eruption on the skin like that caused by the sting of a nettle.
Net'tle-tree, *s.* a kind of shrub or tree with nettle-like leaves.
Net'-work, *s.* a work in the form of a net.
Neuralgia, *nūr-al'-jī-a*, *s.* pain in the nerves.
Neural'gic, *-jik*, *a.* relating to or of the nature of neuralgia.
Neurol'ogy, *s.* that part of animal physiology which treats of the nerves.
Neurop'terous, *a.* having membranous wings, as the dragon-fly.
Neurot'ic, *a.* relating to or good for the nerves: *s.* a medicine for the nerves.
Neurot'omy, *s.* the anatomy of the nerves.
Neuter, *nu'-ter*, *a.* not of either; neutral; in grammar, neither masculine nor feminine, as applied to nouns; neither active nor passive, as applied to verbs.
Neu'tral, *a.* not of either side or party; indifferent; neither acid nor alkaline, as applied to salts: *s.* one who is not on either side; a nation that takes no part in a war between other nations.
Neutralisa'tion, *s.* the act of neutralising.
Neu'tralise, *v.* to render neutral.
Neutral'ity, *s.* the state of being neutral.
Neu'trally, *ad.* in a neutral manner.
Ne'ver, *ad.* not ever, at no time.
Nevertheless, *ad.* not the less; notwithstanding.
New, *a.* fresh; modern, not ancient.
New'el, *s.* the upright post in the centre of a winding staircase.
Newfangled, *-fang'-gld*, *a.* newly formed; novel; formed or done from a vain or foolish love of novelty.
Newfash'ioned, *a.* lately come into fashion.

New'ish, *a.* somewhat new; nearly new.
Newly, *ad.* lately, freshly.
New-mod'al, *v.* to give a new form to.
New-mod'elled, *a.* modelled anew.
New'ness, *s.* state or quality of being new; freshness; recentness; novelty.
News, *nūz*, *s. pl.* fresh or novel accounts of events or public transactions; tidings; intelligence; a newspaper.
News'-mon'ger, *s.* one who retails news.
News'paper, *s.* a paper to circulate news.
News'-room, *s.* a public reading-room.
News'-vend'er, *s.* a seller of newspapers.
Newt, *s.* an eft, a small lizard.
Newto'nian, *a.* pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton: *s.* a follower of Newton in philosophy.
Next, *a.* nearest in place or gradation.
Next, *ad.* immediately succeeding.
Nib, *s.* the bill of a bird; the point of anything, as of a pen: *v.* to make or cut a nib.
Nib'bed, *nibd*, *a.* having a nib.
Nib'ble, *v.* to bite at, as a fish does bait; to bite by little at a time; to carp at, or find fault with: *s.* an attempt to bite at.
Nib'bler, *s.* one that bites by little at a time; a carper.
Nice, *a.* delicate; exact; fastidious; scrupulous; effeminate; tender; delicious; pleasing; handsome.
Ni'cely, *ad.* with delicacy and exactness.
Ni'ceness, *s.* state or quality of being nice.
Nicety, *ni'-sē-tī*, *s.* minute accuracy; punctilious discrimination; effeminate softness: *pl.* dainties or delicacies.
Nicene, *ni'-sēn*, *a.* applied to the Creed which was drawn up by the Council of *Nice*, A.D. 325, and completed by the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381.
Niche, *nich*, *s.* a hollow place or recess in a wall for a statue.
Nick, *s.* a notch; a score, a reckoning; exact point of time: *v.* to cut in notches; to hit the exact time.
Nick'el, *s.* a hard, malleable semi-metal.
Nick'name, *s.* an appellation given in contempt: *v.* to give a name in contempt.
Nicotian, *nik-ō'-shī-an*, *a.* pertaining to tobacco: *s.* tobacco. So called from *Nicot*, who, about 1560, first sent it to France.
Nic'otine, **Nic'otin**, *s.* a peculiar poisonous principle extracted from tobacco.
Nic'tate, *v.* to wink or twinkle the eyes.
Nid'ificate, *v.* to make a nest, as a bird.
Niece, *nēs*, *s.* the daughter of a brother or sister.
Niello, *nī-el'-lo*, *s.* a method of engraving on gold and silver plate.
Nig'gard, *s.* a sordid, covetous person: *a.* sordid, parsimonious.
Nig'gardliness, *s.* sordid parsimony.
Nig'gardly, *a.* sordidly parsimonious.
Nigh, *nī*, *a.* near; not distant; not remote; closely allied: *ad.* not far off; nearly; almost.
Night, *nīt*, *s.* time from sunset to sunrise; the time of darkness; a state of ignorance; adversity; death. *To-night*, *ad.* on this night.
Night'cap, *s.* a cap worn in bed.
Night'dew, *s.* a dew that falls in the night.
Night'-dress, *s.* the dress worn at night.
Night'ed, *a.* darkened, black; benighted.
Night'fall, *s.* the beginning of night.

Night-fly, *s.* a moth that flies by night.
Night-gown, *s.* a loose gown; an undress.
Night-hag, *s.* a witch that wanders by night.
Nightingale, *s.* a small bird that sings till late in the night. It is remarkable for the sweetness of its notes.
Nightly, *a.* done or acting by night: *ad.* every night; in the night.
Night-man, *s.* one who removes filth from privies by night.
Night-mare, *s.* an oppressive sensation and frightful struggle, as if with some monstrous being, during sleep. It is commonly produced by indigestion, and is also called *Incubus*.
Night-piece, *s.* a picture so coloured as to be supposed to be seen by candlelight.
Nightshade, *s.* a poisonous plant bearing a bell-shaped flower and berries; belladonna.
Night-ahriek, *s.* a cry in the night.
Night-soil, *s.* the contents of privies, as removed by night.
Night-spell, *s.* a charm against harm or dangers by night.
Night-walker, *s.* a stroller by night; one who walks in his sleep.
Night-watch, *s.* a period of night during which watch is kept; a watch or guard in the night.
Nigrescent, *a.* growing black.
Nihil'ity, *s.* nothingness; non-existence.
Nil, *L. s.* nothing.
Will, *v.* not to will; to refuse, to reject.
Nim, *obs. v.* to steal, to filch, to pilfer.
Nimbiferous, *a.* producing storms.
Nim'ble, *-bl, a.* quick, ready, agile.
Nim'bleness, *s.* quickness; agility.
Nim'bly, *ad.* quickly; with agility.
Nim'bus, *s.* the rain-cloud; a circle of rays around the head of saints, &c., on medals.
Nim'mer, *obs. s.* a thief; a pilferer.
Nin'compoop, *s.* a fool; a trifler.
Nine, *s.* one more than eight.
Ni'nefold, *a.* nine times repeated.
Ni'nepins, *s.* a play where nine pieces of wood are set up to be bowled down.
Nine'teen, *a.* nine and ten.
Nine'teenth, *a.* the ordinal of nineteen.
Nine'tieth, *a.* the ordinal of ninety.
Nine'ty, *a.* nine times ten.
Nin'ny, **Nin'ny-ham'mer**, *s.* a fool, a simpleton, a silly fellow.
Ninth, *a.* next in order to the eighth.
Ninthly, *ad.* in the ninth place.
Nip, *v.* to pinch; to blast: *s.* a pinch.
Nipper, *s.* one who or that which nips.
Nip'perkin, *s.* a little cup.
Nip'pers, *s.* small pincers.
Nip'pingly, *ad.* with bitter sarcasm.
Nip'ple, *-pl, s.* a teat; a dug.
Ni'si-pri'us, *s.* a law term for civil causes.
Nit, *s.* the egg of a louse.
Ni'trate, *s.* a salt formed of nitric acid and a base.
Ni'trated, *a.* combined with nitre.
Nitre, **ni'-ter**, *s.* saltpetre or nitrate of potash.
Ni'tric, *a.* having the properties of nitre.
Ni'tric acid, *s.* aquafortis.
Nitrifica'tion, *s.* the act of nitrifying.
Ni'trify, *v.* to convert into nitre.
Ni'trogen, *-jen, s.* an element of nitric-acid; a

substance which, with oxygen, constitutes the atmosphere; azote.
Nitrogenous, *-troj', a.* producing nitre.
Nitrom'eter, *s.* the meter to value nitre.
Nitro-muriat'ic, *a.* partaking of nitre and muriatic or sea salt.
Ni'trous, *a.* impregnated with nitre.
Nit'ty, *a.* abounding with nits.
Niv'eous, *a.* snowy; resembling snow.
Nizam', *s.* the title of the native sovereign of Hyderabad in India.
No, *ad.* the word of denial: *a.* not any.
Nöbil'ity, *s.* the state or quality of being noble; the persons collectively who are of noble rank. There are five orders of nobility in England, namely, Duke, Marquess, Earl, Viscount, and Baron.
No'ble, *-bl, a.* distinguished, illustrious; exalted; elevated; of high rank; belonging to one of the orders of nobility; honourable; high in excellence or worth; of the best kind; capital; generous; liberal: *s.* a nobleman; an old gold coin, valued at 6s. 8d.
No'bleman, *s.* one of the nobility, a peer.
No'bleness, *s.* quality of being noble; dignity; magnanimity.
Nöblesse, *-bles', Fr. s.* the nobility, particularly of the old régime.
No'bly, *ad.* in a noble manner; splendidly; magnanimously; heroically.
No'body, *s.* no one, not any one.
No'cent, *a.* not innocent; hurtful.
Noctambula'tion, *s.* somnambulism.
Noctam'bulist, *s.* a somnambulist.
Noc'turn, *s.* devotion performed by night.
Noctur'nal, *a.* relating to the night; nightly; done at night.
Noc'uous, *a.* noxious; hurtful.
Nod, *v.* to decline the head with a quick motion; to make a slight bow; to be drowsy: *s.* a quick declination of the head; a slight bow.
No'dated, *a.* knotted; containing knots.
Noda'tion, *s.* the state of being knotted.
Nod'der, *s.* one who nods.
Nod'ding, *s.* the act of making nods; drowsing.
Nod'dle, *-dl, s.* the head (in contempt).
Nod'dy, *s.* a simpleton; a fowl easily caught. See Noodle.
Node, *s.* a knot, a knob; a swelling of the joints; the point in which two curves or orbits intersect each other.
Nödöse, *-ös', a.* having knots or knobs.
Nödös'ity, *s.* knottiness; complication.
No'dous, *a.* knotty, full of knots.
Nod'ular, *a.* formed in nodules.
Nodule, *nod'-ül, s.* a small knot or lump.
No'duled, *a.* having little knots or lumps.
Nog'gin, *s.* a small, wooden mug or cup.
Noise, *noiz, s.* a loud sound, outcry, clamour.
Noise, *v.* to spread by clamour.
Noi'seless, *a.* making no noise; silent.
Noi'selessly, *ad.* without noise; silently.
Noi'sily, *ad.* in a noisy manner.
Noi'siness, *s.* state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamour.
Noi'some, *-sum, a.* noxious; offensive.
Noi'somely, *ad.* so as to be noisome.
Noi'someness, *s.* quality of being noisome.
Noi'sy, *a.* sounding loud, clamorous.

Nom'ad, **Nom'ade**, *s.* one who leads a wandering or pastoral life, like the Tartars.
Nōmad'io, *a.* pastoral, wandering.
Nom'adism, *s.* the state of a nomad; a wandering life.
No'mancy, *s.* divination by the letters that form a person's name.
Nom'bles, *s. pl.* the entrails of a deer.
No'menclātor, *s.* one who gives names.
Nō'menclāture, *s.* a vocabulary; a naming.
Nom'inal, *a.* only in name, not real; giving the name, as a *nominal* return.
Nom'inalist, *s.* one of a sect of scholastic philosophers who maintained, in opposition to the *Realists*, that terms for genera and species are but mere *names* for the resemblances of things, not things themselves.
Nom'inally, *ad.* by name; in name only.
Nom'inate, *v.* to name publicly; to name or propose for an office or appointment.
Nōmina'tion, *s.* the act of nominating; the power of nominating; the state of being nominated.
Nom'inative, *s.* a term in grammar.
Nom'inator, *s.* one who names or nominates.
Nominee', *s.* a person nominated to any place or office.
Non-abil'ity, *s.* a want of ability. [one.
Non'age, *s.* minority, before the age of twenty.
Nōnāgēnā'rian, *s.* one ninety years old.
Non'agon, *s.* a figure having nine angles.
Non-appear'ance, *s.* failure in appearance.
Non-attend'ance, *s.* omission of attendance.
Non-atten'tion, *s.* want of attention.
Nonce, *s.* occasion; this once.
Nonchalance, *nong'-shal-angs'*, *Fr. s.* coolness; carelessness; indifference.
Non-commis'sioned, *a.* not having a commission; an officer in the army below an ensign, and in the navy below a lieutenant.
Non-compli'ance, *s.* want of compliance.
Non-conduc'tor, *s.* a substance that does not conduct or transmit the electric fluid.
Nonconform'ing, *a.* not conforming to or joining in the established religion.
Nonconform'ist, *s.* one who refuses to join the worship of the established church.
Nonconform'ity, *s.* a refusal to conform.
Non-conta'gious, *-jus, a.* not contagious.
Non'descript, *a.* not yet described: *s.* anything in natural history not yet described or classed.
None, *nun, a.* not one; not any; no part or portion.
Non-elect', *s.* one not of the elect.
Non-elec'tric, *a.* not electric; conducting the electric fluid: *s.* a substance not an electric.
Nonen'tity, *s.* state of not existing; non-existence; a thing not existing.
Nones, *nōnz, s.* a certain day in each month of the Roman calendar, the *ninth* inclusive before the Ides.
Non-essen'tial, *s.* a thing not essential.
Nonesuch, *nun'-such, s.* a thing which has no equal; a kind of apple.
Non-execu'tion, *s.* non-performance.
Non-exis'tence, *s.* state of not existing.
Non'jūring, *p. a.* refusing to swear allegiance.
Non'jūror, *s.* one who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refused to swear allegiance to his successors.

Non-observ'ance, *s.* failure to observe.
Nonpareil, *-rel', a.* having no equal: *s.* a small printing letter; a kind of apple; unequalled excellence.
Non-pay'ment, *s.* failure of payment.
Non-perfor'mance, *s.* want of performance.
Non'plus, *s.* a state in which one can say or do no more: *v.* to puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand.
Non-produc'tion, *s.* a failure to produce.
Non-profes'sional, *a.* not belonging to or becoming a profession.
Non-resem'blance, *s.* want of resemblance.
Non-residence, *s.* state of being non-resident.
Non-res'ident, *a.* not residing at the proper place: *s.* one who does not reside where his official duties require him; applied particularly to clergymen who live from their cures.
Non-resis'tance, *s.* the principle of yielding without resistance to the commands of the legitimate sovereign; passive obedience.
Non-reis'tant, *a.* not resisting; unopposing.
Non-resis'ting, *p. a.* not resisting; passively obedient.
Non'sense, *s.* unmeaning language; trifles; absurdity; folly.
Nonsen'sical, *a.* unmeaning, foolish.
Nonsen'sically, *ad.* without meaning.
Nonsen'sicalness, *s.* jargon; absurdity.
Non-sen'sitive, *a.* insensible.
Non-solu'tion, *s.* a failure of solution.
Non'suit, *s.* a cause lost or stopped through some legal informality, by which the plaintiff has to pay costs.
Non'suit, *v.* to quash a legal process.
Noc'dle, *s.* a silly fellow; a simpleton.
Noek, *s.* a corner; a narrow place.
Noon, *s.* middle of the day: *a.* meridional.
Noon'-day, *s.* mid-day: *a.* pertaining to noon.
Noon'tide, *s.* mid-day: *a.* meridional.
Noose, *nooz or noos, s.* a running knot: *v.* to tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to ensnare.
Nor, *conj.* a negative particle.
Normal, *a.* according to rule or principle; perpendicular: teaching rules or first principles; employed as a rule or standard. *Normal School*, a school in which instruction is given in the art of teaching.
Nor'man, *s.* a native of Normandy: *a.* relating to the people or language of Normandy.
Nor'roy, *s.* (*north king*) the title of the third of the three kings-at-arms, or provincial heralds.
Norse, *s.* a name for the language of ancient Scandinavia.
North, *s.* the point opposite the sun in the meridian: *a.* opposite the south.
North-east', *s.* the point between the north and east: *a.* between the north and east; relating to the north-east.
Nor'therly, **Nor'thern**, **North'ward**, *a.* being in or towards the north.
North'ing, *s.* distance north of the equator.
North'-star, *s.* the pole star.
North'ward, *a.* being towards the north: *ad.* towards the north.
Norwe'gian, *s.* a native of Norway: *a.* belonging to Norway.
North-west', *s.* the point between the north and

west: *a.* between the north and west; relating to the north-west.

Nose, nōz, *s.* part of the face: *v.* to smell (*Low*).

No'se-fish, *s.* a flat, blunt-snouted fish.

No'segay, *s.* a posy, a bunch of flowers.

No'seless, *a.* deprived of the nose.

Nōsological, -loj', *a.* relating to diseases.

Nōsol'ogist, *s.* one skilled in nosology.

Nōsol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of diseases.

Nostalgia, nos-tal'-ji-ā, *s.* a species of melancholy resulting from absence from one's home or country; home sickness.

Nostal'gio, *a.* relating to nostalgia.

Nos'tril, *s.* one of the holes of the nose.

Nos'trum, *s.* a medicine not made public; a quack medicine (literally, something of *our own*).

Not, *ad.* the particle of negation.

Nōtabil'ity, *s.* a notable person or thing; a celebrity.

No'table, *a.* worthy of note, remarkable, memorable.

-Nōt'able, *a.* thrifty, industrious.

No'table, *s.* (in France under the old monarchy) one of the men of rank, or deputies of the States, appointed and convoked by the king on certain occasions. Compare Noble.

No'tableness, *s.* quality of being notable.

No'tably, *ad.* in a notable manner.

Nōta'rial, *a.* relating to or done by a notary.

No'tary, *s.* an officer authorised to *note* and authenticate contracts or writings of any kind; usually called a *Notary-Public*.

Nōta'tion, *s.* the act or manner of noting or recording by marks, figures, or characters.

Notch, *s.* a nick, a hollow cut in anything: *v.* to cut in small hollows.

Note, *s.* a mark by which anything is *known*; a notice; a short hint; a short letter; a short remark or commentary; a character or symbol in music denoting a sound; a musical sound: *v.* to observe, to remark, to set down.

No'te-book, *s.* a book in which notes or memorandums are made or entered.

No'ted, *p. a.* marked, set down; remarkable; eminent; notorious.

No'tedly, *ad.* with observation or notice.

No'tedness, *s.* state of being noted.

No'teless, *a.* having no note; unknown.

No'ter, *s.* one who notes; an annotator.

No'teworthy, *a.* deserving notice.

Nothing, nuth'-ing, *s.* not anything; a nonentity; no part or portion; no other thing; no property or possession; a thing of no value; a trifle: *ad.* in no degree; not at all.

Noth'ingness, *s.* nihility; non-existence; of no value.

Notice, nō'-tis, *s.* remark; heed; observation; regard; intelligence; information; warning: *v.* to note; to heed; to observe; to take notice of; to pay attention to.

No'ticeable, *a.* that may be noticed; worthy of notice.

Nōtifica'tion, *s.* the act of notifying; notice given.

No'tify, *v.* to make known to.

Notion, no'-shun, *s.* mental apprehension of whatever may be *known* or imagined; thought; conception; idea; opinion; judgment; inclination.

No'tional, *a.* ideal; imaginary; visionary, not real.

No'tionally, *ad.* in idea; with fancy.

No'tionist, *s.* a visionary.

Nōtori'ety, *s.* public knowledge or exposure to it.

Nōto'rious, *a.* publicly known, manifest to the world; noted; known to disadvantage; infamous.

Noto'riously, *ad.* in a notorious manner.

Noto'riousness, *s.* state of being notorious; notoriety.

Notwithstand'ing, *conj.* nevertheless.

Nought, nawt, *s.* nothing: *ad.* in no degree.

To set at nought, to scorn; to defy.

Noun, a name; a substantive (*Grammar*).

Nourish, nur'ish, *v.* to support with food; to cause to grow; to foment.

Nour'isher, *s.* one who or that which nourishes.

Nour'ishing, *p. a.* affording nourishment; nutritious.

Nour'ishment, *s.* act of nourishing; that which nourishes; food; nutriment; support.

Nous, Gr. *s.* mind; understanding.

Nov'el, *a.* new; of recent origin or introduction; unusual; strange: *s.* a fictitious story or tale; a law annexed to the Civil Code.

Nov'elist, *s.* an innovator; a writer of novels.

Nov'elty, *s.* state of being novel; newness; something new and strange.

Nōvem'ber, *s.* the eleventh month of the year (with the Romans, the *ninth*).

Nov'enary, *s.* the number of nine; nine collectively: *a.* pertaining to nine.

Nōven'ial, *a.* done every ninth year.

Nōver'cal, *a.* relating to a step-mother.

Novice, nov'-is, *s.* one who is *new* in any business; a beginner; an unskilful person.

Novitiate, nō'-vish'-i-āt, *s.* the state of being a novice; the time of probation for a novice.

Now, *ad.* at this time; very lately: *s.* the present moment.

Now'-a-days, *ad.* in the present age or time.

Now and then, *ad.* occasionally.

Now'ed, noo'ed, *a.* knotted; inwreathed (*Heraldry*).

No'where, *ad.* not in any place.

No'wise, *ad.* not in any manner or degree.

Noxious, nok'-shus, *a.* hurtful; injurious; baneful; unwholesome; *noisome*; offensive.

Nox'iously, *ad.* hurtfully; perniciously.

Noxiousness, *s.* the quality or state of being noxious.

Noyau, no'-yo, Fr. *s.* a rich cordial.

Nozzle, *s.* the nose; the end.

Nu'clēus, *s.* the kernel of a nut; that about which something is gathered and conglomerated; the body or head of a comet.

Nude, *a.* naked, bare; in law, void.

Nu'dity, *s.* nakedness; a naked part.

Nudge, *v.* to touch gently; to give a hint or intimation by privately touching with the elbow, &c.

Nu'gātōry, *a.* trifling, futile, ineffectual.

Nug'get, *s.* a lump or mass, as of gold.

Nuisance, nu'-sans, *s.* that which annoys or is offensive; a great inconvenience.

Null, *a.* of no force; void.

Nullifica'tion, *s.* the act of nullifying.

Nullify, *v.* to annul, to make void.

Nullity, *s.* want of force or efficacy; nothingness; non-existence.

Numb, num, *a.* torpid; benumbed; chill; deadened in motion or sensation: *v.* to make torpid or numb; to benumb; to deaden; to stupefy.

Number, *s.* that which is counted or told; any assemblage of units; a great assemblage, a multitude; in grammar, one or more than one: *pl.* harmony, verse, poetry: *v.* to count; to reckon how many; to enumerate.

Numberer, *s.* one who enumerates.

Numberless, *a.* that cannot be counted.

Numbers, *s.* the fourth book in the Old Testament, which begins with an account of the numbering of the people.

Numbness, *s.* state of being numb.

Numerable, *a.* capable of being counted.

Numeral, *a.* pertaining to a number: *s.* a character or letter of number.

Numerally, *ad.* according to number.

Numerary, *a.* belonging to a number.

Numerate. See Enumerate.

Numeration, *s.* the act or art of numbering.

Numerator, *s.* one who numbers; in fractions, the number above the line.

Numerical, **Numeric**, *a.* denoting number; the same not only in species, but number.

Numerically, *ad.* with respect to number.

Numerous, *a.* being many; consisting of many.

Numerously, *ad.* in or with great numbers.

Numerousness, *s.* the state of being numerous.

Numismatic, *a.* relating to the science of coins and medals.

Numismatics, *s. pl.* the science which treats of coins and medals.

Numismatol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on numismatics.

Num'mular, **Num'mary**, *a.* relating to money.

Num'mulite, *s.* a fossil shell of a flattened form, resembling a coin.

Num'skull, *s.* a dunce, a blockhead.

Nun, *s.* a female devoted to a religious life and secluded in a nunnery.

Nun'cio, -shl-o, *s.* an envoy from the pope.

Nun'cupative, **Nun'cupatory**, *a.* declaring publicly or solemnly; verbally pronounced, not written. A *nuncupative will* is a will orally delivered by the testator.

Nun'dinal, **Nun'dinary**, *a.* pertaining to a market-day.

Nun'nery, *s.* a convent of nuns.

Nuptial, nup'-shal, *a.* pertaining to marriage; constituting marriage; done at a wedding.

Nup'tials, *s. pl.* a marriage, a wedding.

Nurse, *s.* a woman that suckles a child; a woman who has the care of another's child; a woman that tends the sick: *v.* to suckle or bring up a child; to feed, to foster, to cherish; to tend the sick.

Nursery, *s.* a place where children are nursed and brought up; a plot of ground for raising young trees.

Nursery-man, *s.* one who keeps or cultivates a nursery.

Nurs'ling, *s.* one that is nursed, an infant.

Nur'ture, *s.* that which nurtures, food, diet; education: *v.* to feed; to bring up; to educate.

Nut, *s.* a fruit, consisting of a kernal covered by a hard shell; a small knob with indentures answering to the teeth of wheels: *v.* to gather nuts.

Nūta'tion, *s.* a nodding; a kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth.

Nut'-brown, *a.* brown like a ripe nut.

Nut'-crackers, *s. pl.* an instrument used to crack or break nuts by pressure.

Nut'gall, *s.* the excrescence of an oak.

Nut'hatch, **Nut'jobber**, **Nut'pecker**, *s.* a bird.

Nut'-hook, *s.* a stick with a hook at the end for pulling down the boughs of nut-trees; in Shakespeare's time, a pilferer.

Nut'meg, *s.* a kind of aromatic nut, the fruit of an East Indian tree.

Nu'trient, *s.* any substance that nourishes: *a.* nourishing, alimental.

Nu'triment, *s.* nourishment, food, aliment.

Nūtriment'al, *a.* nourishing, alimental.

Nutrition, nū-trish'-un, *s.* the act or process of nourishing; that which nourishes; nutriment.

Nūtritious, -trish'-, *a.* nourishing; nutritive.

Nu'tritive, *a.* yielding nourishment; alimental.

Nut'shell, *s.* the shell of a nut; something of small compass; of little or no value.

Nut'-tree, *s.* a tree that bears nuts; a hazel.

Nux vom'ica, *s.* the fruit of a tree in the East Indies, a violent poison, used as a medicine; strychnine.

Nuz'le, *v.* to hide the (nose or) head, as a child does in its mother's bosom; to push or poke with the nose.

Nyctalō'pia, **Nyc'talōpy**, *s.* a disease of the eye, in which one sees better by night than by day.

Nylgau, **Nylghau**, nil'-gaw, *s.* a large kind of ox found in the north of Hindostan.

Nymph, nimf, *s.* a goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; in poetic style, a lady.

Nymph, **Nymph'a**, *s.* the chrysalis of insects.

Nymph'al, **Nymph'e'an**, **Nymph'-like**, *a.* resembling or relating to a nymph.

Nymph'ish, *a.* relating to nymphs; resembling a nymph.

O

O is used to denote an exclamation. Before Irish names, **O** signifies descendant, much like *Mac* and *Fitz*.

Oaf, *s.* a changeling; a foolish fellow.]

Oaf'ish, *a.* dull, stupid, doltish.

Oaf'ishness, *s.* stupidity, dulness.

Oak, ōk, *s.* a well-known forest tree and the wood of it.

Oak'-apple, *s.* a spongy excrescence on the leaves or tender branches of the oak.

Oak'en, *a.* made of oak; consisting of oak.

Oak'ling, *s.* a young oak.

Oakum, ōk'-, *s.* loose hemp obtained by untwisting old ropes; used, when smeared with pitch, for stopping leaks.

Oak'y, *a.* hard as oak; firm, strong.

Oar, ōr, *s.* an instrument to row with: *v.* to row, to impel by rowing.

Oars'man, *s.* one who rows at the oar.

Oar'y, *a.* oarlike.

O'asis, *s.* a fertile spot in a desert: *pl.* O'āsēs.

Oast, ōst, *s.* a kiln to dry hops or malt.

Oat, ōt, *s.* a grain used as food; almost always used in the plural, except in composition.

Oat'cake, *s.* a cake made of oatmeal.

Oat'en, *a.* made of or bearing oats.

Oath, *s.* a solemn affirmation made with an appeal to God for its truth.

Oath'able, *a.* fit to be sworn.

Oath-breaking, *s.* perjury.
Oat-malt, -mawlt, *s.* malt made of oats.
Oat-meal, *s.* flour made by grinding oats.
Oats, *s.* a grain, *pl.* of Oat.
Ob'dūrac'y, *s.* the state of being obdurate; hardness of heart, impenitence.
Ob'dūrāte, *a.* hard-hearted; callous; unfeeling; cruel; impenitent: *v.* to harden; to make obdurate.
Ob'durately, *ad.* in an obdurate manner.
Ob'durateness, *s.* hardness of heart; stubbornness; impenitence.
Obe'diēce, *s.* the act of obeying; submission to authority.
Obe'dient, *a.* submissive to authority.
Obe'diently, *ad.* with obedience.
Obeisance, ō-bā'-sans, *s.* an act of reverence; a bow or courtesy.
Ob'elisk, *s.* a kind of pyramid of marble or stone; a mark for reference thus (†).
Obese, ō-bēs', *a.* fat, corpulent.
Obe'seness, **Obe'sity**, *s.* morbid fatness.
Obey, o-bā', *v.* to comply with commands, to yield submission to; to observe; to do.
Obey'er, *s.* one who yields obedience.
Obfus'cate, *v.* to darken; to obscure.
Obfusca'tion, *s.* the act of darkening.
O'bit, *s.* death; decease; funeral obsequies or solemnities.
Obit'ual, *a.* pertaining to funeral rites.
Obit'uary, *s.* a register of deaths or an account of deceased persons: *a.* relating to a deceased person.
Object, *v.* to urge against; to oppose.
Object, *s.* that which is thrown in our way; that which we have in view; that to which the mind is directed for accomplishment or attainment; an end or ultimate purpose; in grammar, that to which the action of a transitive verb is directed.
Object-glass, *s.* the glass of a telescope or microscope which is nearest the object.
Object'ion, *s.* the act of opposing; that which is offered in opposition: an adverse argument or reason; a fault found.
Object'ionable, *a.* liable to objection.
Object'ive, -tiv, *a.* belonging to the object; contained in the object; relating to the object of thought, and not to the thinker; opposed to *subjective*. The term *objective* is applied to things which are external to the mind, and objects of its attention; *subjective* to those internal states of thought and feeling of which the mind is the *subject*. Scott's poetry is chiefly *objective*; and Wordsworth's, eminently *subjective*.
Object'ive-case, *s.* the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition.
Object'ively, *ad.* in an objective manner.
Object'iveness, **Objectiv'ity**, *s.* the state or quality of being objective.
Object'or, *s.* one who objects or opposes.
Objur'gate, *v.* to chide, to reprove.
Objurga'tion, *s.* act of chiding; reproof.
Objur'gatory, *a.* chiding, reproving.
Obla'te, *s.* flattened at the poles, as a spheroid.
Obla'te, *a.* offered up, dedicated; in the Roman Catholic Church, applied to those who, on embracing a monastic life, give up all their goods to the community they join.
Obla'teness, *s.* quality or state of being oblate.

Obla'tion, *s.* an offering, a sacrifice.
Obligate, *v.* to bind by contract or duty.
Obliga'tion, *s.* that which binds; the binding force of an oath, vow, promise, duty, or contract; a bond; a contract; an engagement.
Oblig'atory, *a.* binding in law or conscience.
Oblige, -lij', *v.* to bind; to constrain; to bind or lay under an obligation by doing a favour to; to do a favour or kindness to; to please; to gratify.
Obligee, ob-li-jē', *s.* one bound by a contract.
Oblig'er, *s.* one that obliges.
Oblig'ing, *a.* ready to do a favour; kind.
Oblig'ingly, *ad.* in an obliging manner.
Oblig'ingness, *s.* civility; complaisance.
Obligor, -gor', *s.* one who binds himself or executes a bond.
Oblique, ob-lēk', *a.* not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; indirect; aslant; by a side glance; in grammar, any case but the nominative.
Obliquely, -lēk', *ad.* in an oblique manner.
Obliqueness, -lēk', *s.* obliquity.
Obliquity, ob-lik'-wī-tī, *s.* deviation from a straight line; deviation from moral rectitude; irregularity.
Oblit'erate, *v.* to blot out; to efface; to destroy.
Oblit'era'tion, *s.* the act of obliterating.
Obliv'ion, *s.* forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance; amnesty.
Obliv'ious, *a.* causing forgetfulness; forgetful.
Ob'long, *a.* longer than broad: *s.* a figure longer than broad.
Ob'long-o'vate, *a.* between oblong and oval.
Obloqu'y, *s.* blame; reproach; slander.
Obmutes'cence, *s.* loss of speech, silence.
Obnoxious, -nok'-shus, *a.* hurtful; offensive; reprehensible; odious; liable to punishment, as *obnoxious* to justice; exposed to.
Obnox'iously, *ad.* in an obnoxious manner.
Obnox'iousness, *s.* state or quality of being obnoxious.
Oboe, ō-bo-e, *s.* a wind instrument sounded through a reed; also written *hautboy*.
Ob'olus, *s.* a small Greek coin; a small weight.
Obsce'ne, *a.* immodest, lewd, disgusting.
Obsce'nely, *ad.* in an immodest manner.
Obscen'ity, **Obsce'neness**, *s.* unchastity; lewdness; impurity of thought or language.
Obscu'rant, *s.* an obstructor of the progress of knowledge and enlightenment.
Obscūra'tion, *s.* the act of darkening; the state of being darkened or obscured.
Obscu're, *a.* dark, gloomy; abstruse, difficult: *v.* to darken; to perplex.
Obscu'rely, *ad.* darkly, not clearly.
Obscu'reness, **Obscu'rity**, *s.* darkness, want of light; unnoticed state; privacy.
Ob'sequies, -kwiz, *s. pl.* funeral solemnities.
Obsequious, ob-se'-kwī-us, *a.* servilely compliant or obedient.
Obse'quiously, *ad.* in an obsequious manner.
Obse'quiousness, *s.* ready obedience; mean or servile compliance.
Obscr'vable, *a.* that may be observed; worthy of being observed; remarkable.
Obscr'vably, *ad.* so as to be noticed.
Obscr'vance, *s.* the act of observing; a thing to be observed; careful obedience; strict regard to; performance of a religious rite or ceremony; reverence; respect.

Obser'vant, *a.* taking notice; watchful; attentive; mindful; obedient.
Obser'vation, *s.* a noting, a remark, a note; the act of observing; the effect or result of observing; an expression of what has been observed; an opinion, a remark, a note; view of a heavenly body.
Obser'vatory, *s.* a place or building for making astronomical observations.
Observe, *ob-zerv'*, *v.* to look at or behold with purpose of attention; to watch; to take notice of; to remark or make an observation; to regard strictly; to keep religiously.
Obser'ver, *s.* one who observes.
Obser'vingly, *ad.* attentively, carefully.
Obsid'ian, *s.* a vitreous kind of lava.
Obsid'ional, *a.* belonging to a siege.
Obsöles'cence, *s.* the passing into disuse.
Obsöles'cent, *a.* growing out of use.
Ob'solete, *a.* grown out of use; disused.
Ob'soleteness, *s.* state of being obsolete.
Ob'stacle, *s.* something standing in the way or hindering; an impediment; an obstruction; a difficulty.
Obstet'ric, **Obstet'rical**, *a.* pertaining to midwifery.
Obstétrician, *-rish'-an*, *s.* one skilled in or who practises obstetrics.
Obstet'rics, *s. pl.* the art or science of midwifery.
Ob'stinacy, *s.* stubbornness; fixedness to an opinion or purpose against persuasion or argument; contumacy; that which gives way with difficulty, as a disease.
Ob'stinate, *a.* stubborn; unyielding; headstrong; contumacious; fixed; determined, as an *obstinate* defence of a fortress.
Ob'stinately, *ad.* in an obstinate manner.
Ob'stinateness, *s.* obstinacy, stubbornness.
Obstipa'tion, *s.* the act of stopping up; costiveness.
Obstrep'orous, *a.* making a tumultuous and loud noise.
Obstrep'orously, *ad.* with tumultuous noise.
Obstrep'orousness, *s.* loud clamour; noisy turbulence.
Obstruct', *v.* to stop or block up, as a way or passage; to be in the way of; to hinder; to retard; to prevent.
Obstruct'er, *s.* one that obstructs.
Obstruc'tion, *s.* the act of obstructing; state of being obstructed; that which obstructs; a hinderance.
Obstruc'tive, *a.* causing obstruction; hindering: *s.* one who or that which obstructs.
Ob'struent, *a.* blocking up, hindering: *s.* that which obstructs the natural passages through the body.
Obtain', *v.* to gain or get by effort or solicitation; to acquire; to procure; to be received in customary or common use.
Obtain'able, *a.* that may be obtained.
Obtain'er, *s.* one who obtains.
Obtain'ment, *s.* the act of obtaining.
Obtest', *v.* to beseech, to supplicate.
Obtesta'tion, *s.* supplication, entreaty.
Obtru'de, *v.* to thrust or force upon; to offer when not wanted; to intrude.
Obtru'der, *s.* one who obtrudes.
Obtru'sion, *-zhun*, *s.* act of obtruding.
Obtru'sive, *-siv*, *a.* inclined to obtrude.

Obtru'sively, *ad.* in an obtrusive manner.
Obtund', *v.* to blunt; to deaden.
Ob'türätor, *s.* a muscle of the thigh.
Obtu'se, *a.* not acute; dull; stupid.
Obtu'sely, *ad.* without a point; dully.
Obtu'seness, *s.* bluntness; stupidity.
Obtu'sion, *s.* the act of making obtuse.
Ob'verse, *s.* the face of a coin which bears the head or principal figure; the other side is the *Reverse*.
Ob'vert, *v.* to turn with the face towards.
Ob'viate, *v.* to meet in the way so as to prevent; to remove, as difficulties or obstructions.
Ob'vious, *a.* easily discovered; plain, open.
Ob'viously, *ad.* evidently, plainly.
Ob'viousness, *s.* the state of being obvious.
Occa'sion, *-zhun*, *s.* an occurrence, an incident; an accidental cause; an opportunity; a particular time; convenience; need; exigency; necessity: *v.* to cause incidentally; to cause; to produce; to influence.
Occa'sional, *a.* occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; incidental; accidental; produced or made for or on the occasion.
Occa'sionally, *ad.* incidentally; at times; now and then.
Occident, *s.* the place of the sun's setting; the west.
Occiden'tal, *a.* western.
Occipital, *-sip'-*, *a.* relating to the occiput.
Occiput, *-sip-*, *s.* the hinder part of the head.
Occult', *a.* unknown, hidden, secret.
Occulta'tion, *s.* act of concealing or hiding; particularly of a star by the interposition of the moon or a planet.
Occult'ness, *s.* state of being occult.
Occüpancy, *s.* the act of taking possession; a holding or keeping.
Occupant, *s.* one that takes or holds possession of anything.
Occupa'tion, *s.* the act of occupying or of taking possession; that which occupies one's time or attention; business or employment; a trade or calling.
Occupier, *s.* one who occupies.
Occüpy, *v.* to take and keep in possession; to use; to employ; to busy one's self; to follow, as a business.
Occur', *v.* to happen; to come into the mind or memory.
Occur'ence, *s.* an incident; a casual event.
Ocean, *ö'-shun*, *s.* the main; the great sea; any immense expanse: *a.* oceanic.
Oceanic, *ö-shi'-an'-ik*, *a.* pertaining to the ocean.
O'celläted, or **Ocel'läted**, *a.* resembling an eye.
Ocelot, *ö'-së-lot*, *s.* a feline animal found in South America.
Ochloc'racy, *ok-*, *s.* government by the multitude or mob.
Ochre, *o'-ker*, *s.* a kind of yellowish clay.
O'chreous, *a.* consisting of or like clay.
Oc'tagon, *s.* a figure of eight angles.
Octag'onä, *a.* having eight angles.
Octahedron, *s.* a solid having eight bases, each of which is an equilateral triangle.
Octandrian, *a.* having eight stamens.
Octang'ular, *a.* having eight angles.
Oc'tant, *a.* the eighth part of a circle.
Oc'tave, *s.* the eighth day after some festival; the interval of an eighth in music: *a.* denoting eight.

Octa'vo, *s.* a sheet folded into eight leaves; a book of a size next to a quarto.
Octen'nial, *a.* happening every eighth year.
Octo'ber, *s.* the tenth month of the year.
Octogena'rian, *s.* one eighty years old.
Octopet'alous, *a.* having eight petals.
Octoroon', *s.* the offspring of a quadroon and a white person.
Octosperm'ous, *a.* containing eight seeds.
Octostyle, *s.* a range of eight columns.
Octosyllab'ic, **Octosyllab'ical**, *a.* consisting of eight syllables.
Oetroi, *ok-trwa'*, *Fr. s.* a tax levied at the gates of French towns on goods and merchandise brought in.
Oc'tuple, *a.* eight-fold.
Oc'ular, *a.* pertaining to the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight; certain.
Oc'ularly, *ad.* by the eye or sight.
Oc'ulist, *s.* one skilled in the diseases of the eye.
Od, *s.* name applied to the supposed force that produces mesmerism.
Odd, *a.* not even; not divisible into equal numbers; not taken into the common account; particular; unmatched; singular; strange; eccentric; droll; comical.
Odd'ity, *s.* singularity; strangeness; an odd or singular person.
Odd'ly, *a.* unevenly; strangely.
Odd'ness, *s.* particularity; strangeness.
Odds, *s.* inequality; more than an even wager; advantage; superiority. *At odds*, at variance.
Odds and ends, scraps, remnants.
Ode, *s.* a poem to be sung to music.
O'din, *s.* a Scandinavian deity.
Odious, *ô-dî-us*, *a.* hateful; deserving hatred; causing hate; loathsome; detestable.
O'diously, *ad.* in an odious manner.
O'diousness, *s.* the state of being odious.
O'dium, *s.* blame mingled with hatred; invidiousness.
Odom'oter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the distance in travelling, attached to the wheel of a carriage.
Odontalgia, *ô-don-tal'-jî-a*, *s.* the toothache.
Odontal'gic, *a.* pertaining to the toothache: *s.* a remedy for the toothache.
Odon'toid, *a.* having the form of a tooth.
Odontol'ogy, *s.* the science which treats of the teeth.
O'dorif'erous, *a.* giving odour, fragrant.
Odoriferousness, *s.* fragrance.
O'dorous, *a.* fragrant, perfumed.
O'dour, *s.* scent, whether good or bad; smell; fragrance.
O'dourless, *a.* without odour.
Od'yssey, *s.* an epic poem by Homer, in which the adventures of Ulysses or *Odysseus* are celebrated.
Ecumen'ical. See **Ecumenical**.
Edema, *ê-dê-ma*, *s.* a tumour, a swelling.
Edem'atous, *a.* noting an œdema or tumour.
O'er, *ôr*, *ad.* contracted from *Over*.
Esoph'agus, *s.* the gullet. See **Esophagus**.
Of, *ov*, *prep.* proceeding from; from; belonging to; concerning.
Off, *ad.* away from, separated from: *prep.* not on; distant from: *a.* most distant, as, the off side: *int.* away! begone!
Offal, *s.* waste meat or food; refuse.

Offen'ce, *s.* any transgression of law, divine or human; a fault; a crime; an injury; an affront; displeasure given or conceived; anger; cause of stumbling; scandal.
Offen'celess, *a.* unoffending; innocent.
Offend', *v.* to displease; to affront; to make angry; to give cause for anger or resentment; to cause to stumble or fall; to transgress the law; to sin; to commit a crime.
Offend'er, *s.* one who commits an offence.
Offen'sive, *-siv*, *a.* giving offence; causing anger, pain, or disgust; hurtful; injurious; abusive; disagreeable; assailant or making the first attack; not acting on the defensive.
Offen'sively, *ad.* in an offensive manner.
Offen'siveness, *s.* quality of being offensive.
Offer, *v.* to present; to propose; to bid as a price; to attempt; to sacrifice: *s.* a proposal; price bid.
Offerer, *s.* one who offers or sacrifices.
Offering, *s.* a sacrifice or oblation.
Offertory, *s.* an offering; that portion of the church service which is chanted or read while the alms are collected; in the Roman Catholic Church, a part of the Mass before the consecration.
Off-hand, *a.* done at the moment; without premeditation: *ad.* at the moment, without deliberation or delay.
Office, *-fis*, *s.* public employment; agency; duty; business; a place of business; an act of worship; a formulary of devotion: *pl.* a service or good act, as *good offices*.
Officer, *s.* one who holds an office, civil, military, or naval; a person in command either in the army or navy: *v.* to furnish with officers.
Officered, *p. a.* supplied with officers.
Official, *-fish'-al*, *a.* pertaining to an office; issuing from an office; authoritative.
Officially, *ad.* in an official manner; by authority.
Officiate, *-fish'-*, *v.* to perform the duties of an office for one's self or for another.
Officinal, *of-fis'-*, *a.* relating to a place of business or workshop.
Officious, *-fish'-us*, *a.* busy; intermeddling.
Officiously, *ad.* in an officious manner.
Officiousness, *-fish'-*, *s.* quality of being officious; forwardness of civility.
Offing, *s.* that part of the sea which is a good way off the shore.
Off-scour'ing, *s.* the refuse, the dross.
Off'set, *s.* a sprout; the shoot of a plant.
Off-side, *s.* the one most remote from the driver; the far side, &c.
Off'spring, *s.* children: descendants; propagation or production of any kind.
Often, *of'n*, *Oft*, *ad.* frequently, many times, not rarely.
Ogee, *o-jê'*, *s.* a kind of moulding in building.
Og'ham, *s.* a secret way of writing used by the ancient Irish.
Ogle, *ô-gl'*, *v.* to view with side glances: *s.* a side glance; a leer.
O'gler, *s.* one who ogles.
O'gling, *s.* a viewing slyly or obliquely.
Oglio, *o'-lî-o*. See **Ólio**.
O'gre, *o'-gûr*, **O'gress**, *s.* imaginary monsters of the East, male and female.
Oh! *int.* denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

fâte, fât, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fin; nôte, nôt; mûte, nût, bull; tÿpe, sÿllable; thin, thên.

Oil, *a*. unctuous or greasy matter expressed from animal or vegetable substances.
Oil, *v*. to smear or anoint with oil.
Oil'-cake, *s*. a mass of flaxseed from which the oil has been expressed.
Oil'-cloth, *s*. painted cloth to cover floors.
Oil'-colour, *s*. colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.
Oil'-gas, *s*. inflammable gas from oil.
Oil'-iness, *s*. unctuousness, greasiness.
Oil'-man, *s*. one who sells oils, pickles, &c.
Oil'-shop, *s*. an oil-man's shop.
Oily, *a*. consisting of or having the quality of oil, unctuous, greasy, smooth.
Ointment, *s*. an unguent, a salve.
Old, *old*, *a*. having existed a long time; advanced in years; aged; having a certain age, as an infant a month *old*, having been made or used a long time; not new or fresh; decayed or worn out by time or use; ancient; antiquated; shrewd; cunning (*Collegish*). *Of old*, *ad*. long ago; from ancient times.
Old'en, *obs*. *a*. old, ancient.
Old'-fash ioned, *a*. formed according to obsolete fashion or custom, primitive.
Old'-ish, *a*. somewhat old.
Old'-maid, *s*. an elderly maiden.
Old'-ness, *s*. state of being old; old age.
Oleaginous, *ô-lî-aj'-in-us*, *a*. oily, unctuous.
Oleag inousness, *s*. oiliness.
Olive tree, *s*. a kind of shrub.
Olive tree, *s*. the wild olive plant.
Olfactory, *a*. having the sense of smelling.
Oligarch, *-gark*, *s*. one of a small number who have the supreme power.
Oligarchal, **Oligarchial**, *a*. pertaining to an oligarchy.
Oligarchy, *s*. a form of government which places the supreme power in the hands of a few, an aristocracy.
Olio, *s*. a dish of mixed meats; a medley.
Olive-ness, *-ness*, *s*. of the colour of olive.
Olive, *s*. a plant or tree; the fruit of the tree; the emblem of peace.
Olive d, *n*. decorated with olive-trees.
Olla-Podrida, *-ro-da*, *s*. a Spanish olio; any incongruous mixture.
Olympiad, *s*. a period of four years, a mode of computing time among the Greeks; so named from the games celebrated every fourth year in honour of Jupiter Olympian.
Olympian, *a*. pertaining to Olympus or the Olympian games.
Ombre, *-ber*, *s*. a game at cards played by three persons.
Omega, or *ô-mê-ga*, *s*. the last letter of the Greek alphabet—literally, the great or long *a*.
Omelet, *s*. a pancake made with eggs.
Omen, *s*. a good or bad sign, a prognostic.
Omened, *a*. containing prognostics.
Omentum, *s*. the caul or double membrane which covers the bowels.
Omer, *s*. a Hebrew measure.
Omineous, *a*. containing omens, good or bad; inauspicious.
Ominously, *ad*. with good or bad omens.
Ominousness, *s*. the quality of being ominous; inauspiciousness.
Omissible, *a*. that may be omitted.
Omission, *s*. act of omitting, state of being omitted; failure to do something, neglect.

Omit, *v*. to leave out; not to mention; to pass by; to neglect.
Omnibus, *s*. (a Latin word which means *for all*), a name given to a public vehicle which carries a large number of passengers at a cheap rate.
Omnifarious, *a*. of all kinds and sorts.
Omniferous, *a*. all-bearing or producing.
Omnific, *a*. all-creating.
Omniform, *a*. having every shape.
Omniformity, *s*. the quality of possessing every form or shape.
Omnigenous, *in-jen-us*, *a*. of all kinds.
Omniparity, *s*. general equality.
Omnipotent, *a*. perceiving all things.
Omnipotence, **Omnipotency**, *s*. almighty power, unlimited power.
Omnipotent, *s*. the Almighty, *a*. all-powerful.
Omnipotently, *ad*. with almighty power.
Omnipresence, *pres*, *s*. the quality of being everywhere present, ubiquity.
Omnipresent, *a*. present in every place.
Omniscience, **Omniscience**, *-nisk*, *s*. the power or knowledge of knowing all things at once; infinite knowledge.
Omniscient, *-nisk*, *a*. all-knowing; having infinite knowledge.
Omnium, *s*. the aggregate of stocks in the public funds. **Omnium gatherum**, a cant term for a gathering of all sorts of persons or things.
Omnivorous, *a*. all-devouring; eating food of every sort or kind.
Omphalic, *a*. pertaining to the navel.
On, *prep*. upon, at *ad*. forward, not off: *int*. a word of incitement to lead on.
Onager, *on'-a-ger*, *s*. the wild ass.
Once, *wun*, *ad*. at one time; formerly.
One, *wun*, *a*. single in number; individual; one of two; any. *To be one*, to be united. *All one*, all the same.
One, *s*. a person, some person; pl. *Ones*.
One-eyed, *a*. having only one eye.
Oneirumancy, *ôn'-i*, *s*. divination by dreams.
One-ness, *wun*, *s*. the state of being one; unity.
Onerous, *ôn'-er-us*, *a*. fitted for burdens.
Onereous, *a*. burdensome, oppressive.
One-sided, *a*. having one side; partial, unfair.
Onion, *un'-yun*, *s*. a plant with a bulbous root, of strong flavour, and used in cookery.
Only, *ôn'-li*, *a*. single, one and no more, alone; *ad*. singly; merely; barely; without more.
Onomancy, *s*. divination by names.
Onomatopœia, *ôn-o-mat-o-pœ'-ya*, *s*. a rhetorical figure in which the sound of the word corresponds with the thing signified.
Onset, *s*. an attack; the beginning.
Onslaught, *-slawt*, *s*. (a slaying straight on), an attack, an assault.
Ontology, *s*. the doctrine or science of beings or ideas in general, metaphysics.
Ooze, *L*. *s*. a burden or load.
Onward, *a*. advanced, increased; direct.
Onward, **Onwards**, *ad*. forward, farther.
Oryza, *ôn'-i-ka*, *s*. the shell of the onyx.
Onyx, *ôn'-iks*, *s*. a semi-transparent gem with variously coloured veins.
Oolite, *ô-o-lit*, *s*. a calcareous stone made up of rounded grains like the roe or eggs of a fish.
Oolitic, *a*. composed of or like oolite.

Site, fat, far; mē, mēt, her, fier, fir; nōce, nōt; mōte, mōt, bull; tīpe, tītable; ūdo, ūm.

Ooze, *s.* soft mud, slime: *v.* to percolate as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings; to flow gently.
Oo'zy, *a.* miry; muddy; slimy.
Opacity, o-pas'-i-ti, *s.* opaqueness.
Opacous, ô-pâ'-kus, *a.* opaque.
Opaque, ô-pâk', *a.* impervious to light, not transparent.
Opaque'ness, *s.* the state or quality of being opaque.
O'pal, *s.* a shining gem of a milky hue.
O'pales'cent, *a.* resembling opal.
Ope, *v.* in poetry, to open.
Open, o'-pn, *a.* not shut; unclosed; unlocked; not covered; exposed to view; apparent; plain; not concealed; artless; frank; candid; not bound by frost; not precluded, as *open* to an offer; not protected, or without defence: *v.* to unclose; to unlock; to disclose; to begin.
O'pener, *s.* one that opens; an explainer.
O'pen-ey'ed, *a.* watchful, vigilant.
O'pen-hand'ed, *a.* generous, liberal.
O'pen-heart'ed, *a.* generous, candid.
O'pen-heart'edness, *s.* frankness, candour; liberality.
O'pening, *s.* a breach, an aperture.
O'penly, *ad.* publicly, plainly.
O'pen-mouthed, -mow'hd, *a.* greedy, clamorous.
O'penness, *s.* plainness; clearness.
Op'era, *s.* a musical drama.
Op'erant, *a.* able to produce effects.
Op'erate, *v.* to act; to produce effects.
Operat'ic, *a.* relating to the opera.
Opera'tion, *s.* agency, influence, action.
Op'erative, *s.* a workman, an artisan: *a.* having the power of acting; active, vigorous, efficacious.
Op'erâtor, *s.* one that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.
Op'er'culate, **Op'er'culated**, *a.* having a lid or cover.
Op'er'culum, *s.* a cover; a lid.
Op'erosa, *a.* laborious; full of trouble.
Op'eroseness, *s.* the state of being operosa.
Operos'ity, *s.* action, operation.
Ophicleide, of'-i-klid, *s.* a large brass trumpet.
Ophid'ian, *a.* pertaining to serpents.
Ophid'ion, *s.* a sea-fish like a serpent.
Ophiol'ogy, ôf-, *s.* a treatise on serpents.
Oph'iomancy, *s.* divination by serpents.
Ophite, ô'-fit, *s.* a kind of stone with serpent-like spots; serpentine.
O'phite, *s.* one of an ancient sect who worshipped serpents.
Ophiuchus, of'-i-û'-kus, *s.* one of the constellations.
Ophthal'mia, of- or op-, *s.* a disease of the eyes.
Ophthal'mic, *a.* relating to the eye.
O'piate, *s.* a medicine that causes sleep; anything that quiets: *a.* soporific.
Op'ine, *v.* to think; to be of opinion.
Opin'ion, *s.* that which is opined or thought: persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge; settled judgment or belief; favourable judgment; estimation.
Opin'ionâte, **Opin'ionâted**, **Opin'ionâtive**, *a.* obstinate; inflexible in opinion.
Opin'ionately, *ad.* opinionatively.
Opin'ionatively, *ad.* obstinately.
Opin'ionativeness, *s.* obstinacy in opinion.

Opin'ioned, *a.* attached to one's own opinions; conceited.
Opin'ionist, *s.* one fond of his own notions.
O'pium, *s.* the juice of Turkish poppies.
Opobalsam, -bawl'-, *s.* the balm of Gilead.
Opodel'doc, *s.* a popular ointment.
Opos'sum, *s.* an American marsupial animal.
Op'pidan, *s.* a townsman; an inhabitant of a town: *a.* relating to a town.
Oppo'nency, *s.* the proposition of objections in an academical disputation.
Oppo'nent, *a.* opposite, adverse.
Oppo'nent, *s.* an adversary, an antagonist.
Opportu'ne, *a.* seasonable, convenient, fit.
Opportu'nely, *ad.* seasonably; fitly.
Opportu'neness, *s.* fitness as to time.
Opportu'nity, *s.* fitness of place or time; convenience, suitableness.
Oppose, -pöz', *v.* to set or place against; to object to; to act against; to resist; to be hostile or adverse to.
Oppo'sed, *p. a.* being against; adverse.
Oppo'ser, *s.* one who opposes.
Oppo'sing, *p. a.* acting against.
Op'posite, -zit, *a.* placed in front; facing each other; adverse; contrary: *s.* that which is the contrary; an antagonist.
Op'positely, *ad.* in front; adversely.
Op'positeness, *s.* the state of being opposite.
Opposition, -zish'-un, *s.* the being placed against; contrariety, contradiction; hostile resistance; the political party that oppose the Ministry.
Opposit'ive, *a.* that may be opposed.
Oppress', *v.* to sit or lie heavy upon; to crush by hardship or severity; to overpower; to tyrannise over.
Oppression, -presh'-un, *s.* act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; a sense of heaviness or weight; hardship; cruelty; tyranny.
Oppres'sive, -siv, *a.* burdensome; cruel; tyrannical.
Oppres'sively, *ad.* in an oppressive manner.
Oppres'siveness, *s.* the being oppressive.
Oppres'sor, *s.* one who oppresses, a tyrant.
Oppro'brious, *a.* reproachful; abusive; disgraceful; infamous.
Oppro'briously, *ad.* in an opprobrious manner.
Oppro'briousness, *s.* reproachfulness; scurrility.
Oppro'brium, *s.* reproach with contempt or disdain; disgrace; infamy.
Oppugn, op-pün', *v.* to oppose; to attack; to resist.
Oppugnant, op-pug'-nant, *a.* opposing; repugnant.
Oppugner, op-pün'-er, *s.* one who oppugns or opposes.
Op'tative, *a.* expressive of desire or wish; a mood of the Greek verb.
Op'tic, **Optical**, *a.* relating to vision or sight; relating to the science of optics.
Optician, -tish'-an, *s.* one skilled in optics; one who makes or sells optical instruments.
Op'tics, *s.* the science of the laws of vision.
Optime, op'-ti-mě, *L. ad.* at the best: *s.* in the University of Cambridge, students of the highest rank next to wranglers, as "Senior optimes," and "Junior optimes."
Op'timism, *s.* the doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best.
Op'timist, *s.* a believer in optimism.
Op'tion, *s.* a choice; power of choosing.

al, *a.* left to wish or choice.
ise, *s.* riches, wealth, affluence.
it, *a.* rich, wealthy, affluent.
itly, *ad.* richly, with abundance.
ile, *Opus'culum*, *s.* a little work.
s. gold; a term in heraldry.
j. denoting distribution, and frequently
 sponding to *either*.
before, as "or ever."
, -a-kl, *s.* something delivered by super-
 ral wisdom; one famed for wisdom: *v.*
 ter oracles.
ar, *Oraculous*, *a.* uttering oracles.
arly, *Orac'ulously*, *ad.* in the manner of
 acle; authoritatively.
ousness, *s.* the being oracular.
n. See *Orison*.
s. delivered verbally; not written.
ad. by mouth; without writing.
s, *s.* the fruit of the orange-tree.
s-musk, *s.* a species of pear.
s-peel, *s.* the rind of an orange.
ery, *s.* a plantation of orange trees.
s-tawn'y, *s.* a yellowish brown.
-outang', **-oo-**, *s.* a large species of ape
 rkably approaching the human form—
 ully, the man of the woods.
s, *s.* a public discourse or speech.
s. an eloquent public speaker.
ial, *a.* relating to an oratorio.
ical, *a.* relating to an orator or to ora-
 ; eloquent; rhetorical.
ically, *ad.* rhetorically.
io, *s.* a sacred musical drama.
y, *s.* the art of speaking well; eloquence;
 ric; a room or place set apart for prayer.
an orbicular or a circular body; a
re; a circle; a circle or revolution of
: v. to form into a circle.
orbd, *a.* circular; formed in a circle.
Orbic'ular, *a.* spherical; circular.
larly, *ad.* spherically; circularly.
larness, *s.* state of being orbicular.
late, *a.* moulded into an orb.
a'tion, *s.* state of being orbed.
s. the path of a planet or comet round the
 or its centre; the cavity in which the
 s situated.
, a. pertaining to an orbit.
a sea-fish; a species of whale.
d, *s.* a garden of fruit-trees.
ra, or'-kes-tra, *Orchestre*, or'-kes-ter, *s.*
 lery or place for musicians to play in.
ral, or'-kes'-, *a.* pertaining to an or-
 ra.
or'-kid, or *Orchis*, or'-kis, *s.* a genus of
 ifully flowering plants.
or'-sin, *s.* a colour obtained from lichen.
v. to appoint; to decree; to establish;
 vest with holy orders.
able, *a.* that may be ordained.
er, *s.* one who ordains.
or'-de-al, *s.* an ancient form of trial by
 r water; a severe trial.
s. regular disposition or arrangement;
 od; a mandate; a precept; a class; a
 ty; a system of architecture.
v. to regulate, command, ordain.
s, *s.* one who orders or regulates.
ig, *s.* disposition; distribution.
ss, *a.* disorderly; out of rule.

Or'derliness, *s.* quality or state of being orderly;
 regularity.
Or'derly, *a.* methodical; regular.
Or'derly, *s.* a soldier who attends an officer on
 military duty.
Orders, *s.* admission to the priesthood.
Or'dinal, *a.* noting the order of number; as
first, second, third, &c.: *s.* a book of rites; a
 ritual.
Or'dinance, *s.* a decree; a law or rule.
Or'dinarily, *ad.* commonly; usually.
Or'din'ary, *a.* according to order; regular;
 usual; common; plain; not handsome.
Or'din'ary, *s.* the established judge of an ecclesi-
 astical court; a stated or regular chaplain;
 an eating-house wherein meals are given at
 an *ordinary* or regular price.
Or'dinate, *s.* a line in mathematics.
Or'dinate, *a.* methodical; regular.
Or'dinately, *ad.* in a regular manner.
Ordina'tion, *s.* the act of ordaining; the act of
 conferring ministerial office; established
 order or tendency consequent on a decree.
Or'dinative, *a.* directing; giving orders.
Ord'nance, *s.* a general name for great guns, of
 all sorts; as cannons, mortars, howitzers, &c.
Or'dure, *s.* animal dung; filth.
Ore, *s.* metal yet in its mineral state.
Oread, ō'-rē-ad, *s.* a nymph of the mountains.
Or'gan, *s.* an instrument, especially a natural
 instrument, as the tongue is the *organ* of
 speech; a musical instrument.
Or'gan-build'er, *s.* a constructor of organs.
Organ'ic, **Organ'ical**, *a.* instrumental; produced
 by or relating to organs.
Organ'ically, *ad.* by means of organs.
Organ'icalness, *s.* state of being organical.
Organisa'tion, *s.* the act of organising or syste-
 matising the parts of a thing; the state of
 being organised; regular construction of
 parts.
Or'ganise, *v.* to form with suitable organs; to
 construct so that one part may co-operate
 with another and the whole; in military
 application, to distribute in suitable parts,
 and appoint proper officers, so that the whole
 may act as one.
Or'ganism, *s.* organical structure.
Or'ganist, *s.* one who plays on the organ.
Or'gan-loft, *s.* the loft where an organ stands.
Or'gan-pipe, *s.* the pipe of a musical organ.
Or'gan-stop, *s.* the stop of an organ.
Or'gasm, *s.* a sudden or spasmodic excitement
 or action.
Orgeat, or'-zhat, *Fr. s.* a drink extracted from
 barley and sweet almonds.
Orgies, or'-jiz, *s. pl.* frantic revels in honour of
 Bacchus; drunken and disorderly revels.
O'riel, *s.* in Gothic architecture, a bay window;
 a recess.
O'riency, *s.* brightness of colour.
O'rient, *a.* rising, as the sun; eastern; bright:
s. the part where the sun rises; the east.
Orien'tal, *a.* eastern; placed in the east: *s.* an
 inhabitant of the East.
Orien'talism, *s.* an Eastern mode of speech.
Orien'talist, *s.* a native of the East; one skilled
 in Oriental literature.
Oriental'ity, *s.* state of being oriental.
Or'ifice, -fis, *s.* an opening or perforation; an
 aperture; a mouth, as of a tube, &c.

Oriflamme, -flam, *s.* a golden standard; the ancient royal standard of France.
Origan, *s.* a plant, wild marjoram.
Origin, *s.* the beginning of a thing; that from which anything primarily arises; source; cause.
Original, o-rif', *a.* first; primitive; having new ideas; inventive; peculiar: *s.* origin; archetype; first copy; that from which anything is copied, transcribed, or translated; an oddity.
Originality, *s.* quality or state of being original.
Originally, o-rif', *ad.* at first; primitively.
Originate, -rij', *v.* to give origin to; to produce what is new.
Originator, *s.* one who originates.
Orillon, *s.* a term in fortification.
O'riole, *s.* a kind of thrush of a golden colour.
Ori'on, *s.* a conspicuous constellation.
Orison, -zūn, *s.* a prayer; oral worship.
Orle, orl, *s.* a term in architecture.
Or'lop, *s.* a platform or kind of lower deck in the hold of a ship.
Ormolu, -loo', *s.* bronze or copper gilt.
Or'namēt, *s.* that which adorns; an embellishment; a decoration; an honour: *v.* to make more beautiful to the eye; to adorn.
Ornamen'tal, *a.* tending to ornament; graceful.
Ornamen'tally, *ad.* in an ornamental manner.
Ornamen'ted, *p. a.* embellished; decorated.
Or'nate, *a.* having ornament; decorated.
Or'nately, *ad.* with decoration.
Or'nateness, *s.* state of being adorned.
Ornithionite, -ik'-nit, *s.* the footmark of a bird on stone.
Ornith'olite, *s.* a petrified bird.
Ornithological, -loj', *a.* relating to the natural history of birds.
Ornithol'ogist, *s.* one versed in the natural history of birds; a describer of birds.
Ornithol'ogy, *s.* that part of natural history which treats of birds.
Orol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on mountains.
O'rotund, *s.* fulness of intonation.
Orphan, *s.* a child bereaved of father or mother, or both: *a.* bereft of parents.
Orphanage, *s.* the state of an orphan; a house for orphans.
Orphaned, -fand, *a.* bereft of parents.
Orphēan, Or'phic, *a.* pertaining to Orpheus.
Orpiment, *s.* a mineral, yellow arsenic.
Orpin, *s.* a kind of rich yellow colour, procured from the plant orpine.
Orpine, *s.* a kind of plant, the rose plant.
Or'rery, *s.* an instrument which represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.
Or'ris, *s.* a kind of gold fringe; a flower.
Ort. See Orts.
Or'thodox, *a.* sound in religious opinion and doctrine; not heterodox.
Or'thodoxly, *ad.* in an orthodox manner.
Or'thodoxy, *s.* soundness in religious belief and doctrine.
Orthodrom'ios, Or'thodrōmy, *s.* the art of sailing in a direct course.
Orthōep'ical, *a.* pertaining to orthoepy.
Orthōepist, *s.* a teacher of orthoepy.
Orthōepy, *s.* the correct pronunciation of words.
Orthogon, *s.* a rectangular figure.
Orthog'onāl, *a.* having right angles.
Orthog'rāpher, *s.* a correct speller.

Orthograph'ic, Orthograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to orthography; delineated according to the elevation or vertical section. A delineation of the sphere on a plane that cuts it in the middle is called an *orthographic* projection.
Orthograph'ically, *ad.* according to the rules of spelling; according to the elevation.
Orthog'rāphy, *s.* the part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the delineated elevation of a building.
Orthol'ogy, *s.* right description of things.
Orthop'edy, Orthop'ody, *s.* the art or practice of curing deformities in the feet.
Or'tive, *a.* rising, as of a star; eastern.
Or'tolan, *s.* a delicate, small bird.
Orts, *s. pl.* refuse, as of hay; fragments.
Ory'za, L. *s.* rice; the rice plant.
Os'cillate, *v.* to move backward and forward; to vibrate.
Oscilla'tion, *s.* the act of moving like a pendulum.
Os'cillātory, *a.* swinging; vibratory.
Os'cite, *v.* to yawn, to gape.
Os'cūlate, *v.* to salute with a kiss; to touch or come in contact, as two curves.
Oscula'tion, *s.* a kissing; contact of a curve with its circle.
Os'culātory, *a.* a kissing; touching; coming in contact.
Osier, ō'-zher, *s.* a tree of the willow kind.
Os'mium, oz', *s.* one of the metals.
Osmose, oz'-mōs, *s.* the tendency of fluids of different densities to intermix through a membrane.
Os'pray, Os'prey, -prā, *s.* a kind of eagle.
Os'seous, *a.* bony, like bone; hard.
Os'sicle, *s.* a small bone.
Ossific, *a.* having power to ossify.
Ossifica'tion, *s.* change into bone.
Ossiferous, *a.* containing bones.
Os'sifrage, *s.* the ospray, a kind of eagle, so called because it *breaks* the bones of animals to get at the marrow.
Os'sify, *v.* to convert or change to bone; to become bone.
Ossiv'orous, *a.* devouring bones.
Os'suary, *a.* a place for bones; a charnel-house.
Ostensibility, *s.* state of being ostensible.
Osten'sible, *a.* held forth to view; apparent; seeming; declared or avowed; pretended; not real.
Osten'sibly, *ad.* in appearance only.
Osten'sive, *a.* a tendency to show; exhibiting.
Ostenta'tion, *s.* an outward or vain show; ambitious display.
Ostenta'tious, *a.* making a display from vanity; fond of show; pompous; boastful.
Ostenta'tiously, *ad.* in an ostentatious manner.
Ostenta'tiousness, *s.* ostentation; vain display.
Osteocolla, *a.* a kind of fossil.
Osteol'ogist, *s.* one skilled in osteology.
Osteol'ogy, *s.* that part of anatomy which treats of the bones.
Ost'ler, Ost'lery. See Hostler.
Os'tracise, -siz, *v.* to banish by the popular voice.
Os'tracism, -sizm, *s.* a mode of banishment by votes written on oyster shells.
Os'trich, *s.* a very large African bird.
Os'trogoths, *s.* the Eastern Goths.
Ot'acou'stic, *a.* relating to or assisting the sense

of hearing: *s.* an instrument to facilitate hearing. Called also *Otinocan'tian*.
Otalgia, *ót-ál'-jī-a*, *s.* the ear-ache.
Other, *úth-er*, *pr.* not the same; not this; different, the contrary.
Others, *s. pl.* other persons.
Otherwise, *ad.* in a different way or manner; by other causes; in other respects.
Otiose, *ót-si-ós*, *s.* free from business or toil.
Otitis, *s.* inflammation of the ear.
Otium, *L.* a leisure, ease.
Ottar (of roses), *s.* See *Otto*.
Otter, *s.* an amphibious animal.
Otto, *Ottar*, *s.* a highly scented essence obtained chiefly from roses. Also spelt *Attar*.
Ottoman, *s.* belonging to the Turks or their government. *s.* a native of Turkey, a low stuffed seat, such as used in Turkey. (The plural is *Ottomans*, and the name is from *Ottoman*, or *Osmán*, a Sultan of the tribe about the year 1300.)
Ouch, *owch*, *s.* the bezel or socket in which the jewel of a ring is set.
Ought, *awt*, *v.* to be under obligation; to be necessary.
Ounce, *s.* a small weight, a lyx.
Ours, *pr.* belonging to us.
Oureanography, *s.* a description of the heavens and the heavenly bodies.
Ourselves, *pr.* the plural of *Myself*.
Ousel, *oo-ál*, *s.* a bird of the thrush species.
Oust, *owst*, *v.* to take away; to eject.
Ouster, *s.* dispossession, ejection.
Out, *ad.* not within, not at home; not in office, to the end; at a loss; loudly: *let away! begone!*
Outbalance, *v.* to overbalance.
Outbid, *v.* to bid more than another.
Outbidder, *s.* one that outbids.
Outblush, *v.* to exceed in rosy colour.
Outbound, *s.* outward bound.
Outbrave, *v.* to silence or bear down by a more daring demeanour, to outdo or surpass in fiery.
Outbrave, *v.* to bear down by the force of superior impudence.
Outbreak, *s.* a breaking forth; an eruption, an outburst.
Outbud, *v.* to sprout forth.
Outbuild, *v.* to exceed in building.
Outburst, *s.* an outbreak, an explosion.
Outcast, *s.* an exile. *a.* cast out, rejected.
Outcrop, *s.* the appearance of the end of a stratum at the surface of the earth; the part of a stratum exposed at the surface.
Outcry, *s.* a cry of distress, noise, clamour.
Outdare, *v.* to venture or dare beyond.
Outdo, *-doo*, *v.* to excel, to surpass.
Outdrink, *v.* to exceed in drinking.
Outer, *s.* exterior, outward.
Outerly, *ad.* towards the outside.
Outermost, *s.* remotest from the midst.
Outface, *v.* to brave or stare down.
Outfit, *s.* equipment for a voyage.
Outflank, *v.* to extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.
Outfly, *v.* to fly faster than another.
Outfool, *v.* to exceed in folly.
Outgate, *s.* an outlet, a passage outward.
Out-ganeral, *v.* to exceed in generalship.
Outgive, *v.* to surpass in giving.

Outgo, *v.* to go beyond; to surpass.
Outgoing, *s.* the act of going out; the state of going out; outlay or expenditure; utmost border.
Outgrow, *v.* to surpass in growth.
Outguard, *s.* the advanced guard.
Out-Herod, *v.* to surpass Herod in violence of character (in allusion to his part in the old play of Herod of Jewry).
Out-house, *s.* a barn, stable, or other building attached to a dwelling-house.
Outlandish, *s.* foreign, not native; strange.
Outlast, *v.* to exceed in duration.
Outlaw, *s.* one excluded from the benefit of the law; a bandit, a robber; *v.* to exclude from the protection of the law.
Outlawry, *s.* a decree by which a person is deprived of the protection of the law.
Outlay, *s.* a laying out, expenditure.
Outleap, *lep*, *v.* to surpass in leaping.
Outlet, *s.* a passage or discharge outward.
Outline, *s.* the line by which any figure is defined, a sketch, a contour.
Outline, *v.* to delineate, to sketch.
Outlive, *-liv*, *v.* to survive, to live beyond.
Outliver, *s.* one that outlives; a survivor.
Outlook, *v.* to face down, to browbeat.
Outlying, *s.* lying at a distance.
Outmarch, *v.* to march quicker than.
Outmeasure, *v.* to exceed in measure.
Outmost, *s.* the most outward.
Outnumber, *v.* to exceed in number.
Outpace, *v.* to outgo, to outwalk.
Out part, *s.* a part remote from the centre.
Out porch, *s.* the outer porch, an entrance.
Outport, *s.* a port at some distance from the capital or chief port.
Outpost, *s.* a military station beyond the limit of the camp, or men so placed.
Outpour, *v.* to send forth in a stream.
Outpouring, *s.* a pouring out; an effusion.
Outpray, *v.* to exceed in prayer.
Outpreach, *v.* to exceed in preaching.
Outprise, *v.* to exceed in estimated worth.
Outrage, *v.* to injure violently or contumaciously, to abuse by rude or insolent language, to be guilty of violent rudeness, *s.* open violence, excessive abuse, wanton mischief.
Outrageous, *-jus*, *s.* violent, furious, excessive.
Outrageously, *ad.* violently, furiously.
Outragement, *s.* fury, violence.
Outrance, *oo-trán*, *Fr.* *s.* the utmost extremity.
Outré, *oo-trá*, *Fr.* *s.* extravagant; odd.
Outreach, *v.* to go beyond, to cheat.
Outreason, *v.* to excel in reasoning.
Outreckea, *v.* to exceed in computation.
Outride, *v.* to surpass in riding.
Out rider, *s.* an attendant on horseback.
Outright, *ad.* immediately, completely.
Out rival, *v.* to surpass in excellence.
Outrear, *v.* to exceed in roaring.
Outroot, *v.* to root up, to eradicate.
Outrun, *v.* to leave behind in running.
Outsail, *v.* to leave behind in sailing.
Outsweep, *v.* to bear down by contempt.
Outsell, *v.* to sell for a higher price.
Outset, *s.* opening, beginning; first entrance on any business.
Outshin, *v.* to excel in lustre.

ôte, ôi, fur; ôt, ôt, her; ôie, ôi, nôie, ôt; ôtite, ôt, bull, type, ôfôite; ôie, ôie.

Outshoot', *v.* to exceed in shooting.
Out'side, *s.* the external or outer part.
Outsider, *s.* one not belonging to the concern or party spoken of.
Outsit', *v.* to sit beyond the due time.
Outskip', *v.* to avoid by flight.
Out'skirt, -skert, *s.* a border, a suburb.
Outsleep', *v.* to sleep beyond.
Outsoar', *v.* to soar beyond.
Outspeak', *v.* to speak beyond or longer.
Out'spoken, *a.* candid, frank.
Outspread', *v.* to extend, to diffuse.
Outstand'ing, *a.* not collected; unpaid.
Outsta're, *v.* to face down, to browbeat.
Outstep', *v.* to go beyond, to exceed.
Outstorm', *v.* to overbear by storming.
Outstretch', *v.* to extend, to spread out.
Outstri'de, *v.* to surpass in striding.
Outstrip', *v.* to outgo, to leave behind.
Outswear', *v.* to exceed in swearing.
Outtalk', *v.* to talk down.
Outtongue, -tung', *v.* to bear down by noise.
Outval'ue, *v.* to transcend in price.
Outvie', *v.* to exceed, to surpass, to excel.
Outvoice', *v.* to exceed in clamour.
Outvo'te, *v.* to exceed in the number of votes.
Outwalk', *v.* to exceed in walking.
Out'wall, *s.* a wall on the outside.
Out'ward, *a.* not inward; exterior; visible; apparent; not internal; not spiritual; carnal: *ad.* towards the outside; proceeding from a port or country, as *outward* bound.
Out'wardly, *ad.* not inwardly; externally; in appearance; not sincerely.
Outwards, *ad.* outward.
Outwatch', *v.* to surpass in watching.
Outwear, -wār', *v.* to exceed in wearing.
Outweep', *v.* to exceed in weeping.
Outweigh', *v.* to exceed in weight.
Outwit', *v.* to surpass in stratagem.
Out'works, *s.* the outer parts of a fortification.
O'val, *v.* a figure shaped like an egg: *a.* oblong, shaped like an egg.
Ova'rious, *a.* consisting of, or like eggs.
O'vary, *s.* a term in anatomy.
O'vate, *a.* of an oval figure.
Ova'tion, *s.* a minor kind of Roman triumph.
Oven, uv'n, *s.* a place for baking bread in.
O'ver, *prep.* above, across, beyond, or past: *ad.* so as to be upper or above; beyond: *a.* upper, beyond, or past.
Overabound', *v.* to abound too much.
Overact', *v.* to act more than enough.
Overagitate, -aj'-, *v.* to agitate too much.
O'veralls, -awlz, *s.* a kind of loose trousers.
Overanx'ious, *a.* too careful.
Overarch', *v.* to cover as with an arch.
Overawe', *v.* to keep in awe, to terrify.
Overbalance, *v.* to preponderate.
Overbear', *v.* to bear down, to subdue.
Overbearing, *a.* carrying things with a high hand; haughty, despotic.
Overbid', *v.* to offer more than the value.
O'verboard, *ad.* of or out of the ship.
Overboil', *v.* to boil too much.
Overbur'den, *v.* to load to excess; to weigh down or depress.
Overbusy, -biz'-i, *a.* too busy; officious.
Overca'reful, *a.* careful to excess.
Overcast', *v.* to cloud; to darken; to sew over:

p. a. clouded; overspread with gloom; sewed over.
Overcau'tious, *a.* too cautious.
O'vercharge, *s.* an excessive charge.
Overchar'ge, *v.* to charge too much; to load too much; to crowd; to burden.
Overcloud', *v.* to cover with clouds.
Overcloy', *v.* to fill beyond satiety.
Overcome, -kum', *v.* to get the better of; to conquer; to subdue; to surmount.
Overcon'fident, *a.* too confident; presumptuous.
Overcount', *v.* to rate or count too high.
Overdo, -doo', *v.* to do more than enough.
Overdone, -dun', *a.* overacted; overcooked.
O'verdose, *s.* too great a dose.
Overdraw', *v.* to draw more than is due.
Overdress', *v.* to dress to excess.
Overdrink', *v.* to drink to excess.
Overdri've, *v.* to drive too hard or fast.
Over-ea'ger, *a.* too eager; too vehement.
Overfatigue, -tēg', *v.* to fatigue to excess.
Overfeed', *v.* to feed too much; to cram.
Overflow', *v.* to be full; to deluge.
O'verflow, *s.* inundation; such a quantity as runs over.
Overflow'ing, *p. a.* abundant; exuberant; copious: *s.* abundance; great plenty.
Overfreight', *v.* to freight too heavily.
Overgo', *v.* to exceed; to surpass.
Overgrow', *v.* to cover with growth; to rise above; to grow beyond the natural size.
Overgrown', *p. a.* grown too big; huge.
O'vergrowth, *s.* exuberant growth.
Overhang', *v.* to jut over; to impend.
Overhāst'ily, *ad.* in too great a hurry.
Overhāst'iness, *s.* precipitation.
Overhāst'y, *a.* too hasty; precipitate.
Overhaul', *v.* to examine over again.
Overhead', *ad.* aloft; in the zenith.
Overhear', *v.* to hear privately that which is not intended one should hear.
Overheat', *v.* to heat too much.
Overjoy', *v.* to give great joy to; to transport with joy or delight.
O'verjoy, *s.* excessive joy, transport.
Overla'bour, *v.* to take too much pains on anything; to harass with toil.
Overla'de, *v.* to overburden, to overload.
O'ver-land, *a.* passing by land.
Overlap', *v.* to fold or wrap over.
Overlar'ge, *a.* larger than enough.
Overlay', *v.* to cover over; to smother.
Overlay'ing, *s.* a superficial covering.
Overleap', *v.* to leap or jump over.
Overlib'eral, *a.* too liberal; too free.
Overlie, -li', *v.* to lie upon or over.
Overload', *v.* to burden with too much.
Overlong, *a.* too long, longer than is meet.
Overlook', *v.* to oversee; to superintend; to view from a higher place; to pass by or over indulgently; to omit or neglect; to glance over.
Overlook'er, *s.* one who superintends.
Overmast'ed, *a.* having too much mast.
Overmatch', *v.* to be too powerful for; to conquer: *s.* one of superior strength.
Overmeas'ure, *s.* excess of measure: *v.* to estimate too largely.
Overmod'est, *a.* bashful or modest to excess; affectedly modest.
O'vermost, *a.* placed over the rest.

Overmuch', *a.* too much, more than enough : *ad.* in too great a degree.
O'vernight, -nīt, *s.* night before bedtime ; in the night before.
O'ver-officious, -fish'-us, *a.* too officious.
Overpaint', *v.* to colour too strongly.
Overpass', *v.* to pass over ; to overlook.
Overpay', *v.* to pay more than the price.
Over-peo'pled, *a.* overpopulous.
Over-persua'de, *v.* to persuade or influence against one's inclination.
Overpic'ture, *v.* to picture too highly.
O'verplus, *s.* what remains, the surplus.
Overply', *s.* to ply to excess.
Overpoise, -poiz', *v.* to outweigh.
O'verpoise, *s.* preponderant weight.
Overpol'ish, *v.* to polish too much.
Overpon'derous, *a.* too weighty.
Overpower, *v.* to bend down by force ; to vanquish ; to subdue ; to overcome ; to affect too strongly.
Overpress', *v.* to crush, to overwhelm.
Overpri'ze, *v.* to value at too high a price.
Overprompt', *a.* too ready or eager.
Overra'te, *v.* to rate too highly.
Overreach', *v.* to go beyond ; to deceive by artifice ; to swindle ; to cheat.
Overripe, *a.* too ripe ; past maturity.
Overripen, *v.* to make too ripe.
Overroast', *v.* to roast too much.
Overrule, *v.* to control ; to supersede.
Overrun', *v.* to run or spread over ; to march over ; to ravage ; in printing, to alter the disposition of types by carrying those of one line into another in consequence of insertions, &c.
Overrun'ner, *s.* one that overruns.
Overscrup'ulous, *a.* scrupulous to excess.
O'versea, *a.* from beyond sea ; foreign.
Oversee', *v.* to superintend, to overlook.
Overse'er, *s.* one who oversees ; a supervisor, a superintendent.
Overset', *v.* to turn upside down ; to subvert ; to overthrow.
Oversha'de, *v.* to cover with shade.
Overshad'ow, *v.* to throw a shadow over ; to shelter, to cover, to protect.
Overshoot', *v.* to shoot beyond the mark.
O'versight, *s.* an omission ; a mistake.
Oversi'ze, *v.* to surpass in bulk ; to plaster over, as with size.
Overskip', *v.* to skip over ; to pass over.
Oversleep', *v.* to sleep too long.
Overspread', *v.* to cover or scatter over.
Overstep', *v.* to step beyond ; to exceed.
Overstock', *v.* to fill too full ; to crowd.
O'verstock, *s.* a superabundance.
Overstrain', *v.* to stretch too far.
Oversway', *v.* to overrule ; to bear down.
Overswell', *v.* to swell or rise above.
O'vert, *a.* open, manifest, public, apparent. An *overt* act, in law, is opposed to a secret design, as an *overt* act of treason.
Overta'ke, *v.* to come up with in a pursuit.
Overtask', *v.* to burden or task too much.
Overtax', *v.* to tax too heavily or in excess.
Overthrow', *v.* to throw over or down ; to subvert ; to destroy ; to defeat ; to subdue.
O'verthrow, *s.* subversion ; destruction ; discomfiture.
Overthrow'er, *s.* he who overthrows.

O'vertly, *ad.* in an overt manner.
Overtop', *v.* to exceed in height ; to excel.
Overtow'er, *v.* to soar or tower above.
Overtra'de, *v.* to trade beyond one's capital ; to trade beyond the wants of a community.
Overtra'ding, *s.* excessive trading or traffic.
Overtrip', *v.* to walk lightly over.
O'verture, *s.* an opening ; a proposal ; an opening piece in a musical performance.
Overturn', *v.* to throw down ; to subvert.
Overval'ue, *v.* to rate at too high a price.
Overveil, -vāl', *v.* to veil or cover over.
Overweak', *a.* too weak, too feeble.
Overween', *v.* to think too highly, especially of one's self.
Overween'ing, *p. a.* conceited ; presumptuous.
Overween'ly, *ad.* in an overweening manner.
Overweigh', *v.* to exceed in weight.
Overweight', *s.* preponderance.
Overwhelm', *v.* to spread over and crush ; to sink or submerge ; to destroy suddenly and utterly.
Overwhelm'ing, *p. a.* bearing down, crushing ; submerging ; overpowering.
Overwi'se, *a.* wise to affectation.
Overwrought', -rawt', *p. a.* laboured too much.
Overzealous, -zel'-, *a.* zealous to excess.
O'viform, *a.* having the shape of an egg.
O'vine, *a.* pertaining to sheep.
Ovip'arous, *a.* bringing forth eggs.
O'volo, *s.* a kind of moulding so called from its resemblance to a string of eggs.
Owe, ō, *v.* to be indebted ; to be obliged.
Owl, *s.* a bird that flies by night.
Owl'ish, *a.* resembling an owl.
Owl'-like, *a.* like an owl in look or habits.
Own, ōn, *a.* belonging to, possessed, peculiar ; as my *own*, our *own*, &c.
Own, *v.* to have or possess as one's *own* ; to acknowledge or avow as one's *own* ; to acknowledge.
Own'er, *s.* one to whom a thing belongs.
Own'ership, *s.* exclusive right of possession ; proprietorship.
Ox, *s.* a bullock : *pl.* Oxen.
Oxal'ic Acid, *s.* an acid from sorrel.
Ox'alis, *s.* the acid herb called sorrel.
Ox'-eyed, *a.* having large full eyes.
Ox'gang, *obs. s.* as much land as an ox can plough in a year, ordinarily about fifteen acres.
Oxida'tion, *s.* the act of oxidising.
Oxidator, *s.* a contrivance for causing the external current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp.
Oxide, oks'-id, *s.* a compound of oxygen and some other body, in such proportions as not to produce an acid.
Oxidisable, -iz'-, *a.* capable of being oxidised.
Oxidise, *v.* to convert into oxide ; to impart oxygen ; to absorb oxygen.
Ox'lip, *s.* a kind of cowslip.
Oxo'nian, *s.* a student of Oxford university.
Ox'ygen, *s.* a gas which generates acids ; the vital part of atmospheric air.
Ox'ygenate, **Ox'ygenise**, *v.* to unite or cause to unite with oxygen.
Oxygenous, oks-ij'-e-nus, *a.* of the nature of oxygen.
Ox'ymel, *s.* a mixture of vinegar and honey.
Oxymo'ron, *s.* a rhetorical figure in which an

epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word, as *cruel kindness*.

Ox'ytone, *a.* having an acute sound.

Oyer, ô'-yer, Fr. *s.* a hearing. A court of "Oyer and Terminer" is one where causes are heard and determined.

Oyez, Oyes, ô'-yes, Fr. *int.* hear ye! the introductory cry of a public crier when he gives out a proclamation.

Oys'ter, *s.* a bivalve shell-fish.

Oys'ter-shell, *s.* the covering of an oyster.

Oys'terwench, **Oys'terwoman**, *s.* a woman whose business is to sell oysters.

Ozæ'na, *s.* an ulcer in the nostrils.

O'zone, *s.* a gaseous substance, the true nature of which is as yet unknown; but supposed to be a modification of oxygen. It is so named from its peculiar smell or odour.

P

Pab'ular, **Pab'ulous**, *a.* relating to food; affording aliment or nutriment.

Pábula'tion, *s.* the act of feeding.

Pab'ulum, L. *s.* food; provender; aliment; support; fuel or means of combustion.

Paca. See **Alpaca**.

Pace, *s.* a step; gait or manner of stepping or walking; degree of celerity, as with a quick or slow *pace*; a measure by stepping: *v.* to move on slowly; to amble; to measure by steps; to regulate in motion.

Paced, pást, *a.* having a particular gait; going all lengths, as thorough-*paced*.

Pa'cer, *s.* one that paces; a pacing horse.

Pacha, pa-shaw', *s.* the governor of a Turkish province, district, or city.

Pachalio, pa-shaw'-lik, *s.* the jurisdiction of a pacha.

Pachyderm, pak'-, *s.* a thick-skinned quadruped.

Pachyder'mata, pak-, *s. pl.* animals having thick skins, as the elephant.

Pachyder'matous, *a.* having a thick skin.

Pacif'ic, *a.* peace-making, mild, gentle.

Pacifica'tion, *s.* the act of making peace.

Pacifica'tor, or pas'-, *s.* a mediator or peace-maker.

Pacifica'tory, *a.* tending to make peace.

Pacifier, pas'-, *s.* one who pacifies or appeases.

Pacify, pas'-, *v.* to restore to peace; to tranquillise.

Pack, *s.* a large bundle tied up for carriage; a set of cards; a number of hounds.

Pack, *v.* to bind or tie up goods; to press or cram together; to press together with a fraudulent design; as, "to *pack* cards;" "to *pack* a jury."

Pack age, *s.* a parcel of goods packed.

Pack'cloth, *s.* coarse cloth for packing up goods in.

Pack'er, *s.* one who packs up bales.

Pack'et, *s.* a small pack or bundle; a mail or bag of letters; a ship that carries letters and passengers: *v.* to bind up in parcels.

Pack'-horse, *s.* a horse of burden.

Pack'-ice, *s.* a collection of large pieces of floating ice.

Pack'-saddle, *s.* the saddle of a packhorse.

Pack'-staff, *s.* a staff by which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack.

Pack'-thread, *s.* twine used in packing.

Pack'-wax, *s.* a tendinous substance or cartilage attached to the muscles of the neck in brutes.

Pa'co, **Pa'cos**, **Alpac'a**, *s.* a South American animal, resembling a small camel.

Pact, *s.* a compact, a bargain, an agreement.

Pac'tion, *s.* a covenant, a contract.

Pad, *s.* a path or footway, a road; a foot-pad or robber that infests the roads on foot: *v.* to rob on foot.

Pad, *s.* an easy-paced horse; a soft, easy saddle, cushion, or bolster: *v.* to travel gently; to stuff with padding.

Pad'ding, *s.* some soft substance, as hair or wool for stuffing saddles, cushions, &c.

Pad'dle, *s.* the broad part of an oar; an oar used by a single rower: *v.* to row; to dabble or play with the hands or feet in water; to finger.

Pad'dle-box, *s.* one of the wooden projections covering the paddle-wheels in a steamboat.

Pad'dler, *s.* one who paddles.

Pad'dock, *s.* a small enclosure for deer or other animals.

Pad'dock, *s.* a toad or frog.

Pad'dock-stool, *s.* the toad-stool.

Pad'dy, *s.* rice in the husk.

Padelle, -el', **Padel'la**, *s.* a flat, dish-like lamp.

Padisha, pá-de'-sha, *s.* a title of the Turkish Sultan and Persian Shah.

Pad'lock, *s.* a lock with a ring to fasten on to a staple.

Pad'lock, *v.* to fasten with a padlock.

Pæan, pæ'-an, *s.* a song of triumph or praise.

Pa'gan, *s.* a heathen: *a.* heathenish.

Pa'ganish, *a.* heathenish.

Pa'ganism, *s.* heathenism.

Pa'ganise, *v.* to render heathenish.

Page, *s.* one side of the leaf of a book: *v.* to mark the pages of a book.

Page, *s.* a boy or youth attending a royal or noble personage.

Pageant, paj'-ent, *s.* a statue in a show; a show, a spectacle; anything showy without duration: *a.* showy, pompous, ostentatious.

Pageantry, paj'-, *s.* pomp, ostentation, show.

Paginal, paj'-, *a.* consisting of pages.

Pagina'tion, paj-, *s.* the paging of a book.

Pago'da, *s.* an Indian idol or temple; an Indian coin.

Pah, *s.* a stockaded intrenchment (*New Zealand*).

Pail, *s.* a wooden vessel for water, &c.

Pail'ful, *s.* the full of a pail.

Paillasse, pal-yas', Fr. *s.* an under bed or mattress stuffed with *straw*.

Pain, *s.* an uneasy sensation, varying in degree from slight uneasiness to acute suffering; an ache; a pang; punishment denounced, as on *pain* of death; penalty; uneasiness of mind; anxiety; anguish: *pl.* labour, laborious effort, as with great *pains*: *v.* to afflict with pain; to grieve; to distress; to make uneasy.

Pain'ful, *a.* full of pain; causing pain.

Pain'fully, *ad.* with pain; laboriously.

Pain'fulness, *s.* quality of being painful.

Pai'nim, *obs. s.* a pagan, an infidel.

Pain'less, *a.* free from pain or trouble.

Pains'taker, *s.* a laborious person.

Pains'taking, *a.* laborious; industrious.

fâte, fât, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fin; nôte, nôt; mûte, nût, bull; tÿpe, sÿllable; thin, then.

Pains'taking, *s.* labour; great industry.
Paint, *s.* colours for painting: *v.* to represent by colours; to cover or adorn with colours; to practise painting; to portray; to delineate; to describe.
Painter, *s.* one who professes painting.
Painting, *s.* the art of representing objects by delineation and colours; a picture.
Pair, *s.* two things suiting one another; two of a sort; a couple, a brace: *v.* to join in couples; to suit; to unite.
Pair'-off, *v.* to go off in pairs; a Parliamentary term, implying that two members, on opposite sides, who cannot conveniently attend, agree to sink their votes, or set one against the other.
Pal'ace, *s.* a royal abode; a splendid house.
Pal'adin, *s.* a knight of the round table.
Palanquin, pal-an-kēn', Palankeen', *s.* an Indian sedan or covered chair borne on men's shoulders.
Pal'atable, *a.* pleasing to the taste.
Pal'atal, *a.* pertaining to the palate: *s.* a letter pronounced chiefly by the aid of the palate.
Pal'ate, *s.* the seat of taste; mental relish.
Pala'tial, *a.* pertaining to a palace; magnificent.
Palat'inate, *s.* the province of a palatine.
Pal'atine, *a.* pertaining to a palace; possessing certain royal privileges: *s.* one invested with regal privileges.
Palav'er, *s.* superfluous talk: *v.* to flatter.
Pale, *a.* wan, whitish: *v.* to make pale.
Pale, *v.* to enclose with pales: *s.* a flat stake used in making fences; a perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon like a *pale*.
Paleaceous, pā-lē-ā'-shus, *a.* having chaff or straw.
Pale-eyed, -id, *a.* having dim eyes.
Palely, *ad.* wanly; not ruddily.
Paleness, *s.* wanness; want of colour.
Paleography, pā-lē-og'-ra-fi, *s.* ancient manner of writing; a description of ancient writings; the science of explaining ancient writings.
Paleol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on the doctrine of antiquities.
Paleontology, pā-lē-on-tol'-ō-jī, *s.* the science of the fossil remains of animals and plants now extinct.
Paleosau'rus, *s.* a species of fossil saurian reptile.
Pālēothe'rium, *s.* a species of fossil pachyderm.
Pālēozo'ic, *a.* applied to the lowest stratum of fossil rocks.
Pales'trian, Pales'tric, Pales'trical, *a.* belonging to the exercise of wrestling.
Paletot, pal'-e-tō, *s.* a kind of loose coat.
Palette, pal'-et, *s.* a light oval board for holding painters' colours when mixed.
Palfrey, pawl'-fri, *s.* a small horse trained for ladies.
Pālifica'tion, *s.* the practice of driving posts into the ground to make it firm.
Pal'impsest, *a.* a parchment manuscript which has been written on twice, the first writing having been erased to make way for the second; but in which the first still remains more or less legible.
Pal'indrōme, *s.* a word, verse, or sentence, which is the same read backwards or forwards, as *madam*.
Pa'ling, *s.* a fence made of pales.

Pal'inōde, *s.* a recantation.
Palinu'rus, *s.* the skilful pilot of Eneas.
Palisa'de, *s.* a fence or fortification formed with pales: *v.* to enclose with pallisades.
Pa'lish, *a.* somewhat pale, sickly.
Pall, pawl, *s.* a cloak or mantle of state; the mantle of an archbishop; a covering thrown over the dead: *v.* to invest as in a pall.
Pall, pawl, *v.* to become insipid, to cloy.
Palla'dium, *s.* a statue of *Pallas*, on the preservation of which the safety of Troy was predicted to depend; and hence it means a safeguard or protection.
Pal'let, *s.* a straw bed, a mean bed.
Palliasse. See *Paillasso*.
Pal'liate, *v.* to cloak, to screen, to extenuate, to excuse.
Pallia'tion, *s.* extenuation; mitigation.
Pal'liative, *a.* extenuating; mitigating: *s.* that which extenuates or mitigates.
Pal'lid, *a.* pale, wan, faint in colour.
Pal'lium, *s.* a cloak, a mantle; a pall.
Pall-mall, pel-mel', *s.* a game with a ball and mallet; a street in London.
Pāl'lor, *s.* paleness.
Palm, pam, *s.* the inner part of the hand; a measure of length; a tropical tree of many species; victory; rejoicing.
Pal'mated, **Pal'mate**, *a.* broad or shaped like the hand or palm; web-footed.
Palmer, pam'-er, *s.* a pilgrim from the Holy Land, distinguished by carrying a palm branch.
Palm'er-worm, *s.* a hairy caterpillar.
Palmetto, pāl-met'-to, *s.* a species of the palm-tree.
Palmiferous, pāl-mif'-er-us, *a.* bearing palms.
Pal'miped, *a.* web-footed: *s.* a web-footed or aquatic bird.
Pal'mister, *s.* one who deals in palmistry.
Pal'mistry, *s.* the cheat of fortune-telling by lines in the palm of the hand.
Palm-oil, pam', *s.* a thick unctuous liquid obtained from the fruit of palm-trees.
Palm-Sunday, *s.* the Sunday before Easter.
Palm'y, *a.* bearing palms; victorious.
Palpabil'ity, *s.* quality of being palpable.
Pal'pable, *a.* that may be felt; gross, plain.
Pal'pableness, *s.* the being palpable.
Pal'pably, *ad.* manifestly, plainly.
Palpa'tion, *s.* the act of feeling.
Pal'pitate, *v.* to beat as the heart.
Palpita'tion, *s.* a throbbing of the heart.
Palsgrāve, pawlz'-, *s.* a German title of honour; a count or lord of the *palace*.
Palsy, pawl'-zī, *s.* loss of feeling and voluntary motion, paralysis: *v.* to strike as with the palsy; to paralyse.
Palter, pawl'-, *v.* to shuffle; to dodge; to balk; to deceive.
Pal'terer, *s.* one that palters.
Pal'triness, *s.* the state of being paltry; mean-ness.
Pal'try, pawl'-, *a.* worthless; mean; contemptible.
Palū'dal, **Palū'dinous**, *a.* marshy, produced in marshes.
Pa'ly, *a.* pale, wan.
Pam, *s.* the knave of clubs.
Pampas, pam'-paz, *s.* *pl.* the vast prairies in South America, particularly in Buenos Ayres.

Pam'per, *v.* to feed luxuriously, to glut.
Pamphlet, pam'-flet, *s.* a small stitched book.
Pamphleteer', *s.* a writer of pamphlets.
Pamphleteer'ing, *s.* writing and publishing pamphlets.
Pampre, pam'-per, *Fr. s.* in sculpture, an ornament of vine leaves and grapes.
Pan, *s.* a broad, shallow vessel.
Pănăce'a, -sē', *s.* an all-curing medicine.
Pana'da, **Pana'do**, *s.* bread boiled in water.
Pan'cake, *s.* a thin cake baked in a pan.
Pancreas, pan'-krē-as, *s.* a gland situated at the bottom of the stomach; the sweetbread.
Pancrēat'ic, *a.* relating to the pancreas.
Pan'dēan, *a.* pertaining to the god Pan.
Pan'dect, *s.* a treatise which contains the whole of any subject. The *Pandects* of Justinian, the digested code of Roman civil law.
Pandem'ic, *a.* incident to a whole people.
Pandemo'nium, *s.* the great hall or council-chamber of *all* the *demons* or fallen angels; hell.
Pan'der, *s.* a pimp, a male bawd, a procurer: *v.* to pimp or procure for others; to minister to wicked passions and desires.
Pan'derism, *s.* the employment or vices of a pander. (From *Pandarus*, in Shakspeare.)
Pan'dit, *s.* a learned Brahmin.
Pan'dour, -door, *s.* a kind of light infantry soldier, formerly in the Austrian service.
Pane, *s.* a panel or square of glass.
Paned, pānd, *a.* composed of small squares.
Panegyric, -jir'-ik, *s.* a eulogy; an encomiastic piece.
Panegyri'c, **Panegyri'cal**, *a.* bestowing praise; eulogistic.
Pan'egyrise, *v.* to praise highly and publicly; to eulogise.
Panegyrist, *s.* a eulogist; a writer of panegyrics.
Pan'el, *v.* to form into or with panels.
Pan'elled, *p. a.* formed with panels.
Pan'elling, *s.* act of making panels; panel-work.
Pang, *s.* extreme and sudden pain: *v.* to give extreme pain to.
Pan'ic, *s.* a sudden fright without cause: *a.* applied to a sudden and groundless fright or alarm.
Pan'iole, *s.* a loose kind of inflorescence, as in oats.
Pan'ioled, *a.* furnished with panicles.
Pan'ic-struck, *a.* struck with a sudden panic or groundless alarm.
Panna'de, *s.* the curvet of a horse.
Pan'nel, *s.* a kind of rustic saddle.
Pannier, pan'-yer, *s.* a basket originally for carrying *bread*; one of two large wicker-baskets carried by beasts of burden.
Pan'oplied, -plid, *a.* completely armed.
Pan'oply, *s.* complete armour for defence.
Panop'ticon, *s.* a place where everything can be seen; a prison or penitentiary in which the inspector can see the prisoners in their cells without being seen himself.
Panora'ma, *s.* a large circular painting, from the centre of which the beholder *views* distinctly *all* or the whole of the objects of the representation.
Panorām'ic, *a.* pertaining to or resembling a panorama; a complete view.

Pansy, pan'-zī, *s.* the garden violet.
Pant, *v.* to palpitate or beat, as the heart; to wish earnestly for; to long for.
Pant, *s.* palpitation or motion of the heart.
Pantaloon', *s.* a buffoon in a pantomime: *pl.* tight small-clothes, reaching to the ankle.
Pantamor'phic, *a.* assuming all shapes.
Pantechnicon, pan-tek'-nī-kon, *s.* a place in which every kind of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale.
Pantheism, pan'-thē-izm, *s.* the doctrine that the universe is the supreme God.
Pan'theist, *s.* one who believes in pantheism.
Pantheis'tic, **Pantheis'tical**, *a.* relating to pantheism.
Pan'theon, *s.* an ancient temple in Rome dedicated to all the gods; a complete mythology.
Pan'ther, *s.* a spotted wild beast, a pard.
Pan'tile, *s.* a gutter tile.
Pant'ing, *s.* a short and quick breathing.
Pan'tler, *s.* one who, in a great family, has charge of the *pantry* or bread-room.
Pantofle, pan-too'-fl, *s.* a kind of slipper.
Pan'tograph, **Pan'tagraph**, *s.* an instrument for copying all sorts of drawings and designs.
Pantograph'ic, **Pantograph'ical**, *a.* relating to a pantograph, or performed by it.
Pantol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on everything; universal instruction or science.
Pan'tomime, *s.* one who expresses his meaning by mimicry or gesture, a buffoon; a scenic representation in dumb show.
Pantomim'ic, **Pantomim'ical**, *a.* representing only by gesture or dumb show.
Pan'try, *s.* a store-room for *bread*, provisions, &c.
Pap, *s.* a nipple of the breast, a teat.
Pap, *s.* soft food for infants; pulp of fruit.
Papa', *s.* a fond name for father.
Pa'pacy, *s.* the popedom or papal dignity.
Pa'pal, *a.* pertaining to the Pope or papacy.
Papav'erous, *a.* resembling poppies.
Pa'per, *s.* a substance formed into thin sheets for writing and printing on; any written document; a newspaper: *a.* made of paper; thin, slight: *v.* to cover with paper; to fold in paper.
Pa'per-cred'it, *s.* credit obtained by means of any written paper obligation.
Pa'per-ma'ker, *s.* one who makes paper.
Pa'per-mill, *s.* a mill to make paper in.
Pa'per-money, *s.* bills of exchange; bank and promissory notes.
Pa'per-stain'er, *s.* one who colours paper.
Pa'phian, *a.* pertaining to Venus.
Papier-mâche, pap'-yā-mā' shā, *Fr. s.* a substance made of paper reduced to pulp, from which various articles are made.
Păpiliona'ceous, -shus, *a.* resembling a butterfly.
Papil'la, *L. s.* a small pap, a nipple of the breast: *pl.* Papillæ.
Pap'illary, **Pap'illous**, *a.* resembling paps.
Pa'pist, *s.* one who maintains the supremacy of the Pope, a Roman Catholic, but used offensively.
Păpis'tic, **Păpis'tical**, *a.* pertaining to the doctrines of the Church of Rome.
Pa'pistry. See **Popery**.
Pap'pous, -us, **Pap'pose**, -ds, *a.* having soft light down, as the seeds of thistles.

Pappus, *L. s.* a soft, downy substance on seeds.
Pappy, *a.* like pap, soft, succulent.
Papyrus, *s.* an Egyptian reed, from which the ancients made paper.
Par, *s.* a state of equality, equal value.
Para', *s.* a small Turkish coin.
Parable, *s.* a comparison; an allegory.
Par'able, *v.* to represent by a parable.
Parab'ola, *s.* one of the conic sections.
Parabol'ical, *a.* expressed by a parable; also, having the form of a parabola.
Parabol'ically, *ad.* by way of parable; also, in the form of a parabola.
Paracen'tric, **Paracen'trical**, *a.* deviating from circularity.
Parach'ronism, *-ak'-*, *s.* an error in dating an event later than the reality.
Parachute, *par'-a-shoot*, *Fr. s.* an umbrella-like instrument, used to break a person's fall from a balloon, in case of accident.
Paraclete, *Gr. s.* a comforter; an intercessor; a term applied to the Holy Spirit.
Par'ade, *s.* show; ostentation; military display or procession; a place where troops assemble for review: *v.* to assemble in military order; to exhibit ostentatiously.
Paradigm, *-dīm*, *s.* an example, a model.
Paradigmatic, *-dig-mat'-ik*, *a.* resembling a paradigm.
Paradise, *-is*, *s.* the garden of Eden; any place of felicity or bliss.
Paradisi'acal, *a.* pertaining to paradise.
Paradox, *s.* a proposition or assertion which is apparently absurd or contrary to opinion, but really true.
Paradox'ical, *a.* of the nature of a paradox.
Paradox'ically, *ad.* in a paradoxical manner; seemingly contradictory.
Paraffine, *pär'-ä-fin*, *s.* a white combustible substance obtained from tar.
Paraffine-oil, *s.* the highly combustible liquid obtained in manufacturing paraffine.
Paragoge, *par'-ä-go'-jī*, *s.* in grammar, a letter or syllable added to a word without altering its meaning; as *conveniency* from *convenience*.
Paragogic, **Paragogical**, *-gōj'-*, *a.* lengthened by paragoge.
Par'agon, *s.* a model, a pattern; something of incomparable excellence: *v.* to compare.
Par'agraph, *s.* a small division of a connected discourse; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point; a short piece of news or notice, as a *par'agraph* in a newspaper.
Paragraph'ic, **Paragraph'ical**, *a.* divided into paragraphs; denoting a paragraph.
Paraleipsis, *-lip'-*, *s.* in rhetoric, an apparent or pretended omission.
Parallac'tic, *a.* pertaining to a parallax.
Par'allax, *s.* the difference between the true and apparent elevation of a heavenly body.
Par'allel, *s.* a line at the same distance from another in all its length; a line of works drawn by besiegers in making their advances; a circle parallel to the equator; a comparison made; a resemblance; a like case: *a.* equally distant in every part; having the same direction or tendency; like; similar: *v.* to make parallel; to compare; to resemble.

Par'allelism, *s.* state of being parallel; resemblance.
Parallel'ogram, *s.* a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.
Parallel'opip'ed, **Parallelopip'edon**, *s.* a solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposite planes of which are equal and parallel.
Paral'ogism, **Paral'ogy**, *s.* false reasoning.
Par'alyse, *v.* to strike as it were with the palsy; to deprive of motion or action.
Paral'y'sis, *s.* a palsy; loss of feeling.
Paralyt'ic, **Paralyt'ical**, *a.* struck by palsy palsied; inclined to palsy.
Par'amount, *a.* beyond or superior to all others: *s.* the chief or highest in rank.
Pär'amour, *-moor*, *s.* a lover or mistress.
Par'apet, *s.* a wall breast high.
Parapherna'lia, *s.* things brought by and belonging to a wife; apparel, ornament.
Par'aphrase, *-früz*, *s.* a copious explanation of some text or passage: *v.* to translate freely or with latitude.
Par'aphrast, *s.* a lax or loose interpreter.
Paraphras'tic, **Paraphras'tical**, *a.* lax in interpretation; not literal, not verbal.
Paraphras'tically, *ad.* by paraphrase.
Par'asang, *s.* a Persian measure of length.
Parasce'num, *s.* the back part of a stage.
Par'asite, *s.* a flatterer, a sycophant.
Parasit'ic, *a.* in botany, growing to and supported by other plants.
Parasit'ical, *a.* like a parasite.
Parasit'ically, *ad.* in a flattering manner.
Par'asöl, *s.* a small umbrella carried over the head to keep off the sun.
Par'boil, *v.* to boil in *part*, to half boil.
Par'buckle, *s.* an arrangement of ropes for hoisting up casks, &c.
Par'cel, *s.* a small part or portion; a small bundle: *v.* to divide into portions.
Par'cenary, *s.* co-heirship; joint tenure.
Par'cener, *s.* a co-heir or joint inheritor.
Par'ch, *v.* to burn slightly, to scorch, to dry up; to be scorched or dried up.
Par'ch'ed, *p. a.* scorched; dried up.
Par'ch'ement, *s.* skins dressed for writing on.
Pard, *s.* the leopard, a spotted beast.
Par'don, *v.* to forgive, as an offender; to forgive; to excuse: *s.* forgiveness of an offence or crime; remission of punishment; forgiveness.
Par'donable, *a.* that may be pardoned; excusable.
Par'donableness, *s.* quality of being pardonable.
Par'donably, *ad.* excusably.
Par'doner, *s.* one who pardons.
Pare, *v.* to cut off the surface; to cut off or diminish by little and little.
Pärëgor'ic, *a.* having the power to assuage or mitigate: *s.* an anodyne medicine.
Pären'esis, *s.* persuasion, exhortation.
Pärënet'ic, **Parenet'ical**, *a.* exhortatory.
Pa'rent, *s.* a father or mother.
Pa'rentäge, *s.* birth, extraction, descent.
Pärent'al, *a.* pertaining to parents.
Paren'thesis, *s.* a sentence or clause inserted within another sentence, distinguished by the following marks ().
Pärenthet'ical, **Pärenthet'ic**, *a.* of the nature of a parenthesis; using parenthesis.

Parenthetically, *ad.* in a parenthesis.
Paren'ticide, *s.* the killer of a parent.
Pa'rentless, *a.* destitute of parents.
Pa'rer, *s.* a tool to cut away the surface.
Par'get, *par'-jet*, *s.* a rough plaster for walls.
Parhe'lion, *s.* a mock sun.
Par'iah, or *pā'-*, *s.* a Hindoo who has lost caste; an outcast from society.
Pā'rian, *a.* belonging to, or found in the island of *Paros*.
Par'êtal, *a.* constituting sides or walls.
Pa'ring, *s.* the act of paring; that which is pared off; the rind.
Par'ish, *s.* a district or division of land under a priest having the cure of souls.
Parishioner, *pār-ish'-un-er*, *s.* one that belongs to the parish.
Parisian, *par-iz'-i-an*, *s.* a native of Paris; of or belonging to Paris.
Pārisyllab'ic, **Parisyllab'ical**, *a.* having an equal number of syllables.
Par'itor, *s.* an apparitor or summoner.
Par'ity, *s.* equality, resemblance, likeness.
Park, *s.* an enclosure for beasts of chase. *Park of artillery*, the whole train of artillery belonging to an army.
Par'lance, *s.* conversation, talk, discourse.
Par'ley, *s.* conversation; oral treaty: *v.* to speak or talk; to hold a conference with an enemy.
Parliament, *par'-li-ment*, *s.* the supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the King 'or Sovereign, House of Lords, and House of Commons.
Parliamenta'rian, *s.* one of those who in the time of Charles I. adhered to the parliament: *a.* attached to the parliament.
Parliamen'tary, *a.* enacted by parliament; suiting or pertaining to parliament.
Par'lour, *-lor*, *s.* the reception or conversation room; the room a family usually occupies; a dining-room.
Par'lous, *obs. a.* keen, shrewd, waggish; perilous.
Parmesan, *-zan'*, *s.* cheese from *Parma*.
Paro'chial, *-kī-al*, *a.* pertaining or belonging to a parish.
Paro'chially, *ad.* in a parish; by parishes.
Par'odist, *s.* a writer of parodies.
Par'ody, *s.* a change of another's words, so as to give his composition a burlesque or ludicrous meaning: *v.* to imitate by parody; to burlesque.
Parōl', *a.* given by word of mouth.
Par'ole, *s.* a verbal promise or declaration.
Pāronōma'sia, *s.* a play upon words; a pun.
Paronymous, *a.* like another word in sound, but differing in spelling and meaning; as *air* and *heir*.
Paroquet, *pār'-o-ket*, *s.* a small kind of parrot.
Parot'id, *a.* beside the ear; salivary.
Paroxysm, *par'-oks-izm*, *s.* periodical return of a fit; convulsion.
Paroxysmal, *-iz'-mal*, *a.* pertaining to paroxysm; convulsive.
Parquetry, *par'-ket-rī*, *s.* inlaid wooden pavement.
Parrici'dal, *a.* relating to parricide.
Par'ricide, *s.* one who murders, or the murder of one's father.
Par'rot, *s.* a well-known bird.
Par'ry, *v.* to put by thrusts; to ward off.

Parse, *v.* to assign the words of a passage to the several *parts* of speech, and to tell their relations.
Par'see, or *-sē'*, *s.* a Persian fire-worshipper.
Parsimo'nious, *a.* sparing; niggardly; covetous.
Parsimo'niously, *ad.* sparingly.
Parsimo'niousness, *s.* a disposition to be niggardly.
Par'simony, *s.* niggardliness; covetousness.
Par'sing, *s.* the act of resolving sentences into the *parts* of speech.
Pars'ley, *s.* a well-known herb.
Pars'nip, **Pars'nep**, *s.* an esculent root.
Par'son, *s.* a clergyman, a priest.
Par'sonage, *s.* the benefice of a parson; the manse or house of a parson.
Part, *s.* something less than the whole; a portion; a division; a share, as for my *part*; side, as to take one's *part*; interest or concern; any one of the characters in a play: *pl.* faculties or intellectual powers, as a man of *parts*; regions or districts, as in these *parts*. In *good part*, as well done or meant; for the *most part* commonly; *in part*, in some degree; partly.
Part, *v.* to divide into parts; to divide or share; to separate; to quit; to depart or go away from; to be separated or detached from; to be torn asunder. To *part with*, to quit; to resign; to lose.
Part'ed, *p. a.* separated; divided.
Part'age, *s.* the act of sharing; a division.
Parta'ke, *v.* to participate, to have part in.
Parta'ker, *s.* an associate, a sharer.
Parta'king, *s.* act of taking part.
Parterre, *par-tār'*, *s.* a level ground; a flower garden; the pit of a theatre.
Partial, *par'-shal*, *a.* relating to a part; not whole; preferring one side or one thing; biassed.
Partiality, *par-shī-al'-ī-tī*, *s.* inclination to favour one party more than another; stronger inclination to one thing than another.
Partially, *ad.* with undue bias; in part.
Partibil'ity, *s.* quality of being partible.
Part'ible, *a.* divisible, separable.
Participant, *-tis'*, *a.* sharing: *s.* a sharer.
Partic'ipate, *-tis'*, *v.* to partake, to share; to have a share in.
Participa'tion, *s.* the act of sharing; division.
Participā'tive, *-tis'*, *a.* capable of participating.
Particip'ial, *a.* of the nature of a participle.
Particip'ially, *ad.* in manner of a participle.
Participle, *s.* a word partaking of the qualities both of a verb and an adjective.
Part'icle, *s.* a minute part or portion; a small indeclinable word.
Partic'ular, *a.* pertaining to a part; individual, single; singular, odd: *s.* a single instance; a separate or minute part.
Partic'ularise, *v.* to mention distinctly.
Particular'ity, *s.* something particular.
Partic'ularly, *ad.* distinctly, peculiarly.
Part'ing, *s.* a division, a separation.
Part'isan, *-zan*, *s.* an adherent to a party.
Part'isan, *-zan*, *s.* a kind of pike or halberd.
Partition, *-tish'*, *s.* the act of dividing; a division: *v.* to divide into distinct parts.
Part'itive, *a.* distributive.
Part'itively, *ad.* distributively.
Part'let, *s.* a ruff or band; a (*ruffled*) hen.

Partly, *ad.* in part ; in some measure.
Part'ner, *s.* a sharer ; an associate.
Part'nership, *s.* joint interest or property.
Part'ridge, *s.* a bird of game.
Parts, *s. pl.* See **Part**.
Partu'rient, *a.* about to bring forth.
Parturition, -rish'-un, *s.* a parturient state.
Par'ty, *s.* a number of persons united in opinion or design ; one of two litigants ; one concerned in any affair ; cause, side ; a select company ; a detachment.
Par'ty-coloured, *a.* of different colours.
Par'ty-ju'ry, *s.* a jury half foreigners and half natives, as when aliens are put on their trial.
Par'ty-man, *s.* an abetter of a party.
Par'ty-wall, *s.* a wall that separates houses.
Par'venu, -oo, *Fr. s.* a newcomer ; one lately come into notice ; an upstart.
Pas, pa, *Fr. s.* a pace, a step ; the right of precedence.
Pas'chal, -kal, *a.* relating to the passover.
Pasha, Pashawlic. See **Pacha**.
Pasque-flower, pask'-, *s.* the Easter flower, the anemone.
Pas'quin, Pasquina'de, *s.* a lampoon.
Pasquina'de, *v.* to lampoon, to satirise.
Pass, *v.* to move onward, to go beyond ; to cause to move onward ; to enact a law ; to omit ; to thrust ; to be current : *s.* a narrow entrance or passage ; an order or permission to pass ; a thrust.
Pass'able, *a.* easily passed ; tolerable.
Pass'ably, *ad.* tolerably ; moderately.
Pass'ade, Pass'ade, *s.* a thrust in fencing.
Pass'age, *s.* the act of passing from one place to another ; a narrow entrance ; a road ; a journey ; an incident ; a voyage ; part of a book ; an encounter, as a *passage* at arms.
Passant, pas'-ong, *Fr. s.* in heraldry, walking as a beast ; cursory ; careless. *En passant*, ong-, by the way ; slightly.
Pass'-book, *s.* a book in which a dealer or shop-keeper enters articles bought on credit for the knowledge of the buyer or customer.
Pass'enger, *s.* a traveller, a wayfarer.
Pass'er, *s.* one who passes by.
Pass'erine, *a.* of the sparrow kind.
Passibil'ity, *s.* the quality of being passible.
Pass'ible, *a.* susceptible of impressions from external agents.
Pass'ibleness, *s.* passibility.
Pass'ing, *p. a.* moving on ; transient : *ad.* surpassingly ; exceedingly.
Pass'ing-bell, *s.* the bell rung when a person is dying, or when a corpse is being carried to the grave.
Passion, pash'-un, *s.* any violent emotion of the mind ; anger ; love ; zeal ; suffering ; emphatically the last suffering of our Saviour.
Pas'sionate, *a.* moved by passion ; vehement ; easily excited to anger.
Pas'sionately, *ad.* in a passionate manner.
Pas'sionateness, *s.* state of being passionate ; vehemence of mind.
Pas'sioned, *a.* disordered ; violently affected.
Pas'sion-flower, *s.* a kind of flower.
Pas'sionless, *a.* not easily moved to passion ; cool ; calm.
Pas'sion-week, *s.* the week before Easter.
Pas'sive, *a.* receiving impressions from external agents ; unresisting ; suffering ; patient.

Pas'siveness, *s.* quality of being passive.
Passivity, *s.* passiveness.
Pass'less, *a.* having no passage.
Pass'over, *s.* a Jewish festival (in commemoration of the angel's *passing over* the houses of the Israelites when he smote the first-born of the Egyptians).
Pass'pōrt, *s.* permission in writing to pass from one country into another.
Pass'-word, *s.* a word or phrase used as a signal to distinguish friends from enemies.
Past, *p. a.* (a contraction of *passed*), gone by ; gone through ; not present ; not to come ; spent : *s.* the time that has past : *prep.* beyond in time, degree, &c. ; out of reach ; after.
Paste, *s.* any viscous or tenacious mixture.
Pa'steboard, *s.* a thick kind of paper.
Pas'tel, *s.* woad, a colouring substance.
Pas'tel, *s.* a kind of crayon.
Pas'tern, *s.* the part of a horse's leg between the joint next to the foot and the hoof.
Pasticcio, pas-tich'-i-o, *s.* an olio ; a medley.
Pas'til, Pastille, pas-tel', *Fr. s.* a roll of paste ; a perfume for scenting chambers.
Pas'time, *s.* that which makes the time pass pleasantly ; entertainment ; amusement ; diversion ; sport.
Pas'tor, *s.* a shepherd ; a clergyman.
Pas'toral, *a.* pertaining to, or descriptive of shepherds ; rural ; relating to the care of souls : *s.* a poem descriptive of shepherds and their occupations, or of a rural life ; a bucolic ; a letter or address from a bishop to his flock.
Pas'torly, *a.* like or becoming a pastor.
Pas'torship, *s.* the office of a pastor.
Pāst'ry, *s.* pies or baked paste.
Pāst'ry-cook, *s.* one who makes pastry.
Pas'turable, *a.* fit for pasture.
Pas'turage, *s.* grounds grazed by cattle.
Pas'ture, *s.* land on which cattle feed ; grass : *v.* to graze or feed on grass.
Pāst'y, *s.* a pie of crust raised without a dish.
Pāst'y, *a.* made of or covered with paste.
Pat, *a.* fit, convenient, exactly suitable.
Pat, *s.* a quick, light blow ; a tap : *v.* to strike lightly ; to tap.
Patch, *v.* to put on patches, to mend : *s.* a piece sewed on a garment.
Patch'er, *s.* one who patches ; a botcher.
Patch'ery, *s.* bungling work, botchery.
Patch'work, *s.* work composed of small pieces of different colours ; a clumsily executed work ; a made-up thing.
Patch'y, *a.* full of patches ; clumsy.
Pate, *s.* the head (used in ridicule).
Patell'a, *L. s.* the cap of the knee.
Pat'en, Pat'in, *s.* the plate for the consecrated bread in the Eucharist.
Pā'tent, or Pat'ent, *a.* open to the perusal of all, as *letters-patent* ; obvious, plain ; secured by a patent : *s.* a grant by letters-patent of an exclusive right to an invention for a term of years.
Patentee, *s.* one to whom a patent has been granted.
Pat'ernal, *a.* fatherly ; hereditary.
Pat'ernity, *s.* the relation of a father.
Pat'ernos'ter, *L. s.* the Lord's prayer.
Path, Path'way, *s.* a way, a road, a track.
Pāthet'ic, Pāthet'ical, *a.* moving the passions or feelings ; passionate.
Pathet'ically, *ad.* in a pathetic manner.

Pathetic'ness, *s.* the being pathetic.
Path'less, *a.* untrodden, not known.
Pathog'nomy, *s.* a knowledge of the symptoms by which any state of passion is indicated.
Pathological, -loj', *a.* relating to pathology.
Pathol'ogist, *s.* one who treats of pathology.
Pathol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of diseases, their causes, effects, and differences.
Pā'thos, *s.* passion; deep feeling; that which excites tender emotions.
Pa'tience, -shens, *s.* the quality of being patient.
Patient, pā'-shent, *a.* suffering, enduring; calm: *s.* one who suffers under disease.
Pa'tiently, *ad.* with patience, quietly.
Pat'ina, *s.* a fine varnish-like rust that covers ancient bronzes and coins when found in the earth.
Pat'ly, *ad.* fitly, opportunely, suitably.
Pat'ness, *s.* fitness; suitability.
Patois, pat-waw' or pat'-waw, *s.* the popular dialect in any particular district.
Pā'triarch, -ark, *s.* the father or head of a family; the head of a church, as the Greek *Patriarch*.
Pā'triar'chal, *a.* pertaining to patriarchs.
Pā'triar'chate, **Pā'triarchy**, *s.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.
Pā'trician, -trish'-an, *a.* senatorial; not plebeian; of a noble family: *s.* a senator, a noble of ancient Rome.
Pā'trimo'nial, *a.* possessed by inheritance.
Pā'trimo'nially, *ad.* by inheritance.
Pat'rimony, *s.* an estate possessed by inheritance from one's fathers.
Pa'triot, *s.* a real lover of his country: *a.* loving one's country, patriotic.
Pā'triot'ic, *a.* full of patriotism.
Pa'triotism, *s.* love or zeal for one's country.
Patris'tic, **Patris'tical**, *a.* in theology, pertaining to the *fathers* of the church.
Patrōl', *s.* a guard that goes the rounds of a camp or garrison; the act of patrolling: *v.* to go round as a patrol.
Pa'tron, *s.* one who patronises or protects; one who has the right of presentation to a living.
Pat'ronage, or **Pā'tronage**, *s.* act of patronising; support; protection; guardianship; right of conferring a benefice.
Pa'tronal, *a.* protecting, supporting.
Pa'troness, *s.* a female patron.
Pat'ronise, *v.* to encourage as a patron, to support, to protect.
Pat'roniser, *s.* one who patronises.
Pa'tronless, *a.* not having a patron.
Pā'tronym'ic, *s.* a name formed from the name of a father or ancestor.
Pat'ten, *s.* a clog shod with an iron ring.
Pat'ter, *v.* to make a noise like hail.
Pat'tering, *s.* noise like hail.
Pat'tern, *s.* a model.
Pat'ty, *s.* a little pie, as an oyster *patty*.
Pat'ulous, *a.* spreading; expanded.
Paucity, paw'-sīt-l, *s.* fewness; smallness of number; smallness of quantity.
Paunch, pansh or pawnch, *s.* the belly; the stomach: *v.* to take out the paunch; to eviscerate.
Pau'per, *s.* a poor person, particularly an inmate of an almshouse or a poor-law union.
Pau'perise, *v.* to reduce to pauperism.

Pau'perism, *s.* state of being a pauper; poverty.
Pause, pawz, *s.* a stop; a cessation of action or speaking: *v.* to stop; to cease; to wait; to hesitate.
Pau'ser, *s.* one who pauses or deliberates.
Pau'singly, *ad.* after a pause; by pauses.
Pā've, *v.* to lay or floor with paving stones; to prepare the way for.
Pavé, pav'-ā, *Fr. s.* the pavement; the street.
Pa'vement, *s.* a paved way or street.
Pa'ver, **Pāv'ier**, -yer, **Pāv'ior**, -yur, *s.* one who paves.
Pa'ving, *p. a.* used in or for paving: *s.* the act of paving; a pavement.
Pavil'ion, -yun, *s.* an ornamented tent; a building with a dome: *v.* to furnish with tents.
Pav'onine, *a.* resembling a peacock's tail.
Paw, *s.* the foot of a beast of prey; the hand, in contempt: *v.* to strike with the paw or forefoot; to handle, as with paws; to fawn, as a spaniel that paws his master.
Paw'ky, *a.* arch, cunning (*Scotland*).
Pawn, *s.* a piece at chess.
Pawn, *s.* something given as a pledge: *v.* to pledge, to give in pledge.
Pawn'broker, *s.* one who lends money on goods which he receives as a pledge.
Pawnee', *s.* the receiver of a pawn.
Pawn'er, *s.* one who pawns.
Pay, *v.* to discharge a debt; to give what is due; to recompense or reward; to give an equivalent or price for; to retort upon another for an injury received, as he shall *pay* for it.
Pay, *s.* wages; hire; money for services or debt; payment.
Pay, *v.* to smear with pitch, tar, &c.
Pay'able, *a.* due, that ought to be paid.
Pay'-day, *s.* the day for payment.
Payee', *s.* one to whom money is paid.
Payer, *s.* one who makes payment.
Pay'master, *s.* one from whom wages are received; an officer that pays troops.
Pay'ment, *s.* the act of paying; that which is paid; a reward.
Pea, *s.* a well-known kind of pulse.
Peace, *s.* a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from war or disturbance; a state not hostile; tranquillity; content; stillness; silence; heavenly rest; that general security and quiet which a king warrants to his subjects.
Peace! *int.* silence! hist!
Pea'ceable, *a.* disposition to peace; peaceful; quiet; free from war.
Pea'ceableness, *s.* the state of being peaceable; quietness; tranquillity.
Pea'ceably, *ad.* without war; quietly.
Pea'ceful, *a.* pacific, mild, undisturbed.
Pea'cefully, *ad.* in a peaceful manner.
Pea'cefulness, *s.* quality of being peaceful.
Pea'celess, *a.* wanting peace; disturbed.
Pea'ce-ma'ker, *s.* one who makes peace or reconciles differences.
Pea'ce-offering, *s.* a sacrifice offered to God for atonement and reconciliation.
Peach, *v.* (to *impeach*), to accuse, to inform.
Peach, *s.* a delicious, juicy fruit.
Peach'-colour, *s.* the faint, pink colour of the peach-blossom.

lok, *s.* the chicken of a peacock.
k. *s.* a fowl of beautiful plumage.
l. *s.* the female of the peacock.
aket, *s.* a loose, rough, warm jacket, worn flors.
l. the top of a hill; anything pointed; laing forepart of a head-dress.
v. to look thin or sickly; to sneak; use a gaff or spar more slantingly.
h. *a.* having peaks; like a peak.
a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, der, cannon &c.: *v.* to utter loud and ssive sounds.
g, p. *a.* uttering loud and solemn sounds, the *pealing* anthem."
ār, *s.* a well-known fruit.
perl, *s.* a white lustrous gem of great, usually round, and chiefly found in a of oyster in the Asiatic seas; poetically, ring round and clear, as a drop of dew; its speck or film on the eye; a very kind of printing type.
ash, *s.* refined potash.
l, perld, *a.* adorned or set with pearls.
eyed, *a.* having a speck in the eye.
yster. See Pearl.
stone, *s.* a volcanic mineral.
ort, Pearl'grass, *s.* a plant.
, a. abounding with or like pearls.
in, pār-mān, *s.* a kind of apple.
ee, *s.* the tree that bears pears.
l, pez', *s.* a rustic, a hind.
like, *a.* rustic, clownish.
try, *s.* peasants, country people.
l, pēz', **Pea'shell**, *s.* the husk of peas.
s. pēz, peas collectively, or as food.
a species of turf for fuel.
a. of the quality of peat.
**s. a small, rounded stone.
l, Peb'bly, *a.* full of pebbles.
l'ity, *s.* state of being peccable.
le, *a.* liable to sin.
l'lo, *Sp. s.* a slight sin or offence.
ey, *s.* bad quality, offence.
t, *a.* sinning, guilty, corrupt; not by; diseased.
, Peccari, **pek'-ā-rī**, *s.* a South American al resembling a hog.
. the fourth part of a bushel,
s. to pick up food with the beak; to with the beak; to carp at.
, s. one that pecks; a bird.
l, *a.* resembling a comb.
ited, *a.* formed like a comb.
'tion, *s.* resemblance to a comb.
l, *a.* belonging to or affecting the breast: medicine to strengthen the chest; some- to protect the breast; a breast-plate.
te, *v.* to embezzle, as public money by icer.
tion, *s.* theft of public money.
lor, *s.* a robber of the public.
ur, *a.* belonging to only one; not shared others; appropriate; singular; parti-; special: *s.* exclusive property.
rise, *v.* to make peculiar; to appro-
s.
r'ity, *s.* something peculiar to a person ing; singularity; oddness.
arly, *ad.* in a peculiar manner; espe-**

Pecu'niary, *a.* pertaining to money; consisting of money; monetary.
Pedagogic, -goj'-, *a.* relating to a pedagogue.
Pedagogics, -goj'-, **Ped'agogy**, -goj'-I, *s.* the principles and practice of teaching.
Ped'agogism, -gog-izm, *s.* the business of a pedagogue; pedantry.
Pedagogue, ped'-a-gog, *s.* a schoolmaster; a pedant.
Ped'al, *a.* pertaining to the foot.
Ped'al, *s.* that part of a musical instrument which is acted upon by the feet.
Ped'ant, *s.* one vainly ostentatious of his learning; a pedagogue.
Pedan'tic, **Pedan'tical**, *a.* like a pedant.
Pedan'tically, *ad.* in a pedantic manner.
Ped'antry, *s.* ostentation of learning.
Ped'ate, *a.* divided like toes.
Ped'dle, -dl, *v.* to be busy about trifles; to travel about and retail goods or small wares.
Ped'dler, *s.* one who peddles.
Peddler, ped'-ler-I, *s.* the articles sold by peddlers.
Ped'dling, *s.* the act or practice of going about and selling goods on a small scale: *p. a.* retailing; petty; trifling.
Ped'estal, *s.* the basis or foot of a statue.
Pedes'trial, *a.* pertaining to the foot.
Pedes'trian, *s.* one who makes a journey on foot: a good walker: *a.* on foot.
Ped'icel, -sel, **Ped'icle**, *s.* the little foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit.
Pedic'ular, **Pedic'ulous**, *a.* lousy.
Ped'igree, *s.* genealogy, lineage; an account or register of a line of ancestors.
Ped'iment, *s.* an ornamental projection to a building, a door, or window.
Ped'ler, **Ped'lery**. See Peddle.
Pēdobap'tism, *s.* infant baptism.
Pēdobap'tist, *s.* one who holds to infant baptism. See Baptism.
Pēdom'eter, *s.* an instrument by which the paces of the feet are numbered, and distances measured.
Ped'uncle, *s.* the flower-stalk of a plant.
Pedun'cular, *a.* pertaining to a peduncle.
Peel, *v.* to strip off the skin or bark; to flay; to plunder; to come off in flakes: *s.* the rind, bark, or skin; a broad, thin, wooden shovel used by bakers.
Peep, *v.* to begin to appear; to look as from a hiding-place, so that only the eye is seen; to look slyly and with curiosity: *s.* first faint appearance, as the *peep* of day; a sly look or glance.
Peep'er, *s.* one who peeps.
Peep'-hole, *s.* a hole through which one may look without being discovered.
Peer, *s.* an equal; an equal in rank; a nobleman, a lord: *v.* to come just in sight; to look narrowly (a contraction of *appear*).
Peer'age, *s.* the dignity or rank of a peer; the body of peers.
Peer'ess, *s.* a woman ennobled by birth or marriage.
Peer'less, *a.* having no equal; matchless.
Peer'lessly, *ad.* without an equal; matchlessly.
Peer'lessness, *s.* state of being peerless.
Pee'vish, *a.* irritable, easily offended.
Pee'vishly, *ad.* petulantly, fretfully.
Pee'vishness, *s.* petulance, fretfulness.

fāt, *far*; **mē**, *mēt*, *her*; *fine*, *fīn*; **nōte**, *nōt*; **mūte**, *nūt*, *bull*; **tȳpe**, *sȳllable*; *thin*, *then*.

Peg, *s.* a wooden pin or fastener; *v.* to fasten with a peg.
Pegged, *pegd*, *p. a.* fastened or furnished with pegs.
Pe'koe, -ko, *s.* a species of fine black tea.
Pela'gian, *s.* a follower of Pelagius, who denied the doctrine of original sin, and maintained free-will and the merit of good works.
Pelargonium, *pel-ar-go'-ni-um*, *s.* a genus of flowering plants, allied to the geraniums.
Pel'erine, *s.* a long cape worn by ladies, with pointed ends.
Pelf, *s.* money, riches, paltry stuff.
Pel'ican, *s.* a large bird with a long beak and a pouch in which it keeps a supply of water for itself and its young.
Pelisse, -lēs', *s.* a robe made of fur; a silk habit for a female.
Pellā'gra, *s.* a foul skin disease, common in the north of Italy.
Pel'let, *s.* a little ball; a bullet.
Pel'leted, *a.* consisting of pellets.
Pel'licle, *s.* a thin, external skin; a film.
Pel'litory, *s.* a species of herb.
Pell-mell, *ad.* confusedly, tumultuously.
Pellu'oid, *a.* transparent, clear, bright.
Pellu'oidness, *s.* clearness; transparency.
Pelt, *s.* the skin or hide of a beast.
Pelt, *v.* to throw pellets or missiles at: *s.* a blow.
Pel'ta, *s.* a small kind of ancient buckler.
Pel'tate, *a.* shaped like a round shield.
Pelt'ing, *p. a.* throwing at; paltry.
Pelt'monger, *s.* a dealer in peltry.
Pelt'ry, *s.* furs or skins; furs in general.
Pel'vis, *L. s.* the bony cavity of lower part of the belly.
Pem'mican, **Pem'ican**, *s.* meat cured, pulverised, and mixed with fat, used in long voyages of exploration.
Pen, *s.* an instrument for writing; originally, a large feather: *v.* to write.
Pen, *s.* an enclosure, as for sheep, fowls, &c.: *v.* to shut up in a pen; to coop; to confine.
Pe'nal, *a.* that punishes; that denounces punishment; that incurs punishment.
Pen'alty, *s.* punishment; judicial punishment; a fine; forfeiture.
Pen'ance, *s.* penitence; repentance; a voluntary punishment for sin; a sacrament in the Roman Catholic Church.
Penates, *pen-ā-tēz*, *s.* household gods.
Pence, *s.* the plural of Penny when used in computing value, as a shilling contains twelve pence. The regular plural (Pennies) denotes separate coins, as six pennies.
Penchant, *pan-shong'*, *Fr. s.* taste, inclination.
Pen'cil, *s.* a small brush used by painters; an instrument for writing without ink; a collection of rays which converge to one point: *v.* to paint, draw, or mark with a pencil.
Pen'dant, *s.* anything hanging by way of ornament; a jewel in the ear; streamer or small flag at the masthead of a ship; a pennant.
Pen'dence, **Pen'dency**, *s.* suspense; delay of decision.
Pen'dent, *a.* hanging, jutting over.
Pend'ing, *p. a.* depending, undecided.
Pendūlos'ity, *s.* pendulousness.
Pen'dulous, *a.* pendent; hanging; swinging.
Pend'ulousness, *s.* state of hanging; suspension.

Pen'dulum, *s.* a body suspended and vibrating, as that of a clock.
Penētrabil'ity, *s.* the quality of being penetrable.
Pen'etrable, *a.* that may be penetrated, pierced, or entered.
Penetra'lia, *L. s. pl.* the interior parts; a private or sacred apartment; hidden things.
Pen'etrant, *a.* having power to pierce.
Pen'etrate, *v.* to pierce, to enter; to reach or affect the mind; to get at the meaning.
Penetra'tion, *s.* the act of penetrating; the power of looking deeply into a subject; acuteness; sagacity.
Pen'etrative, *a.* piercing, sharp, discerning.
Pen'etrativeness, *s.* the being penetrative.
Pen'guin, -gwin, *s.* a genus of sea-fowl.
Penin'sula, *s.* a portion of land almost surrounded by water.
Penin'sular, *a.* relating to or like a peninsula.
Penin'sulate, *v.* to form a peninsula.
Pen'itence, *s.* repentance, sorrow for sin.
Pen'itent, *a.* repentant, contrite for sin.
Pen'itent, *s.* one sorrowful for sin.
Peniten'tial, -shal, *a.* expressing penitence.
Peniten'tial, *s.* a book directing penance.
Peniten'tiary, -shār-I, *s.* one who prescribes penance; one who does penance; a house of correction: *a.* relating to penance.
Pen'itently, *ad.* with sorrow for sin.
Pen'knife, *s.* a knife used to cut pens; a small pocket-knife.
Pen'man, *s.* a writer; a teacher of writing.
Pen'manship, *s.* the act or art of writing.
Pen'nant, *s.* a streamer, a small flag.
Pen'nated, *a.* having wings.
Pen'ned, *pend*, *a.* winged; written.
Penned, *pend*, **Pent**, *p. p.* shut up.
Pen'niform, *a.* of the form of a feather.
Pen'niess, *a.* having no money; poor.
Pen'non, *s.* a small flag or banner.
Pen'ny, *s.* the twelfth part of a shilling.
Pen'ny-a-lī'ner, *s.* one who writes in public journals at so much a line.
Pen'ny-roy'al, *s.* a plant.
Pen'nyweight, *s.* 24 grains troy weight.
Pen'ny-wise, *a.* saving small sums at the hazard of larger, as in the proverb, "Penny wise and pound foolish."
Pen'nyworth, *s.* the value of a penny; something advantageously bought; a bargain.
Pen'sile, *a.* hanging, suspended.
Pen'silence, *s.* the state of hanging.
Pension, *pen'-shun*, *s.* a yearly payment or allowance, generally by government, for public services, literary merit, &c.: *v.* to grant a pension to.
Pen'sionary, *a.* maintained by a pension; consisting in a pension: *s.* one who receives a pension.
Pen'sive, *a.* thoughtful; melancholy.
Pen'sively, *ad.* in a pensive manner.
Pen'siveness, *s.* quality of being pensive.
Pent, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Pen, to enclose.
Pen'tachord, -kōrd, *s.* a five-stringed instrument.
Pen'tagon, *s.* a figure with five angles.
Pentag'on'al, *a.* having five angles.
Pen'tagraph. See **Pantagraph**.
Pentahe'dral, **Pentahe'drous**, *a.* five-sided.
Pentahe'dron, *s.* a figure with five sides.
Pentam'eter, *s.* verse of five feet.
Pentan'drian, *a.* having five stamens.

fāte, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fīne, fīn; nōte, nūt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīn, then.

ilar, *a.* five-cornered or angled.
alous, *a.* having five petals or flower-
yllous, *a.* having five leaves.
rm'ous, *a.* containing five seeds.
ple, *s.* in architecture, a work in which
 e rows of columns.
ah, -tūk, *s.* the five books of Moses,
 t five books of the Bible.
st, *s.* a festival of the Jews, so called
 ts being *fifty* days after Easter: with
 lams, Whitsuntide.
'tal, *a.* relating to Pentecost.
se, *s.* a sloping shed or roof.
 See **Pantile**.
Pēnul'tima, *s.* the last syllable but one.
nate, *a.* placed last but one.
ra, *a.* a partial shadow.
us, *a.* niggardly, sordid; scanty.
ualy, *ad.* in a penurious manner.
ness, *s.* niggardliness; avarice.
s. poverty, indigence, want.
a foot soldier in India.
s. the name of a flower.
pē-pl, *s.* a nation; persons in general:
 tock with inhabitants.
s. an aromatic warm spice: *v.* to
 le with pepper, to pelt, to beat.
box, *s.* a box for holding pepper.
as'ter, *s.* a caster for sprinkling the
 r of pepper.
orn, *s.* the berry of the pepper plant;
 ing of trifling value.
int, *s.* a hot or pungent herb; liquor
 ed from it.
s. a substance found in the gastric
a. promoting digestion; dietetic.
n'ture, *ad.* perhaps, may be.
ilate, *v.* to walk through or over.
ila'tion, *s.* the act of walking through;
 oling survey.
ilātor, *s.* a wheel for measuring roads;
 ho perambulates; a light hand-carriage
 ldren.
able, *a.* that may be perceived.
ably, *ad.* so as to be perceived.
s. -sēv', *v.* to have a perception of, to
 n, to see; to understand.
er, *s.* one who perceives or observes.
bil'ity, *s.* the power of perceiving.
ible, *a.* that may be perceived.
ibly, *ad.* so as to be perceived.
ion, *s.* the power of perceiving by means
 senses; an idea or notion.
ive, *a.* able or tending to perceive.
v'ity, *s.* the power of perceiving.
s. a fresh-water fish; a long pole; a
 re; a roost.
'ce, *ad.* perhaps, peradventure.
nt, *a.* perceiving; having the faculty
 er of penetration.
e, *v.* to strain through a sieve.
ion, *s.* the act of straining.
or, *s.* a filtering vessel.
ary, *a.* cursory, hasty.
on, -kush'-un, *s.* the act of striking;
 ock produced; a stroke.
nt, -shī-ent, *a.* striking, able to strike.
i, -dish'-un, *s.* state of being utterly
 lestruction; ruin; eternal death.

Perdu', **Perdue**, -dū', *a.* employed on desperate
 purposes; abandoned; lost: *ad.* lying in am-
 bush; concealed.
Per'egrinate, *v.* to travel through or over.
Peregrina'tion, *s.* a travelling about.
Per'egrinātor, *s.* a traveller.
Per'egrīne, *a.* foreign, not domestic.
Per'emptorily, *ad.* absolutely; positively.
Per'emptoriness, *s.* absolute decision.
Per'emptōry, *a.* decisive, absolute.
Peren'nial, -yal, *a.* lasting a year; perpetual.
Peren'nially, *a.* throughout the year; continu-
 ally; without ceasing.
Per'fect, *a.* thoroughly made, complete, con-
 summate; pure, immaculate: *v.* to finish, to
 complete.
Per'fector, *s.* one that makes perfect.
Perfectibil'ity, *s.* capability of arriving at per-
 fection.
Perfec'tion, *s.* the state of being perfect.
Perfec'tionist, *s.* one pretending to perfection.
Perfec'tive, *a.* conducing to perfection.
Per'fectly, *ad.* completely, exactly.
Per'fectness, *s.* completeness, perfection.
Perfid'ious, *a.* treacherous; false to trust.
Perfid'iously, *ad.* by breach of faith.
Perfid'iousness, *s.* the quality of being per-
 fidious; treachery.
Per'fidy, *s.* breach of faith; treachery.
Perfla'tion, *s.* the act of blowing through.
Per'forate, *v.* to pierce through, to bore.
Perfora'tion, *s.* the act of piercing; a hole.
Per'forātive, *a.* having power to pierce.
Per'forātor, *s.* a boring or piercing instrument;
 a borer.
Perfo'ce, *ad.* by force; violently.
Perform', *v.* to do, to carry out; to play, as on
 a musical instrument, the stage, &c.
Perform'able, *a.* that may be performed.
Perform'ance, *s.* execution, completion; action;
 deed; the acting of a performer.
Perform'er, *s.* one who performs or plays.
Perfu'matory, *a.* sending forth a perfume.
Per'fume, *s.* a sweet odour, fragrance.
Perfu'me, to impregnate with scent.
Perfu'mer, *s.* one who sells perfumes.
Perfu'mery, *s.* perfumes in general.
Perfunc'torily, *ad.* carelessly; negligently.
Perfunc'toriness, *s.* negligence, carelessness.
Perfunc'tory, *a.* done merely to get rid of the
 duty; careless, negligent.
Perfuse, fūz', *v.* to overspread, to tincture.
Perfu'sion, *s.* the act of pouring out upon.
Perhaps', *ad.* peradventure, it may be.
Pe'rī, *s.* an Eastern fairy.
Per'ianth, *s.* the calyx of a flower.
Pericar'dium, *s.* a thin membrane resembling a
 purse, which *surrounds* or contains the heart.
Per'icarp, *s.* the seed-vessel of a plant.
Pericra'nium, *s.* the membrane that covers the
 skull; the skull, the head.
Perie'cians, -shans, *s.* people who *dwell round*
 from us at the opposite point of longitude,
 but in the same latitude.
Per'igee, -jē, *s.* that point of the moon's orbit
 in which it is nearest the *earth*.
Per'igord-stone, *s.* an ore of manganese.
Perihe'ion, **Perihe'lium**, *s.* the point of a planet's
 orbit nearest the sun.
Per'il, *s.* danger, hazard; denunciation.
Per'ilous, *a.* hazardous, dangerous.

fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; sine, sin; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tŷpe, sŷllable; thīn, then.

Perilously, *ad.* dangerously.
Perilousness, *s.* dangerousness; hazard.
Perimeter, *s.* the circuit or boundary of a plane figure.
Period, *s.* a going round; the time in which anything is performed so as to begin again in the same way; a circuit; a cycle; a course of events; the end or conclusion; a full stop.
Periodic, *pē-rī-od'ic*, *a.* at stated or regular periods.
Periodical, *a.* regular, at stated times: *s.* a publication issued periodically; a magazine.
Periodically, *ad.* at stated periods.
Periosteum, *s.* a fibrous membrane round the bones.
Peripatetic, *s.* one of the disciples of Aristotle; so called, because they used to teach and dispute in the Lyceum at Athens, *walking about*: *a.* relating to the Peripatetics; walking about.
Periphery, *s.* the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other curvilinear figure.
Periphrase, *s.* a circumlocution or roundabout way of speaking: *v.* to express by circumlocution or by many words.
Periphrasis, the same as Periphrase.
Periphrastic, **Periphrastical**, *a.* circumlocutory, using many words.
Periphrastically, *ad.* with circumlocution.
Peripneumonia, *per-ip-nū-mō'-nī-a*, or **Peripneumony**, *s.* inflammation of the lungs.
Perisoi, *pe-rish'ī-ī*, *s. pl.* the inhabitants of the frigid zones, whose *shadows*, while the sun is above their horizon, are projected *all round*.
Periscope, *s.* a view all round.
Periscopic, **Periscopical**, *a.* looking or viewing on all sides.
Perish, *v.* to die; to be destroyed; to decay; to be lost eternally.
Perishable, *a.* subject to perish or decay.
Perishableness, *s.* liableness to perish.
Peristaltic, *a.* worm-like, spiral; applied to the vermicular motion of the intestines which produces excretion.
Peristyle, *s.* a circular range of pillars.
Peritoneum, *s.* a thin, soft membrane which covers the lower intestines.
Perwig, *s.* a peruke, a wig.
Periwinkle, *s.* a small, snail-like shell-fish; a perennial, evergreen plant.
Perjure, *v.* to forswear; to swear falsely.
Perjured, *p. a.* guilty of perjury.
Perjurer, *s.* one guilty of perjury.
Perjury, *s.* the act of swearing falsely.
Perk, *v.* to hold up the head with an affected briskness.
Permanence, **Permanency**, *s.* state of being permanent; duration; continuance; fixedness.
Permanent, *a.* lasting; of long continuance; durable.
Permanently, *ad.* lastingly; durably.
Permeability, *s.* the being permeable.
Permeable, *a.* that may be permeated.
Permeate, *v.* to pass through the interstices or pores of a body.
Permeation, *s.* the act of permeating.
Permian, *a.* the lower division of the New Red Sandstone.
Permissible, *a.* that may be permitted.

Permission, *-mish'-un*, *s.* the act of permitting; leave to do something; liberty granted.
Permissive, *a.* granting permission.
Permissively, *ad.* without hindrance.
Permit, *v.* to allow, to grant leave, to license; to consent to; to tolerate; to suffer.
Permit, *s.* a written permission from an excise officer for the removal of spirits or other excisable articles.
Permutation, *s.* the act of changing; an exchange of one thing for another.
Pernicious, *-nish'-us*, *a.* very hurtful; destructive; ruinous.
Perniciously, *ad.* in a pernicious manner.
Perniciousness, *s.* quality of being pernicious.
Pernoctation, *s.* a watching all night.
Peroration, *s.* the closing part of an oration, in which the arguments are briefly recapitulated and earnestly enforced.
Perpend, *v.* to weigh thoroughly in the mind, to consider attentively.
Perpendicular, *a.* hanging straight down, or in the direction of the plane of the horizon; falling on another line at right angles; upright: *s.* a line making right angles with another line; anything at right angles.
Perpendicularity, *s.* state of being perpendicular.
Perpendicularly, *ad.* at right angles.
Perpetrate, *v.* to commit a crime.
Perpetration, *s.* the commission of a crime.
Perpetrator, *s.* one that commits a crime.
Perpetual, *a.* never ceasing, continual.
Perpetually, *ad.* continually, incessantly.
Perpetuate, *v.* to make perpetual.
Perpetuation, *s.* the act of making perpetual; unceasing continuance.
Perpetuity, *s.* duration to all futurity.
Perplex, *v.* to make intricate or difficult to be understood; to embarrass; to harass; to vex.
Perplexed, *p. a.* complicated; confused; difficult.
Perplexedly, *ad.* in a perplexed manner.
Perplexedness, *s.* perplexity.
Perplexing, *p. a.* embarrassing; intricate; difficult.
Perplexity, *s.* doubt; anxiety of mind; entanglement; intricacy.
Perquisite, *-zit*, *s.* an allowance or gift exclusive of fixed wages.
Perquisition, *-zish'-un*, *s.* a thorough search or inquiry.
Perry, *s.* wine or drink made of *pears*.
Persecute, *v.* to pursue with malignity; to harass with penalties generally on account of religious opinions; to oppress; to harass with solicitations and importunities.
Persecution, *s.* the act of persecuting; the state of being persecuted; malicious persecution.
Persecutor, *s.* one who persecutes.
Perseverance, *s.* a persisting in what is undertaken; constancy; firmness.
Persevere, *v.* to persist or continue steadfast in any pursuit.
Perseveringly, *ad.* with perseverance.
Persian, *shī-an*, *a.* of or from Persia.
Persiflage, *-flazh*, *s.* jeering, bantering, ridicule.
Persist, *v.* to persevere, to continue firm or steadfast; not to give over.

- Persis'tence, Persis'tency, s.** state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; obstinacy.
- Persis'tent, a.** persevering; firm; steadfast.
- Per'son, s.** an individual; a human being; the body; exterior appearance.
- Per'sonable, a.** handsome, graceful.
- Per'sonage, s.** an important person.
- Per'sonal, a.** pertaining or belonging to a person; relating to one's private actions or character; present, not by representative; property belonging to the person, as money, jewels, &c.; not *real* property, as lands and houses; in grammar, having the modifications of the three grammatical persons.
- Per'sonally, ad.** in person; in a personal manner.
- Personal'ity, s.** that which constitutes a person; individuality; an offensive remark or reflection on a person.
- Per'sonate, v.** to represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented.
- Persona'tion, s.** the act of personating or counterfeiting another.
- Per'sonator, s.** one who personates.
- Personifica'tion, s.** the act of personifying; the thing personified.
- Person'ify, v.** to change from a thing to a person; to represent with the attributes of a person.
- Personnel', Fr.** the persons employed in any service. See *Materiel*.
- Perspec'tive, s.** a seeing through; a glass through which objects are viewed; the art of drawing distant and near objects on a plane, so as to make them appear in their relative places: *a.* relating to optics or to the art of perspective.
- Perspec'tively, ad.** as through a glass; according to the rules of perspective.
- Perspica'cious, -shus, a.** seeing through; quick-sighted; discerning.
- Perspica'ciousness, s.** perspicacity.
- Perspicacity, -kas'-i-ti, s.** quickness of sight; acuteness of discernment.
- Perspiciu'ity, s.** clearness to the understanding; freedom from obscurity.
- Perspiciu'ous, a.** clear to the mind; evident; plain; not obscure.
- Perspiciu'ously, ad.** in a perspicuous manner.
- Perspiciu'ousness, s.** perspicuity.
- Perspi'rability, s.** quality of being perspirable.
- Perspi'rable, a.** that may be perspired.
- Perspira'tion, s.** the act of perspiring; excretion of the fluids through the pores of the skin; sweat.
- Perspi'rative, a.** performing the act of perspiration.
- Perspi'ratory, a.** perspirative.
- Perspi're, v.** to exude humid matter through the pores of the skin; to sweat.
- Persuade, -swād', v.** to influence by argument or entreaty; to invite; to convince.
- Persua'der, s.** one who persuades.
- Persua'dable, a.** persuasible.
- Persuasibility, -swāz-, s.** capability of being persuaded.
- Persuasible, -swāz'-, a.** that may be persuaded.
- Persua'sibleness, s.** quality of being persuasible.
- Persuasion, per-swā'-zhun, s.** the act of per-
- suading; the opinion that results from persuasion; conviction; belief.
- Persua'sive, -siv, a.** having the power to persuade.
- Persua'sively, ad.** so as to persuade.
- Persua'siveness, s.** quality or power of being persuasive.
- Persua'sory, -sor-i, a.** tendency to persuade.
- Pert, a.** brisk, lively, saucy, petulant.
- Pertain', v.** to belong or relate to; to appertain; to concern.
- Pertina'cious, -shus, a.** obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute.
- Pertina'ciously, ad.** in a pertinacious manner.
- Pertina'ciousness, s.** pertinacity.
- Pertinacity, -nas'-iti, s.** obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency.
- Per'tinence, Per'tinency, s.** appositeness, suitability to the purpose.
- Per'tinent, a.** to the purpose; apposite.
- Per'tinently, ad.** aptly, appositely.
- Partly, ad.** briskly; smartly; saucily.
- Pert'ness, s.** briskness; sauciness.
- Perturb', v.** to disturb the mind; to agitate; to disquiet.
- Pertur'bate, v.** to perturb, to disquiet.
- Perturba'tion, s.** disquiet of mind.
- Perturb'ed, p. a.** disturbed, disquieted.
- Pertused, -tūzd', p. a.** punched, pierced with holes.
- Pertu'sion, -zhun, s.** the act of piercing or punching; a little hole made by punching.
- Peru'ke, s.** a periwig; a cap of false hair.
- Peru'ke-maker, s.** a wig-maker.
- Perū'sal, -zal, s.** the act of reading over.
- Peruse, per-ūz', v.** to read over.
- Peru'ser, s.** reader; an examiner.
- Peru'vian, a.** pertaining to Peru, in South America: *s.* an inhabitant of Peru.
- Perva'de, v.** to pass through an aperture; to pass through the whole extent of; to be in all parts.
- Perva'sion, -zhun, s.** the act of pervading.
- Perva'sive, -siv, a.** tending to pervade.
- Perver'se, a.** cross, petulant; obstinate.
- Perver'sely, ad.** in a perverse manner.
- Perver'seness, s.** quality of being perverse.
- Perver'sion, s.** the act of perverting.
- Perver'sity, s.** perverseness.
- Perver'sive, -siv, a.** tending to pervert.
- Pervert', v.** to distort or turn from the true end or purpose; to mislead from the truth; to corrupt.
- Per'vert, s.** one who has been perverted.
- Pervert'ed, p. a.** misled; corrupted.
- Pervert'er, s.** one who perverts.
- Pervert'ible, a.** that may be perverted.
- Per'vious, a.** admitting a passage through.
- Per'viousness, s.** state of being pervious.
- Pes'simist, s.** a complainer on all subjects, as opposed to an *optimist*.
- Pest, s.** a plague; pestilence; a person or thing mischievous or noxious.
- Pes'ter, v.** to plague, to disturb, to harass.
- Pes'terer, s.** one that pesters or disturbs.
- Pest'house, s.** a plague-hospital.
- Pestiferous, a.** bringing plague; pestilential.
- Pes'tilence, s.** plague; a contagious and malignant distemper.
- Pes'tilent, a.** producing pestilence; malignant; mischievous.

- Pestilen'tial**, -shal, *a.* containing or tending to produce pestilence; pernicious to morals, &c.
- Pes'tilently**, *ad.* mischievously; perniciously.
- Pestle**, pes'l, *s.* an instrument for pounding substances in a mortar: *v.* to beat with a pestle.
- Pet**, *s.* a child or any little animal that is fondled and indulged; a slight fit of peevishness: *v.* to treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.
- Pet'al**, *s.* a flower-leaf.
- Pet'aled**, **Pet'alous**, *a.* having petals.
- Pet'aline**, *a.* relating to or like a petal.
- Pet'alism**, *s.* a mode of banishment among the Syracusans, by writing the name of the offender on leaves.
- Pet'aloid**, *a.* of the form of a petal.
- Pëtard'**, *s.* a kind of bomb formerly used for blowing open gates, &c.
- Pet'asus**, *s.* Mercury's winged cap.
- Pete'chial**, pe-tek'-i-al, *a.* spotted as in malignant fevers.
- Pe'ter-pence**, *s.* a tribute or tax formerly paid to the Pope.
- Pet'iole**, -öl, *s.* the foot-stalk of a leaf.
- Petit**, pet'i, *Fr. a.* small, little, petty.
- Petit-maître**, mä'tr, *s.* (*a little master*), a fop.
- Petition**, -tish'-un, *s.* a request; an entreaty; a supplication; a formal request to a superior; the paper containing such a request; a memorial: *v.* to make a request of; to solicit; to supplicate.
- Petitionary**, -tish'-, *a.* supplicatory.
- Petitioner**, -tish'-, *s.* one who presents a petition.
- Petitioning**, -tish', *s.* the act of asking or soliciting by a petition.
- Petre'an**, *a.* pertaining to rock or stone.
- Pet'rel**, **Pet'erel**, *s.* a kind of sea-bird, usually called *the stormy petrel*.
- Pëtres'cence**, *s.* a changing into stone.
- Pëtres'cent**, *a.* becoming stone, hardening.
- Pëtrifac'tion**, *s.* process of petrifying; that which has been petrified.
- Pëtrifac'tive**, *a.* able to turn to stone.
- Pëtrific**, *a.* having power to petrify.
- Pëtrifica'tion**, *s.* the process of petrifying.
- Pet'rify**, *v.* to change to or become stone.
- Petro'leum**, *s.* rock-oil, a liquid bitumen.
- Pet'ronel**, *s.* a horseman's pistol.
- Petrosil'ez**, *s.* rock-flint or compact felspar.
- Petrosilicious**, -lish'-us, *a.* consisting of petrosil'ez.
- Pet'rous**, *a.* like stone; hard; stony.
- Pet'ticoat**, *s.* a female's under garment.
- Pet'tifogger**, *s.* a petty or low attorney or lawyer.
- Pet'tifoggery**, *s.* the small mean business of a pettifogger.
- Pet'tifogging**, *a.* low, mean, paltry.
- Pet'tiness**, *s.* littleness; unimportance.
- Pet'tish**, *a.* apt to be peevish, froward.
- Pet'tishly**, *ad.* in a pettish manner.
- Pet'tishness**, *s.* peevishness; petulance.
- Pet'titoes**, -töz, *s.* the feet of a young pig.
- Pet'to**, *It. s.* the breast; in reserve.
- Pet'ty**, *a.* small, little; unimportant.
- Pet'ulance**, *s.* peevishness; sauciness.
- Pet'ulant**, *a.* peevish, saucy, perverse.
- Pet'ulantly**, *ad.* with petulance.
- Pew**, *s.* a seat enclosed in a church.
- Pë'wit**, **Pë'wet**, *s.* the lapwing.
- Pewter**, pu'-ter, *s.* a mixed metal, chiefly of tin and lead: *a.* made of pewter.
- Pew'terer**, *s.* one who works in pewter.
- Phaeton**, fä'-ë-tun, *s.* an open chaise or chariot (so called from *Phaeton*).
- Phageden'ic**, fag-, *a.* eating or corroding flesh.
- Phalan'gal**, -gal, **Phalan'geal**, -jë-al, *a.* pertaining to the bones of the fingers and toes.
- Phalan'ges**, -jéz, *s.* the classical plural, is applied to the small bones of the fingers and toes.
- Phal'anx**, *s.* a small compact body of men—originally applied to a Macedonian troop.
- Phanerog'amous**, *a.* having flowers with stamens and pistils.
- Phan'tasm**, *s.* a vision; a spectre; a *fantasy*.
- Phantasmago'ria**, *s.* an optical illusion by which phantoms are represented.
- Phan'tom**, *s.* a spectre; a fancied vision.
- Pharisa'ic**, **Pharisa'ical**, *a.* pertaining to the Pharisees; externally religious.
- Pharisa'icalness**, *s.* external show in religion without the spirit of it.
- Phar'isäism**, *s.* the doctrine or practice of the Pharisees; mere show of religion.
- Pharise'an**, *a.* resembling the Pharisees.
- Phar'isee**, *s.* a sect among the Jews pretending to great holiness.
- Pharmaceutic**, -su'-, **Pharmaceu'tical**, *a.* relating to the preparation of medicines.
- Pharmaceutics**, -su'-tiks, *s.* the science of pharmacy.
- Pharmacol'ogy**, *s.* a treatise on pharmacy.
- Pharmacopoeia**, -pë'-ya, *s.* a dispensatory, or a book containing rules and directions for the preparation of medicines.
- Phar'macy**, *s.* the art or practice of preparing or compounding medicines.
- Pha'ros**, *s.* a lighthouse, a watch-tower.
- Phar'ynx**, *s.* the upper part of the gullet.
- Pharyngotomy**, -got'-, *s.* the operation of cutting into the windpipe to remove an obstruction.
- Phase**, fäz, *s.* an appearance, as a *phase* of the moon.
- Pheasant**, fez'-ant, *s.* a gallinaceous bird remarkable for the beauty of its plumage.
- Pheas'antry**, *s.* an enclosure for pheasants.
- Phénom'enon**, *s.* any extraordinary appearance in nature: *pl.* Phenomena.
- Phi'al**, *s.* a small bottle: *v.* to put in a phial.
- Philanthrop'ic**, **Philanthrop'ical**, *a.* desirous of doing good; loving mankind.
- Philan'thropist**, *s.* one who loves, and wishes to benefit mankind.
- Philan'thropy**, *s.* love of mankind; universal benevolence.
- Philharmon'ic**, *a.* loving harmony.
- Philhellen'ic**, *a.* loving Greece.
- Phil'ibeg**. See *Fillibeg*.
- Philipp'ic**, *s.* one of the orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon; an invective.
- Philol'oger**, *s.* a philologist.
- Philolog'ical**, **Philologic**, -loj'-, *a.* relating to philology.
- Philol'ogist**, *s.* one versed in philology.
- Philol'ogy**, *s.* the science or knowledge of languages; grammatical learning; criticism.
- Phil'omath**, *s.* a lover of learning.
- Phil'omel**, *s.* the nightingale.
- Philo-progen'itiveness**, *s.* in phrenology, the love of offspring or children.

Phytol'ogy, *s.* the science of plants.

Piac'ular, *a.* expletory.

Pi'a-ma'ter, *L. s.* a thin skin or membrane covering the brain.

Piano, *pl-an'-o*, *ad.* in music, soft.

Piānoforte, *-fōr'-tā*, *s.* a musical instrument so named from the *softness* and *strength* of its tones.

Pian'ist, *s.* a performer on the pianoforte.

Pias'ter, *s.* an Italian coin, value about 5s.

Piaz'za, *s.* a walk under a roof supported by pillars; a portico.

Pi'broch, *-brok*, *s.* pipe music, the martial music of the Highlanders of Scotland; the Highland bagpipes.

Pi'ca, *s.* the pie or magpie; a kind of printing type.

Picador, *pl'-ka-dōr*, *Sp. s.* a horseman; one who in bull-fights is armed with a *spear*.

Picaron', *s.* a plunderer; a pirate.

Pic'cadil, **Pic'cadilly**, *s.* a ruff or border of points, like *spear* heads, as worn in the time of James I. Hence the name of *Piccadilly*, a fashionable street in London.

Pic'cōlō, *s.* a *small* kind of flute.

Pick, *v.* to take up, to cull, to choose, to select; to separate from anything useless or unfit; to glean; to open a lock; to rob; to eat slowly, and by small morsels.

Pick, *s.* a sharp-pointed mining tool; anything sharp and pointed, as a toothpick.

Pickanin'ny, *s.* a negro infant.

Pick'axe, *s.* an axe with a sharp point.

Pick'er, *s.* one who picks; a pickaxe.

Pick'erel, *s.* a small pike; fish.

Pick'et, *s.* in fortification, a sharp stake; a guard posted before an enemy: *v.* to place or station as a picket.

Pickle, *pik'-l*, *s.* brine; salt and water or vinegar in which meats or vegetables are preserved; the thing pickled; in ridicule, a condition or state, as in a pretty *pickle*: *v.* to preserve in pickle; to season.

Pickle-herring, *s.* a salted herring; formerly, a jack-pudding or zany.

Pick'lock, *s.* an instrument to pick locks.

Pick'pocket, *s.* one that steals from pockets.

Pick'-thank, *s.* a tale-bearer; a busy-body.

Pic'nic, *s.* a party where each person contributes something to the entertainment.

Pict'orial, *a.* produced by a painter; relating to the art of painting.

Picts, *s.* a colony who anciently settled in the north-east of Scotland.

Pic'ture, *s.* a painted representation of persons or things; a painting; a likeness; an image; any resemblance or representation: *v.* to represent by painting; to represent as by painting.

Pictūresque, *-resk'*, *a.* like a picture; beautiful; graphic: *s.* picturesque beauties in general, as *the picturesque*.

Pictūresquely, *-resk'-*, *ad.* so as to have a picturesque effect.

Picturesqueness, *-esk'-*, *s.* the state of being picturesque.

Pid'dle, *v.* to pick at table; to feed squeamishly; to trifle.

Pie, *s.* a crust baked with fruit &c., in it.

Pie, *s.* the magpie; an old name for the prayer-book; printers' type when unsorted or mixed.

Piebald, *pl'-bawld*, *a.* of various colours; party-coloured.

Piece, *pēs*, *s.* a fragment or part; a patch; a coin or *piece* of money; a gun or *piece* of ordnance; a composition, as a *piece* of poetry, a *piece* of music: *v.* to join, to unite, to patch. *A piece*, to each.

Pieceless, *a.* whole, compact.

Piecemeal, *a.* separate: *ad.* in pieces.

Piecer, *pē'-ser*, *s.* one who pieces or patches.

Pied, *pld*, *a.* party-coloured; variegated.

Piedness, *pld'-*, *s.* diversity of colours.

Pier, *pēr*, *s.* the column or support of an arch; a mole projecting into the sea.

Pierage, *pēr'-āj*, *s.* a toll for using a pier.

Pierce, *pērs*, *v.* to enter, as a pointed instrument; to penetrate or force a way into or through; to dive into, as a secret; to affect the feelings deeply.

Pierce'able, *a.* that may be penetrated.

Pier'cer, *s.* that which pierces; a borer.

Pier'cingly, *ad.* sharply; keenly.

Pier'cingness, *s.* penetration, sharpness.

Pier'-glass, *s.* a large looking-glass placed between windows.

Pi'orian, *a.* pertaining to the *Pi'oridēs* or Muses.

Pier'-table, *s.* a table between windows.

Pi'etism, *s.* the doctrine and practice of the Pietists; an affectation of piety.

Pi'etist, *s.* one of a sect professing great purity of life, and despising learning.

Pietis'tic, *a.* pertaining to the Pietists.

Pi'ety, *s.* discharge of duty to God, godliness; duty to parents, as "filial piety."

Piēzom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids.

Pig, *s.* a young sow or boar; a general name for swine; a mass of unforged metal, as of iron or lead.

Pig, *v.* to farrow or bring forth pigs; to herd or live together like pigs.

Pigeon, *pij'-un*, *s.* a well-known bird.

Pigeon-foot, *s.* the name of a plant.

Pigeon-hearted, *a.* timid; frightened.

Pigeon-holes, *s.* small cavities or divisions made in shelves for letters or papers.

Pigeon-livered, *a.* mild, gentle, soft.

Pigeon-pea, *s.* the name of a plant.

Pig'gery, *s.* a place where pigs are kept.

Pig'gin, *s.* a small wooden vessel.

Pig'-headed, *a.* headstrong; stupid.

Pig'-iron, *s.* iron melted in large lumps.

Pig'ment, *s.* paint; colours for painting.

Pig'my. See **Pyg'my**.

Pig'nut, *s.* the earth nut; a bulbous root.

Pig'sty, *s.* a hovel for pigs.

Pig'tail, *s.* a queue; twisted tobacco.

Pike, *s.* a sharp-pointed weapon; a voracious fish with a sharp snout; a turnpike road.

Pi'ked, *a.* sharp; ending in a point.

Pi'keman, *s.* a soldier armed with a pike.

Pi'kestaff, *s.* the wooden handle of a pike.

Pilas'ter, *s.* a square column or pillar set in a wall, and usually projecting about a fifth part of its thickness.

Pilch, **Pilch'er**, *s.* a cloak or coat of furs.

Pil'chard, *-chard*, *s.* a fish.

Pile, *s.* a heap, an accumulation; an edifice; a piece of wood driven into the ground to secure the foundation; a form of electric

battery: *v.* to heap upon; to accumulate; to drive piles.
Pile, *s.* the head of an arrow; one side of a coin, the cross being the other.
Pile, *s.* hairy surface; the nap of cloth.
Pileate, *pi'-li-ăt*, or *pił'-*, **Pileated**, *a.* in botany, having a cap like that of a mushroom.
Piles, *s. pl.* a disease, the hemorrhoids.
Pil'fer, *v.* to practise petty theft.
Pil'ferer, *s.* one who steals petty things.
Pil'fering, *s.* act of pilfering; petty theft.
Pil-gar'lie, *s.* one who has lost his hair by disease; a poor, forsaken wretch (*Low*).
Pil'grim, *s.* a traveller, a wanderer, one who travels to sacred places for devotion.
Pil'grimage, *s.* a journey for devotion.
Pill, *s.* a small round ball of physic: *v.* to dose with pills.
Pill, *v.* to peel or come off in flakes.
Pill, *v.* to pillage, to plunder.
Pillage, *v.* to plunder, to spoil, as in war: *s.* plunder, spoil; the act of pillaging.
Pil'lager, *s.* one who pillages; a plunderer.
Pil'lar, *s.* a column; a supporter.
Pil'lared, *a.* supported by or like pillars.
Pillau', *s.* a dish common in Turkey, made of boiled rice and mutton fat.
Pil'liou, *-yun*, *s.* a woman's saddle, a pad.
Pil'lory, *s.* a frame on a pillar in which criminals or offenders formerly were fixed, and made to stand exposed to public view and insult: *v.* to punish with the pillory.
Pillow, *s.* a cushion of feathers to rest the head on: *v.* to rest as on a pillow.
Pillow-case, *s.* the cover of a pillow.
Pilose, *-ôs'*, **Pilous**, *a.* hairy, full of hairs.
Pilos'ity, *s.* hairiness; roughness.
Pilot, *s.* one who steers a ship; a guide: *v.* to steer; to direct or guide.
Pilot-en'gine, *s.* a steam-engine sent before a train to have the way cleared.
Pilotage, *s.* the pay or office of a pilot.
Pilot-fish, *s.* a fish of the mackerel kind, which, from being seen with sharks, is said to be a pilot or guide to them.
Pimen'ta, **Pimen'to**, *s.* Jamaica pepper.
Pimp, *s.* a procurer, a panderer.
Pimp, *v.* to pander, to procure.
Pimp'ernal, *s.* the name of a plant.
Pimpinnel'la or **Pim'pinel**, *s.* pimpernal, a genus of plants found in gardens and fields.
Pim'ple, *s.* a small red pustule on the skin.
Pim'pled, **Pim'ply**, *a.* having pimples; full of pimples.
Pin, *s.* a short pointed wire for fastening clothes; a thing of little value; a peg, a bolt: *v.* to fasten with pins; to fix.
Pin'afore, *s.* a kind of apron for a child.
Pinas'ter, *s.* the wild pine.
Pin'case, *s.* a case to keep pins in.
Pin'çers. See **Pin'chers**.
Pinch, **pinsh**, *v.* to catch or squeeze, as between the thumb and forefinger; to press hard or painfully; to gripe; to straiten or distress with difficulties; to stint or be frugal: *s.* a painful squeeze between the thumb and forefinger; a gripe; a strait or difficulty; time of distress from want; a small quantity, as a *pinch* of snuff.
Pin'chers, *s. pl.* an instrument for griping anything to be held fast, or drawn out, as nails.

Pinchbeck, *s.* an alloy of copper and zinc; a mixed, gold-coloured metal.
Pin'cushion, *s.* a cushion to stick pins in.
Pindar'ic, *a.* in the style of Pindar, lofty, sublime: *s.* an irregular kind of ode.
Pine, *s.* an evergreen tree of many species, valuable for timber.
Pine, *v.* to lose flesh gradually; to wear or waste away from distress or longing.
Pin'e-bar'rens, *s. pl.* sterile tracts in which only stunted pine-trees grow (*America*).
Pin'ëal, *a.* applied to a gland in the brain.
Pine-apple, *s.* a fruit which resembles the cone of *pin*es, the ananas.
Pin'ery, *s.* a place where pine-apples are raised.
Pin'feather, *-feth-er*, *s.* a feather beginning to shoot.
Pin'fold, *s.* a place to pen cattle in.
Pinguid, *ping'-gwid*, *a.* fat, unctuous.
Pin'ion, *-yun*, *s.* the wing of a fowl; a feather; the tooth of a wheel; fetters for the arms: *v.* to bind the wings; to bind the arms; to tie or bind.
Pin'ioned, *a.* furnished with wings; confined by the wings or arms.
Pink, *s.* a small eye; a flower valued for its fragrance; the usual colour of it or a light crimson; anything of surpassing excellence; a little fish, the minnow: *v.* to work in eye-let holes; to pierce; to stab; to wink.
Pink'-eyed, *a.* having little eyes.
Pin'money, *s.* a wife's pocket money.
Pin'nace, *-näs*, *s.* a small, light vessel, with sails and oars; a ship of war's boat.
Pin'nacle, *s.* a turret, a high spiring point.
Pin'näte, **Pin'näted**, *a.* formed like a wing.
Pin'ner, *s.* one who pins; a pinmaker; a lappet of a hood which requires to be pinned; formerly a *pindar* or pounder of cattle.
Pint, *s.* half a quart.
Pin'tle, *s.* a little pin; an iron bolt.
Pin'y, *a.* abounding with pine trees.
Pioneer', *s.* a soldier whose duty is to remove obstructions and clear the way before an army; one who prepares the way for others: *v.* to act as a pioneer; to prepare the way for others.
Pi'ous, *a.* devout, godly, religious.
Pi'ously, *ad.* in a pious manner.
Pip, *s.* a spot on cards, &c.
Pip, *s.* a disease of fowls.
Pip, *v.* to chirp or cry as a bird.
Pipe, *s.* a long tube; a tube with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco; a musical instrument; the organ of voice or respiration, as the *windpipe*; the key or sound of the voice, a liquid measure containing two hogsheads: *v.* to play on a pipe; to sound shrilly.
Pipe-clay, *s.* a kind of white clay used for making tobacco-pipes, &c.
Pip'er, *s.* one who plays on a pipe.
Piped, **pipt**, *a.* formed like a pipe or tube.
Pi'pe-fish, *s.* a kind of fish.
Pi'ping, *p. a.* speaking shrilly, as from sickness or weakness; feeble; sickly.
Pi'ping, *a.* boiling or smoking hot.
Pip'kin, *s.* a small, earthen boiler.
Pip'pin, *s.* a small apple.
Piquancy, *pë'-kan-si*, *s.* sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity.
Piquant, *pë'-kant*, *a.* sharp; pungent; severe.

Pi'quantly, *ad.* sharply ; tartly.

Pique, *pēk*, *s.* slight and sudden irritation ; offence taken ; ill-will ; grudge ; petty malice : *v.* to nettle ; to touch to the quick ; to irritate ; to offend deeply ; to pride or value one's self upon.

Piquet, *pl-ket'*, *s.* a game at cards.

Piracy, *s.* the act or practice of robbing on the sea ; any robbery, particularly literary theft.

Pirate, *s.* a sea-robber ; a ship employed in piracy ; a plagiarist or literary thief : *v.* to rob on the sea ; to steal from authors or infringe on copyright.

Piratical, *a.* relating to piracy ; plundering on the sea ; robbery.

Piratically, *ad.* in a piratical manner ; by piracy.

Pirouette, *pir-oo-et'*, *s.* a twirling round on the toes in dancing : *v.* to twirl round on one foot.

Piscātory, *a.* relating to fish or fishing.

Pisciculture, *pis'-l-*, the artificial production of fish.

Pisces, *pis'-ēz*, *s.* the Latin plural of fishes ; the 12th sign of the zodiac.

Pis'cine, *a.* relating to fishes.

Piscivorous, *a.* fish-eating, living on fish.

Fish! *int.* a contemptuous exclamation.

Pismire, *piz'-mīr*, *s.* an ant or emmet.

Pista'chio, *-sho*, *s.* a kind of nut.

Pis'til, *s.* the little upright column in the centre of a flower, crowned by the stigma.

Pis'tillate, *a.* having a pistil.

Pis'tol, *s.* a small hand-gun ; *v.* to shoot with a pistol.

Pisto'le, *s.* a Spanish gold coin, value 17s.

Pis'tolet, *s.* a little pistol.

Pis'ton, *s.* a short cylinder of wood or metal which works up and down in the barrel of a pump or an engine.

Pis'ton-rod, *s.* the rod attaching the piston to the adjoining machinery.

Pit, *s.* a hole in the earth, a deep place ; an abyss ; the grave ; the floor or lowest part in a theatre ; an area for cock-fighting ; any hollow part or cavity, as the *pit* of the stomach, the arm-*pit*.

Pit, *v.* to lay in a pit ; to mark with little pits or hollows, as with small-pox ; to set in competition, as cocks in a *pit*.

Pit'apat, *ad.* in a flutter, with palpitation.

Pitch, *s.* the resin of the pine ; tar : *v.* to smear with pitch.

Pitch, *v.* to throw headlong, to cast forward ; to light or fall upon ; to rise and fall as a ship on waves, head and stern rising and falling alternately ; to set up or fix a tent ; to array, as in a battle ; to regulate the key-note, as of a tune : *s.* degree of slope, as of a roof ; a degree of elevation, as at the highest *pitch* of the voice.

Pitch'er, *s.* an earthen pot ; a water-pot.

Pitch'fork, *s.* a fork to load hay, &c.

Pitch'pipe, *s.* a pipe to set the key-note.

Pitch'y, *a.* smeared with pitch ; black, dark.

Pit'coal, *s.* fossil coal dug out of a pit.

Pit'eous, *a.* exciting pity, sorrowful.

Pit'eously, *ad.* in a piteous manner.

Pit'eousness, *s.* sorrowfulness ; tenderness.

Pit'fall, *s.* a pit dug and covered over, as a trap for wild animals.

Pith, *s.* the soft spongy substance in the centre

of plants ; the spinal cord of animals ; the marrow or essence of anything, as the *pith* of the matter ; strength ; force ; energy.

Pith'ily, *ad.* with force or brief energy.

Pith'iness, *s.* energy ; sententious force.

Pith'less, *a.* wanting pith ; wanting energy.

Pith'y, *a.* consisting of pith ; abounding with pith ; strong ; forcible ; energetic.

Pit'iable, *a.* deserving pity ; miserable.

Pit'iableness, *s.* state of deserving pity.

Pit'iful, *a.* having pity, compassionate ; exacting pity, sad, mournful ; contemptible, paltry ; mean.

Pit'ifully, *ad.* in a pitiful manner ; contemptibly.

Pit'ifulness, *s.* quality of being pitiful ; compassion ; contemptibleness.

Pit'iless, *a.* devoid of pity, merciless.

Pit'ilessly, *ad.* without mercy.

Pit'ilessness, *s.* state of being pitiless.

Pit'man, *s.* one who works in a pit.

Pit'saw, *s.* a large saw used by two men.

Pit'tance, *s.* a small allowance.

Pit'ted, *p. a.* marked with little pits or hollows ; set in competition.

Pitu'itary, *a.* secreting or conducting phlegm or mucus.

Pit'uite, *-ū-it*, *s.* mucus or phlegm.

Pitu'itous, *a.* consisting of or resembling phlegm or mucus.

Pit'y, *s.* sympathy with misery or pain ; compassion ; cause of regret : *v.* to have sympathy or compassion for.

Piv'ot, *s.* a pin on which anything turns.

Pix. See **Fyx**.

Pix'y, *s.* a fairy.

Plācability, **Pla'cableness**, *s.* the quality of being placable.

Pla'cable, *a.* that may be appeased ; willing to forgive.

Plac'ard, *s.* a written or printed paper posted in a public place ; a notice ; a manifesto.

Placard', *v.* to notify by placards.

Place, *s.* a particular portion or space ; space in general ; locality ; existence ; residence, seat, mansion ; rank, priority, station ; public employment ; room, way.

Place, *v.* to put in a place, to fix, to settle.

Pla'ce'bo, *L. s.* in medicine, a prescription more to *please* than to benefit the patient.

Pla'ceman, *s.* one who has a place or office under government.

Placid, *plas'-id*, *a.* gentle, quiet, mild ; serene.

Plac'idly, *ad.* mildly, gently, calmly.

Placid'ity, **Placidness**, *plas'-*, *s.* state of being placid ; mildness ; gentleness ; tranquillity.

Placita, *plas'-l-ta*, *s. pl.* public courts or assemblies ; decrees or decisions.

Plagiarism, *plā'-jī-ar-izm*, *s.* a literary theft ; an appropriating the ideas or works of another.

Pla'giarise, *v.* to steal or purloin from the writings of another.

Pla'giarist, *s.* a literary thief.

Pla'giary, *a.* practising plagiarism : *s.* a plagiarist.

Plague, *plāg*, *s.* a pestilential disease ; anything annoying or injurious : *v.* to infect with pestilence, to annoy ; to tease.

Plā'guily, *ad.* vexatiously ; greatly ; horribly (*Low*).

- Plag'uy**, *a.* vexatious; annoying; teasing (*Low*).
- Plaice**, *s.* a common kind of flat fish.
- Plaid**, *plad*, *s.* a striped or variegated cloth, much worn in Scotland; the Highland costume.
- Plain**, *a.* smooth, level, flat; open, evident, clear; void of ornament, homely; artless, simple, downright, blunt, honestly rough; mere, bare.
- Plain**, *s.* level ground; a flat expanse.
- Plain**, *ad.* not obscurely; plainly; bluntly.
- Plain'-dealing**, *s.* downright honesty: *a.* dealing with frankness and sincerity; honest; open.
- Plain'-hearted**, *a.* having a sincere and open heart; frank, sincere.
- Plain'-heart'edness**, *s.* sincerity, frankness.
- Plain'ly**, *ad.* in a plain manner; frankly; sincerely; bluntly.
- Plain'ness**, *s.* the quality of being plain.
- Plain'-spoken**, *a.* speaking with frankness.
- Plaint**, *s.* a lamentation; a complaint.
- Plain'tiff**, *s.* one who commences an action at law; opposed to *defendant*.
- Plain'tive**, *a.* expressive of sorrow, lamenting, mournful, sad.
- Plain'tively**, *ad.* in a plaintive manner.
- Plain'tiveness**, *s.* the quality or state of being plaintive.
- Plaint'less**, *a.* without complaint.
- Plain'-work**, *s.* common needle-work.
- Plait**, *s.* a fold; a doubling, as of cloth; a braid of hair: *v.* to fold; to braid.
- Plan**, *s.* a scheme, a project, a model.
- Plan**, *v.* to scheme, to form in design.
- Plā'nary**, *a.* pertaining to a plane.
- Planch**, *plansh*, *v.* to cover with planks or boards.
- Plane**, *s.* a level surface: *v.* to level.
- Plane**, *s.* an instrument for planing or smoothing boards: *v.* to use a plane.
- Pla'ner**, *s.* one who smoothes with a plane.
- Plan'et**, *v.* one of the heavenly bodies that revolves round the sun.
- Plāneta'rium**, *s.* an instrument which exhibits the motions of the planets.
- Plan'etary**, *a.* pertaining to the planets.
- Plan'etoid**, *s.* an asteroid.
- Plane-tree**, *s.* a kind of tree, the platanus.
- Plan'et-struck**, *a.* blasted, as by a planet.
- Plānim'etry**, *s.* the mensuration of plane surfaces.
- Plan'ish**, *v.* to polish, to smoothe.
- Plan'isphere**, *s.* a sphere projected on a plane.
- Plank**, *s.* a thick, strong board: *v.* to cover or lay with planks.
- Plan'less**, *a.* having no plan or design.
- Plan'ner**, *s.* one who forms any design.
- Pla'no-con'cave**, *a.* flat on one side and concave on the other.
- Pla'no-con'vex**, *a.* flat on one side and convex on the other.
- Plant**, *s.* a vegetable; an herb; a sapling; a tree: *v.* to set in the ground in order to grow, as to *plant* trees; to people, as to *plant* a colony; to fix; to place; to settle; to establish; to lay the first course of stone in a building.
- Plant**, *s.* machinery and utensils necessary for a business, as railway *plant*.
- Plan'tain**, *s.* an herb; a tree and its fruit.
- Planta'tion**, *s.* a place planted with trees; a colony; an estate or large farm.
- Plan'ter**, *s.* one who plants; a cultivator; the proprietor of a plantation.
- Plan'ting**, *s.* the act of planting; plantation appropriated to the production of important crops; as the sugar-cane, cotton, &c.
- Plan'tigrade**, *a.* walking on the sole of the foot, as the bear.
- Plash**, *v.* to interweave branches.
- Plash**, *s.* a puddle, a watery place: *v.* to plash or dash with water, to splash.
- Plash'y**, *a.* watery, filled with puddles.
- Plasm**, *s.* a mould, a matrix for metals.
- Plas'ter**, *s.* lime to cover walls; a salve.
- Plas'ter**, *v.* to cover with plaster.
- Plas'terer**, *s.* one who plasters walls.
- Plas'tering**, *s.* the act of covering with plaster; work done in plaster.
- Plas'tic**, *a.* having power to give form; moulding, as with plaster.
- Plasticity**, -tis'-itl, *s.* the quality of being plastic; capacity of being moulded or formed.
- Plas'tron**, *s.* a piece of stuffed leather worn on the breast while fencing.
- Plat**, *s.* a *plot* or *flat* piece of ground.
- Plat**, *v.* to plait; to interweave: *s.* work formed by platting or interweaving.
- Plat'ane**, *s.* the platanus or plane-tree.
- Plate**, *s.* a *flat* piece of metal; wrought silver; a small shallow dish.
- Plate**, *v.* to overlay with silver wash.
- Plateau**, plā-to', *Fr. s.* a broad, *flat* space; an elevated, plain, table-land.
- Plat'en**, *s.* the flat part of a printing press.
- Plat'form**, *s.* a flat floor raised above the ground; a level formed by contrivance. In America, a statement of principles made and agreed to at a public meeting.
- Plat'ina**, **Plat'inum**, *s.* a metal heavier than gold, and resembling silver in colour.
- Pla'ting**, *s.* the art of covering with a coating of silver; a coating of silver.
- Plat'itude**, *s.* flatness, dulness; a trite or common-place observation.
- Plāton'ic**, *a.* relating to Plato or his philosophy; intellectual; sentimental; not sexual, as *Platonic* love.
- Platon'ically**, *ad.* after the manner of Plato.
- Pla'tonism**, *s.* the philosophy of Plato.
- Pla'tonist**, *s.* a follower of Plato.
- Pla'tonise**, *v.* to reason or think like Plato.
- Plātoon'**, *s.* a small square body of infantry.
- Plat'ter**, *s.* a large, broad, shallow dish.
- Plat'ter**, *s.* one who plats or interweaves.
- Plat'ting**, *s.* the act of platting or interweaving; that which is platted.
- Plat'ter-faced**, *a.* having a broad face.
- Plau'dit**, *s.* applause, approbation.
- Plau'ditory**, *a.* giving applause; praising.
- Plausible**, plawz'-i-bl, *a.* having the appearance of approbation; specious; likely to satisfy or convince.
- Plausibil'ity**, **Plau'sibleness**, *s.* speciousness; show of right or propriety.
- Plau'sibly**, *ad.* with fair show; speciously.
- Plau'sive**, *a.* applauding; plausible.
- Play**, *s.* amusement, sport; gambling; a drama: *v.* to sport; to perform, as an actor; to perform on a musical instrument; to trifle with; to gamble.

Play-bill, *s.* a programme of a play.
Play-book, *s.* a book containing plays.
Play-day, *s.* a day given for play.
Play-debt, -det, *s.* a debt contracted by gaming.
Player, *s.* one who plays or performs.
Playfellow, *s.* a companion in youth.
Playful, *a.* sportive, merry.
Playfully, *ad.* in a playful manner.
Playfulness, *s.* sportiveness, mirth.
Play-house, *s.* a house for acting plays in.
Playmate, *s.* a playfellow.
Playsome, *a.* playful, sportive.
Play-someness, *s.* playfulness, sportiveness.
Plaything, *s.* a toy, a thing to play with.
Playwright, -rit, *s.* a maker or writer of plays.
Plea, plē, *s.* the act or form of pleading; that which is alleged in support of a cause or in justification; a defence; an apology; an excuse; an urgent prayer or entreaty.
Plead, *v.* to argue before a court of justice; to offer as an excuse; to defend.
Plead'er, *s.* one who pleads or alleges.
Plead'ing, *s.* the act or form of pleading: *pl.* the allegations or pleas made by the parties to suits.
Pleasance, plez'-ans, *s.* pleasantness.
Pleasant, plez'-ant, *a.* pleasing, agreeable, cheerful, gay, merry.
Pleasantly, *ad.* in a pleasant manner.
Pleasantness, *s.* state of being pleasant; gayety.
Pleasantry, *s.* sprightly talk; gayety; mirth.
Please, plēz, *v.* to give pleasure, to delight, to gratify, to satisfy, to content, to like.
Pleas'ing, plēz'-, *p. a.* giving pleasure; pleasant; agreeable.
Pleas'ingly, *ad.* so as to give pleasure.
Pleas'ingness, *s.* quality of giving pleasure.
Pleasure, plezh'-ūr, *s.* that which pleases; gratification; delight; choice; arbitrary will: *v.* to please; to gratify.
Pleas'urable, *a.* giving pleasure.
Pleas'urably, *ad.* with pleasure.
Pleas'urableness, *s.* quality of giving pleasure.
Pleas'ure-boat, *s.* a boat for amusement.
Pleas'ure-ground, *s.* ground laid out in an ornamental manner.
Plēbē'ian, -yan, *s.* one of the common people: *a.* belonging to or consisting of plebeians; vulgar; low.
Plebē'ianism, *s.* vulgarity; low breeding.
Plēbis'cite, -sit, **Plēbis'cit**, *s.* a law or ordinance made by the Roman people without the concurrence of the senate or patricians.
Pledge, *s.* anything given as security; a pawn, a surety; an invitation to drink.
Pledge, *v.* to give as security; to put in pawn; to invite to drink.
Pled'ger, *s.* one who pledges or offers a pledge.
Pled'get, *s.* a tent or small mass of lint.
Pleiads, ple'-yadz, **Plei'ades**, ple'-yā-dēz, *s.* the Seven Stars.
Pleiocene, pli'-o-sēn, *a.* applied to the upper tertiary strata.
Pleistocene, plīst-o-sēn, *a.* applied to the uppermost or most recent tertiary strata.
Plen'arily, *ad.* fully, entirely, perfectly.
Plen'ariness, *s.* fulness; completeness.
Plen'ary, *a.* full, entire, perfect.
Plenip'otence, *s.* fulness of power.
Plenipotent, *a.* invested with full power.

Plenipoten'tiary, -shl-ā-rī, *s.* a negotiator invested with full power: *a.* containing full power.
Ple'nist, *s.* one who holds that all space is full of matter; opposed to *vacuist*.
Plen'itude, *s.* fulness; completeness.
Plen'teous, *a.* plentiful, copious, abundant.
Plen'teously, *ad.* copiously, abundantly.
Plen'teousness, *s.* abundance, plenty.
Plen'tiful, *a.* plenteous, copious, abundant.
Plen'tifully, *ad.* plenteously, copiously, abundantly.
Plen'tifulness, *s.* the state or quality of being plentiful.
Plen'ty, *s.* copiousness, abundance.
Ple'num, L. *s.* complete fulness of space by matter; opposed to *vacuum*.
Ple'onasm, *s.* a redundancy of words.
Plēonas'tic, **Pleonas'tical**, *a.* redundant.
Plēonas'tically, *ad.* redundantly.
Plēiosau'rus, *s.* a species of fossil marine reptile, with a very long neck.
Pleth'ora, *s.* a fulness of blood; repletion.
Plēthor'ic, *a.* having a full habit of body.
Pleura, ploo'-ra, *s.* a thin membrane that covers the inside of the thorax and invests the lungs.
Pleu'risy, *s.* inflammation of the pleura.
Pleurit'ic, **Pleurit'ical**, *a.* diseased with pleurisy.
Pleuro-pneumonia, -nū-mō'-nī-a, *s.* inflammation of the pleura.
Pliability, *s.* flexibility, pliability.
Pli'able, *a.* easy to be bent, flexible; compliant.
Pli'ableness, *s.* the quality of being pliable.
Pli'ancy, *s.* easiness to be bent or to yield.
Pli'ant, *a.* easily bent; flexible; easily persuaded.
Pli'antness, *s.* the quality of being pliant.
Pli'ca, L. *s.* a platting or tangling, applied to a disease of the hair, and of plants.
Pli'cate, **Pli'cated**, *a.* folded; plaited.
Pli'ers, *s.* a kind of small pincers.
Plight, plit, *v.* to pledge or give as surety one's faith, truth, or honour: *s.* state of being involved; condition, state, or case: pledge.
Plight'er, *s.* one who plights.
Plinth, *s.* the flat square member under the base of a column or pillar.
Plod, *v.* to toil, to drudge, to travel along slowly; to study dully.
Plod'der, *s.* a dull, heavy, laborious man.
Plod'ding, *s.* close drudgery or study.
Plot, *s.* a *plat* or a small *flat* or level piece of ground; a plan, a scheme, a conspiracy; the story of a play or novel.
Plot, *v.* to plan, to scheme; to conspire.
Plot'ter, *s.* a contriver; a conspirator.
Plough, plow, *s.* an instrument of husbandry: *v.* to turn up with a plough.
Plough'boy, *s.* a boy that guides or follows the plough; a rude, clownish boy.
Plough'land, *s.* land fit for tillage; an old measure of land, as much as a team could plough in a year.
Plough'man, *s.* one who ploughs; a rustic.
Plough'share, *s.* the iron that cuts the ground.
Plover, plu'v'-er, *s.* a bird of several species; the lapwing.
Pluck, *v.* to snatch or pull with sudden force; to tear off or from; to strip off, as feathers; to chouse or plunder at cards or dice; to re-

fate, fat, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fin; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thin, then.

- ject at an examination: *s.* the heart, liver, and lights of an animal; courage, spirit.
- Plug**, *s.* the stopper of a hole in a vessel or cask: *v.* to stop with a plug.
- Plum**, *s.* a fruit; dried grapes; £100,000.
- Plumage**, *ploo'*, *s.* feathers of a bird.
- Plumb**, *plum*, *s.* a leaden weight let down at the end of a line; a plummet: *v.* to sound or adjust with a plummet: *ad.* perpendicularly.
- Plumba'go**, *s.* a mineral consisting of carbon and iron, popularly called *blacklead* graphite.
- Plumbean**, *plum'-be-an*, **Plum'beous**, *a.* leaden; heavy, dull.
- Plumber**, *plum'-er*, *s.* one who works upon lead.
- Plumbery**, *plum'-er-I*, *s.* the manufactures of a plumber.
- Plumb-line**, *plum'-*, *s.* a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.
- Plum'-broth**, *s.* a liquid containing plums.
- Plumb'-rule**, *s.* a rule with a plumb-line at one end for determining the perpendicular.
- Plum'-cake**, *s.* a cake made with plums, &c.
- Plume**, *s.* a feather; feathers worn as an ornament; a crest; token of honour; prize of contest; pride; towering mien: *v.* to pick and adjust feathers; to adorn with plumes; to pride one's self upon.
- Plu'meless**, *a.* destitute of feathers.
- Plum'met**, *s.* a leaden weight at the end of a string for taking depths; a plumb-line.
- Plūmose**, *-ōs'*, **Plū'mous**, *a.* feathery; resembling feathers.
- Plūmos'ity**, *s.* the state of having feathers.
- Plump**, *v.* to fall heavily or suddenly; to give a vote to an individual: *ad.* with a sudden or heavy fall.
- Plump**, *a.* round and sleek; fat; full.
- Plump'er**, *s.* something large and full; a bouncer or downright lie; a vote given to a single candidate when more than one are to be elected.
- Plump'ly**, *ad.* fully; without reserve.
- Plump'ness**, *s.* state of being plump; fulness; roundness, fatness.
- Plum-pud'ding**, *s.* pudding made with plums or raisins.
- Plum'-tree**, *s.* a tree producing plums.
- Plu'my**, *a.* covered with or like plumes.
- Plun'der**, *s.* pillage, spoil: *v.* to pillage, to spoil, to rob.
- Plun'derer**, *s.* one who plunders.
- Plunge**, *plunj*, *v.* to put suddenly under water; to put into any state suddenly; to dive; to sink, fall, or rush, as into water; to rush or fall suddenly into danger or difficulties; to throw the head downward and the heels up, as a horse: *s.* the act of putting under water; a sudden fall.
- Plun'geon**, *-jun*, *s.* a sea-bird, the diver.
- Plun'ger**, *s.* one that plunges; a diver; a solid piston.
- Plun'ging**, *s.* the act of plunging; a rushing headlong.
- Pluperfect**, *ploo'-*, *a.* term in grammar.
- Plural**, *ploo'-*, *a.* containing more than one.
- Plu'ralist**, *s.* a clergyman who holds more benefices than one.
- Plural'ity**, *s.* a number more than one.
- Plu'rally**, *ad.* implying more than one.
- Plus**, *L. ad.* more: *s.* an algebraic sign.
- Plush**, *s.* a kind of shaggy cloth.
- Pluto'nian**, **Pluton'ic**, *ploo-*, *a.* pertaining to the theory of the Plutonists.
- Plu'tonist**, *s.* one who believes the world to be formed from igneous fusion.
- Plu'vial**, **Plu'vius**, *a.* rainy, wet, humid.
- Pluviam'eter**, *ploo-*, *s.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls in any locality; a rain-gauge.
- Ply**, *v.* to work closely; to urge; to bend.
- Ply**, *s.* a fold, bent, turn; bias.
- Ply'ing**, *s.* importunate solicitation; an endeavour to sail against the wind.
- Pneumat'ic**, **Pneumat'ical**, *nū-*, *a.* relating to or consisting of air.
- Pneumat'ics**, *s.* that branch of physics which treats of the air.
- Pneumatol'ogy**, *nū-*, *s.* the doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids; also, the doctrine of spiritual substances.
- Pneumō'nia**, *s.* inflammation of the lungs.
- Pneumon'ic**, *nū-*, pertaining to the lungs: *s.* a medicine for diseases of the lungs.
- Peach**, *v.* to soften by boiling slightly.
- Poach**, *v.* to stab, to pierce.
- Poach**, *v.* to steal game.
- Poach'er**, *s.* one who steals game.
- Pock**, *s.* a pustule of the small-pox.
- Pock'et**, *s.* a small pouch or bag: *v.* to put in the pocket.
- Pock'et-book**, *s.* a pocket note-book.
- Pock'et-glass**, *s.* a glass for the pocket.
- Pock'-mark**, *s.* a pit or mark made by the small-pox.
- Pock'-pit'ted**, *a.* pock-marked.
- Pod**, *s.* the capsule, or case, of seeds of leguminous plants.
- Pōdag'ric**, **Pōdag'rical**, *a.* gouty.
- Pod'ded**, *a.* having its pods formed.
- Pod'gy**, *a.* thick and soft; dumpy.
- Po'em**, *s.* a composition in verse.
- Po'esy**, *s.* poetry; a *posy* or motto on a ring.
- Po'et**, *s.* a writer of poems.
- Po'etaster**, *s.* a vile, petty poet.
- Po'etess**, *s.* a female poet.
- Poet'ic**, **Poet'ical**, *a.* written in verse; suitable to poetry; possessing the peculiar qualities of poetry; sublime.
- Poet'ically**, *ad.* with the qualities or by the art of poetry.
- Poet'ics**, *s.* that branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry.
- Po'etise**, *v.* to write or think poetically.
- Po'et-lau'rēāte**, *s.* the Court poet.
- Po'etry**, *s.* metrical composition; the art or practice of writing in verse; poems collectively; the language of excited feelings or imagination.
- Poh !** *int.* an exclamation of contempt.
- Poignancy**, *poin'-an-sī*, *s.* sharpness; pungency; severity.
- Poign'ant**, *a.* sharp, piercing; painful; pungent; severe; stimulating the palate; irritating; satirical.
- Poign'antly**, *ad.* in a poignant manner.
- Point**, *s.* a sharp end; an indivisible part of space or time; a dot, a stop; exact place; critical moment; punctilio; degree; aim; the sting of an epigram; a headland.

Point, *v.* to sharpen to a point; to aim; to direct by pointing the finger; to show distinctly; to mark by stops.
Point-blank, *s.* the white mark at which aim is taken: *a.* direct; horizontal: *ad.* at the very point; directly; horizontally.
Pointed, *p. a.* sharpened to a point; having a sharp point; keen; severe; directed with personality; epigrammatic.
Pointedly, *ad.* in a pointed manner; sharply.
Pointedness, *s.* sharpness; keenness.
Pointer, *s.* anything that points; a dog trained to point out game.
Pointing, *s.* the act of sharpening; punctuating, or filling up the crevices of walls with mortar, &c.; the mortar or materials used for pointing.
Pointing-stock, *s.* an object of ridicule.
Point-lace, *s.* a fine lace worked with the needle.
Pointless, *a.* without a point; blunt; dull.
Points'man, *s.* a man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway.
Poise, *poiz*, *s.* a weight, balance, equilibrium.
Poise, *poiz*, *v.* to balance; to weigh mentally.
Poison, *poiz'n*, *s.* a deadly potion, drug, or juice; venom; anything infectious or malignant: *v.* to infect with poison; to taint; to corrupt.
Poisoner, *s.* one who poisons.
Poisonous, *a.* having the qualities of poison; venomous; pernicious.
Poisonousness, *s.* venomousness.
Poke, *s.* a small bag or pocket.
Poke, *s.* to search for or stir up with something long and pointed; to feel or grope for in the dark.
Poker, *s.* a pointed iron bar for stirring the fire.
Pōlac'ca, **Pōlaore**, -ā'-ker, **Pōlaque**, -lak', *s.* a Levantine vessel with three masts.
Polar, *a.* pertaining to the poles.
Polarisa'tion, *s.* act of giving polarity to a body; state of having polarity.
Polarise, *v.* to communicate polarity to.
Polar'ity, *s.* tendency to the poles.
Pōlders, *s.* in Holland, the low flat marshy lands reclaimed from the sea by dykes.
Pole, *s.* a native of Polland.
Pole, *s.* one of the extremities of the earth's axis; one of the two points of a magnet corresponding to the poles of the earth.
Pole, *s.* a long slender piece of timber; a perch; a long staff; a measuring rod; a measure of 5½ yards: *v.* to furnish with poles for support; to push with poles, as a boat.
Pole'-axe, *s.* an axe fixed to a long pole.
Pole'-cat, *s.* a stinking animal, the fitchew.
Pōlem'ic, **Pōlem'ical**, *a.* controversial.
Pōlem'ic, *s.* a disputant, a controvertist.
Pōlem'ics, *s.* controversy, especially on theological subjects.
Pōle-star, *s.* the north star; a guide.
Police, -lē's-, *s.* the government or regulation of a city, town, or country; the body or civil force employed to preserve order, and to protect life and property.
Policeman, -lē's-, *s.* one of the police.
Pol'icy, *s.* art or system of government; management of affairs; prudence; art; stratagem; a contract of insurance.

Pol'ish, *a.* pertaining to Poland.
Pol'ish, *v.* to brighten by rubbing; to make smooth and shining; to refine in manners; to receive a gloss: *s.* artificial gloss; elegance of manners.
Pol'ishable, *a.* capable of polish.
Pol'ished, *p. a.* made smooth and glossy; refined in manners.
Pol'isher, *s.* one who or that which polishes.
Pol'ishing, *s.* the act of giving a gloss or polish.
Pol'ite, *a.* of polished or refined manners; courteous; obliging.
Pol'itely, *ad.* in a polite manner; courteously.
Pol'iteness, *s.* elegance of manners; good breeding; courtesy; civility.
Politesse, pol-i-tes', *Fr. s.* politeness; overacted or mock politeness.
Pol'itic, *a.* originally, one versed in the management of the affairs of the state; wise, sagacious, prudent, cautious; artful; cunning; political, as the "*body politic*."
Pol'itical, *a.* relating to politics or the affairs of the state. *Political economy*, the science which treats of the wealth of nations.
Pōlitician, -tish'-an, *s.* one versed in politics; one devoted to politics; an artful person.
Pol'itically, *ad.* in a politic manner; artfully.
Pol'itics, *s.* the art or science of government; public or political affairs; the contest of parties for power.
Pol'ity, *s.* a form of government; civil constitution; policy; management.
Pōlk'a, a dance of Polish origin.
Pōll, *s.* the head; the back of the head; a register of heads; a list of voters at an election: *v.* to lop off the head or top of any thing, as trees; to cut off hair from the head; to crop or clip short; to vote or receive votes at an election.
Pollard, *s.* a tree lopped; a clipped coin: a mixture of bran and meal.
Pollen, *s.* a fine powder contained in the anthers of flowers; a fine bran.
Poll'ock, *s.* a fish of the cod kind.
Pōll'-tax, *s.* a tax levied per head.
Pollu'te, *v.* to defile, to taint, to corrupt.
Pollu'ted, *p. a.* defiled; corrupted.
Pollu'tedness, *s.* the state of being polluted; defilement.
Pollu'ter, *s.* a defiler, a corrupter.
Pollu'tion, *s.* the act of polluting; the state of being polluted; taint; defilement.
Pōllux, *s.* one of the Gemini or "Twin Stars; the other is called Castor.
Pōlonaise, -nāz', *s.* a long robe edged with fur; a Polish air and dance.
Pōlonese, -nēz', *a.* relating to Poland: *s.* the Polish language.
Polo'ny, *s.* a kind of sausage.
Poltroon, *s.* a coward, a dastard: *a.* base; vile; contemptible.
Poltroon'ery, *s.* cowardice; baseness.
Pōlyan'thus, *s.* a plant with many flowers.
Pol'yarchy, **Pol'ygarchy**, *s.* government by many.
Pōlyg'amist, *s.* an advocate of polygamy.
Pōlyg'amy, *s.* plurality of wives.
Polyglot, *a.* having or containing many languages: *s.* one who understands many languages; a book containing a work, as the Bible, in several languages.

- Pol'ygon**, *s.* a figure of many angles.
Polyg'onal, *a.* having many angles.
Polygram, *s.* a figure of many lines.
Polygraph, *s.* a manifold writer or machine for multiplying copies of a writing.
Pölyg'raphy, *s.* the art of writing in many or various ciphers.
Pölyhe'dral, **Polyhe'drous**, *a.* many-sided.
Pölyhe'dron, *s.* a solid of many sides.
Pölymorph'ous, *a.* having many forms.
Pol'yp, **Polype**, **pö'l-ip**, *s.* a water worm; the polypus.
Polyphon'ic, *a.* having many sounds.
Polyph'oniam, *s.* multiplicity of sound.
Pol'ypöde, *s.* an animal with many feet.
Pol'ypous, *a.* of the nature of a polypus.
Pol'ypus, *s.* that which has many feet or tentacles; a marine insect which forms coral by the secretion of calcareous matter; a swelling or disease in the nostrils with many roots; a fleshy tumour.
Pölysp'er'mous, *a.* having many seeds.
Pölysyllab'ic, **Polysyllab'ical**, *a.* having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable.
Pölysyll'able, *s.* a word of many syllables.
Pölysyn'deton, *s.* a figure of speech in which conjunctions are purposely repeated.
Pölytech'nic, *a.* comprehending many arts.
Pölytech'nic-school, *s.* a school in which all the liberal arts are taught, but generally applied to a school for forming engineers, surveyors, &c.
Pol'ythëism, *s.* the doctrine or belief of a plurality of gods.
Pol'ythëist, *s.* one that holds or believes in a plurality of gods.
Polytheis'tic, **Polytheis'tical**, *a.* pertaining to polytheism.
Pomace, **pum'-as**, **po-mäs'**, *s.* crushed apples; dross of cider pressings.
Poma'ceous, **-shus**, *a.* consisting of apples.
Pema'de, *s.* a fragrant ointment.
Poman'der, *s.* a perfumed ball of powder.
Poma'tum, *s.* a scented ointment for the hair: *v.* to apply pomatum to the hair.
Pome, *s.* fruit of the apple kind.
Pomegranate, **pom'-gran-**, *s.* a tree and its fruit.
Pömaif'erous, *a.* bearing fruit like apples.
Pommel, **pum'-el**, *s.* a knob on a sword or saddle: *v.* to beat with anything thick and bulky, as the fist; to thump.
Pömp, *s.* a grand procession; splendour; magnificence; show; ostentation; parade; pride.
Pompos'ity, *s.* quality of being pompous; ostentatiousness.
Pom'pous, *a.* stately, showy; ostentatious.
Pom'pously, *ad.* in a pompous manner.
Pom'pousness, *s.* pomposity.
Pond, *s.* a small pool or lake of water.
Pon'der, *v.* to weigh mentally; to consider: to think upon.
Pon'derable, *a.* capable of being weighed.
Pon'deral, *a.* estimated by weight.
Pon'derer, *s.* one who ponders.
Pon'der'ingly, *ad.* with consideration.
Penderos'ity, *s.* weight, heaviness.
Pon'derous, *a.* weighty, heavy; important.
Pon'derously, *ad.* with great weight.
Pon'derousness, *s.* weight; heaviness.
Pon'iard, **-yård**, *s.* a small pointed dagger: *v.* to stab with a poniard.
- Pon'tage**, *s.* bridge-duties for repairs.
Pon'tee, *s.* an instrument used in glass-works in making bottles.
Pon'tiff, *s.* a high priest; the Pope.
Pontific, *a.* relating to high priests.
Pontifical, *a.* belonging to a high priest; pertaining to the Pope: *s.* a book of ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies.
Pontifical, *a.* bridge-building [*Milton*].
Pontifical'ity, *s.* the state and government of the Pope; the Papacy.
Pontifically, *ad.* in a pontifical manner.
Pontificals, *s. pl.* the full dress of a bishop or church dignitary.
Pontificate, *s.* the office or dignity of a high priest; the Popedom.
Pontoon, *s.* a floating bridge of boats.
Pö'ny, *s.* a small horse; *pl.* Ponies.
Pood, *s.* a Russian weight of 36 pounds.
Poodle, **-dl**, *s.* a small dog with long, curly hair; a large shaggy water-spaniel.
Pöoh, *inter.* an expression of contempt or slight aversion.
Pöoh-pöoh, *v.* to express contempt for; to make little of.
Pool, *s.* a standing water; a pond; the stakes played for at billiards, &c.
Pöop, *s.* the hindermost part of a ship.
Pöor, *a.* indigent, needy; lean, emaciated; barren, as soil; mean, paltry, worthless; wretched, pitiable, unfortunate.
Pöor'-house, *s.* a house for the poor, an almshouse.
Pöor'-law, *s.* a law providing for the support of the poor.
Pöor'ly, *ad.* in poverty; with little success: *a.* indifferent in health.
Pöor'ness, *s.* poverty, indigence, want; sterility; meanness.
Pop, *s.* a small, smart, quick sound: *ad.* suddenly; unexpectedly: *v.* to offer, present, or to put out or in suddenly, or unexpectedly.
Pöpe, *s.* the supreme head of the Roman Catholic Church.
Pö'pedom, *s.* the Papacy, the Pontificate.
Pö'pe-jöän, *s.* a game at cards.
Pö'pery, *s.* Catholicism or the Roman Catholic religion, but applied offensively.
Pop'gun, *s.* a child's gun.
Pop'injay, *s.* a parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop; an artificial bird used as a mark to shoot at.
Pö'pish, *a.* relating to or peculiar to Popery, but offensively applied.
Pop'ishly, *ad.* with tendency to Popery.
Pop'lar, *s.* a tree: *a.* made of poplar.
Pop'lin, *s.* a stuff of silk and worsted.
Poplit'ëal, **Poplit'ic**, *a.* pertaining to the ham, or to the knee-joint.
Pop'py, *s.* the name of a plant.
Pop'ulace, *s.* the multitude, the rabble.
Pop'ular, *a.* pertaining to the people; fitting or suitable to the people; beloved by the people; common, vulgar.
Pop'ularise, *v.* to make popular; to make common or easy.
Popular'ity, *s.* state or quality of being popular; general esteem.
Pop'ularly, *ad.* in a popular manner.
Pop'ulate, *v.* to people, to furnish with inhabitants.

Popula'tion, *s.* the act of populating; the whole people of a country; the state of a country with regard to the number of its inhabitants.
Pop'ulous, *a.* full of people or inhabitants.
Pop'ulousness, *s.* the state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.
Por'cate, Por'cated, *a.* ridged; formed in ridges.
Porcelain, por-s'-lān, *s.* the finest species of earthenware, originally from China.
Porcelaneous, Porcellaneous, pör-sel-a'-, *a.* pertaining to porcelain.
Pörch, *s.* a portico, an entrance with a roof.
Porcine, por-s'in, *a.* pertaining to swine.
Por'cupine, *s.* a sort of large hedgehog.
Por'cupine-fish, *s.* a prickly fish.
Pore, *v.* to keep looking at closely or intently.
Pore, *s.* a small opening or passage; a spiracle of the skin through which perspiration and humours evaporate.
Pö'rer, *s.* one who studies diligently.
Pör'ism, *s.* a sort of proposition in geometry.
Pörk, *s.* swine's flesh unsalted.
Pörk'er, Pörk'ling, *s.* a young pig.
Pöros'ity, *s.* the quality of having pores.
Pö'rous, *a.* having pores; full of pores.
Pö'rousness, *s.* quality of being porous.
Pörphyritic, *a.* composed of porphyry.
Porphyry, por-fi-ri, *s.* a hard stone of different colours, susceptible of a high polish; in geology, an unstratified or igneous rock.
Por'poise, por'-pus, **Porpus**, *s.* the sea-hog.
Porra'ceous, -shus, *a.* like a leek, greenish.
Porridge, *s.* a kind of broth; stirabout.
Porridge-pot, *s.* a pot for boiling porridge.
Por'ringer, *s.* -jer, a vessel for holding porridge.
Pört, *s.* a haven; a gate or entrance; a port-hole; demeanour, position; the larboard side of a ship, as "hard a port," that is, put or turn the helm close to the larboard.
Pört, *v.* to carry in form; at sea, to carry (the helm) to the larboard.
Pörtabil'ity, *s.* fitness for being carried.
Pört'able, *a.* that may or can be carried.
Pörtableness, *s.* quality of being portable.
Pört'age, *s.* carriage; price of carriage.
Pört'al, *s.* a gate; the arch of a gate.
Pört-cray'on, *s.* a pencil-case.
Pörtoul'is, *s.* a machine like a harrow hung over a gate, ready to be let down on the approach of an enemy: *v.* to shut up or close with a portcullis.
Pörte, pört, *s.* the Ottoman or Turkish court.
Porte-monnaie, Fr. pört-mun'-nä, *s.* a small pocket-book for carrying money.
Pörtend', *v.* to forebode, to foretoken.
Pörtent', *s.* a prodigy; an omen of ill.
Pörtent'ous, *a.* ominous of ill; monstrous.
Pört'er, *s.* a doorkeeper; a messenger: one who carries burdens; a fermented liquor.
Pört'erage, *s.* money charged for carriage.
Pörtfol'io, *s.* a case for loose papers or prints.
Pört-hole, *s.* a hole or embrasure in a ship of war to point cannon through.
Pört'ico, *s.* a covered walk, a piazza.
Pört'ion, *s.* a part, a share, an allotment; a wife's fortune: *v.* to divide, to endow.
Pört'ionist, *s.* one who has a certain academical allowance or portion.

Pörtliness, *s.* dignity of mien or bearing; bulk of person.
Pört'ly, *a.* grand of mien; bulky or full in person.
Pörtman'teau, -to, *s.* a bag to carry clothes in, usually made of leather.
Pört'mote, *s.* a court held in port towns.
Pört'rait, *s.* a picture drawn from life.
Pört'raiture, *s.* a painted resemblance.
Pört'ray', *v.* to represent or draw in colours; to describe vividly in words.
Pört'ray'er, *s.* one who portrays.
Pört'ress, *s.* a female keeper of a gate.
Pört'reeve, *s.* the bailiff of a port town.
Pöze, pöz, *v.* to puzzle, to put to a stand.
Pö'ser, *s.* one who or that which poses.
Pös'ited, *a.* placed, set, ranged.
Position, po-zish'-un, *s.* state of being placed; situation; posture; principle laid down; state of affairs in relation to others; state, condition; attitude.
Positional, -zish'-, *a.* regarding position.
Pös'itive, poz'-, *a.* laid down; absolute, direct, express; real; dogmatic: *s.* that which may be affirmed.
Pös'itively, *ad.* in a positive manner; absolutely.
Pös'itiveness, *s.* state of being positive.
Pössess, poz-zes', *v.* to have as an owner; to have possession of; to occupy; to enjoy; to obtain.
Pössession, *s.* the state or act of possessing; that which is possessed; anything valuable.
Pössessions, *s. pl.* houses and lands; wealth.
Pössess'ive, *a.* having possession; denoting possession; a term in grammar.
Pössess'or, *s.* an owner or proprietor.
Pössess'ory, *a.* having possession.
Pös'set, *s.* milk curdled with wine, &c.
Pös'set, *v.* to curdle; to turn.
Pössibil'ity, *s.* the state of being possible.
Pös'sible, *a.* able to be; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things.
Pös'sibly, *ad.* with possibility; perhaps.
Pöst, *s.* a piece of timber placed or set erect; a military station; a situation or office; a public letter-carrier; a speedy messenger; a quick manner of travelling; a kind of paper: *v.* to place; to station; to fix; to place or enter in a ledger from the waste-book or journal; to fix on a post, as a notice or advertisement; to proclaim as a coward; to travel with post-horses; to travel with speed; to send with speed; to hasten; to put letters in the post-office.
Pöst'age, *s.* money paid for letters.
Pöst'age-stamp, *s.* a stamp attached to letters to pay postage.
Pöst'al, *a.* relating to posts, posting of mails, as postal arrangements.
Pöst'-bill, *s.* a list of letters sent by the mail; a cash note for sending by post.
Pöst'boy, *s.* a courier; a boy that rides post.
Pöst'-cap'tain, *s.* a captain in the navy.
Pöst'-card, *s.* a stamped card on which a message may be written for transmission through the post-office.
Pöst'-chaise, -shāz, *s.* a light body-carriage.
Pöst-da'te, *v.* to date later than the time.
Pöst-dilu'vial, Post-dilu'vian, *a.* living since the flood.

Post'er, *s.* one who posts; a courier; a large bill for posting in a public place.
Pöste'rior, *a.* happening after; backward.
Pöstërior'ity, *s.* the state of being posterior; opposed to *priority*.
Pöste'riors, *s. pl.* the hinder parts of an animal; the breech.
Pöster'ity, *s.* succeeding generations.
Pöst'ern, *s.* a back door or gate; a private entrance.
Pöst-exis'tence, *s.* a future existence.
Pöst'fix, *s.* an affix or termination of a word.
Pöst-ha'ste, *s.* haste or speed in travelling.
Pöst-ha'ste, *ad.* very fast or quick.
Pöst-horse, *s.* a horse stationed for the use of couriers, or for travelling post.
Posthumous, **pöst'-ü-mus**, *a.* born after a father's death; published after the death of the author, as a *posthumous* volume.
Posthumously, *ad.* after one's death.
Pö'stil, *s.* a marginal note: *v.* to write marginal notes; to comment on a text.
Pöstil'ion, -yun, *s.* one who rides and guides the horses of a post-chaise.
Pöst'man, *s.* a courier; a letter-carrier.
Pöst-mark, *s.* a post-office mark on a letter.
Pöst'master, *s.* one who has charge of the public conveyance of letters.
Pöst'master-gen'eral, *s.* he who presides over the posts or post-offices.
Pöst-merid'ian, *a.* being in the afternoon.
Pöst-mor'tem, *L.* after death, as a *post-mortem* examination of a body.
Pöst-note, *s.* a post-bill or cash note.
Pöst-nup'tial, *a.* happening after marriage.
Pöst-o'bit, *s.* a bond payable after the death of the person therein named.
Pöst-office, *s.* an office where letters are received for transmission by post.
Pöst-paid, *a.* having the postage paid.
Pöstpo'ne, *v.* to put off, to defer to another time; to set below in value.
Pöstpo'nement, *s.* delay; a putting off.
Pöst-pos'itive, *a.* being placed after.
Pöst-pran'dial, *a.* happening after dinner.
Pöst'script, *s.* a writing added to a letter.
Pöst-town, *s.* a town where post-horses are kept, or in which there is a post-office.
Pos'tulant, *s.* one who demands or supplicates.
Pos'tulate, *s.* a position assumed or supposed without proof: *v.* to beg or assume.
Postüla'tion, *s.* the act of assuming without proof; supplication; suit.
Pos'tulatory, *a.* assumed without proof.
Pos'ture, *s.* position, place, attitude.
Pos'ture, *v.* to put into a posture.
Pos'ture-master, *s.* one who teaches artificial postures or attitudes.
Posy, **pö'-zī**, *s.* a poetic motto, as on a ring; a nosegay; originally, verses presented with a nosegay. See *Poesy*.
Pot, *s.* a vessel for holding liquids; a vessel in which meat is boiled: *v.* to put into pots; to preserve seasoned meats in pots.
Pö'table, *a.* fit to be drunk, drinkable: *s.* something that may be drunk.
Po'tableness, *s.* state of being potable.
Pot'ash, *s.* the popular name of the vegetable fixed alkali obtained from the ashes of plants.
Potas'sa, *s.* the scientific name of pure potash.

Potas'sium, *s.* the metallic base of potassa or pure potash.
Pöta'tion, *s.* a drinking-bout; a draught.
Pota'to, *s.* an esculent root.
Pot'bellied, *a.* having a large paunch.
Pot'boy, *s.* a servant in a public-house.
Pot-compan'ion, *s.* a fellow-drinker.
Pöteen', **Potteen'**, *s.* Irish illicit whisky.
Po'tency, *s.* power, influence, efficacy.
Po'tent, *a.* powerful, efficacious, mighty.
Po'tentate, *s.* a monarch, a sovereign.
Poten'tial, -shal, *a.* existing in possibility, not in act; powerful.
Potentia'l'ity, *s.* possibility, not actuality.
Poten'tially, *ad.* so as to be potential.
Po'tently, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly.
Po'tentness, *s.* potency; powerfulness.
Poth'er, *v.* to make a bustle, to perplex: *s.* a bustle, stir, confusion, tumult.
Pot'-herb, *s.* an esculent vegetable.
Pot'-hook, *s.* a hook on which a pot is hung over the fire; anything like it in shape.
Pot'-house, *s.* a low alehouse.
Po'tion, *s.* a draught, commonly in physic.
Pot'-lid, *s.* the cover of a pot.
Pot-pourri, **pö-poor-rë'**, *Fr. s.* a ragout composed of different sorts of meat and vegetables; a piece of music made up of different airs.
Potsherd, **pot'-sherd**, *s.* a fragment of a broken pot.
Pot'tage, *s.* anything boiled for food.
Pot'ter, *s.* a maker of earthen vessels.
Pot'tery, *s.* a place where earthenware is made; earthenware.
Pet'tle, -tl, *s.* a measure of four pints.
Pot-val'iant, *a.* heated to courage by liquor.
Pot'-waller, -wol'-ler, **Pot'-waller**, -wol'-, *s.* a voter in certain boroughs, where all who *boil a pot* have a vote.
Pouch, **powch**, *s.* a small bag, a pocket: *v.* to pocket; to swallow, as a bird; to pout.
Pouch'-mouthed, *a.* blubber-lipped.
Poult, **pölt**, *a.* a young chicken or fowl.
Poul'terer, *s.* one who sells fowls.
Poul'try, *s.* all kinds of domestic fowls.
Poultice, **pö'l'-tis**, *s.* a cataplasm or mollifying application to sores or inflammations: *v.* to apply a poultice to.
Pounce, *s.* the talon or claw of a bird of prey; cloth worked in eyelet holes: *v.* to seize suddenly or "*pounce upon*," as a bird of prey; to pierce, as with talons; to perforate; to work in eyelet holes.
Pounce, *s.* a powder for sprinkling: *v.* to sprinkle with pounce or powder.
Poun'cet-box, *s.* small box, perforated to allow the escape of scent or powder.
Pound, *s.* a weight; the British money unit, consisting of 20 shillings.
Pound, *v.* to beat as with a pestle.
Pound, *s.* a pinfold or prison for trespassing cattle: *v.* to confine in a pound.
Pound'age, *s.* an allowance or payment of so much in the pound.
Pound'er, *s.* one who or that which pounds.
Pour, **pör**, *v.* to let a liquid out of a vessel; to spill; to empty; to give vent to; to send forth in abundance; to issue forth in a stream; to flow copiously; to rush tumultuously.
Poussetting, **poo-set'**, *s.* waltzing round.

Pout, *s.* a kind of fish; a young turkey; a poult.
Pout, *v.* to look sullen by thrusting out the lips: *s.* a fit of childish sullenness.
Pouter, *s.* a large-breasted pigeon.
Pouting, *s.* the act of pouting.
Poverty, *s.* indigence, want, meanness.
Powder, *s.* dust, or a dry substance in minute particles, as *gun-powder*, &c.
Powder, *v.* to pound or reduce to powder.
Powder-box, *s.* a box for hair-powder.
Powder-horn, *s.* a horn for gunpowder.
Powder-mill, *s.* a mill in which gunpowder is manufactured.
Powder-monkey, *s.* a boy who carries powder for the gunners in a war-ship.
Powder-room, *s.* the part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.
Powdery, *a.* dusty, friable, soft.
Power, *s.* ability to do something, strength; mental faculties; the moving force in an engine: a potentate; a military force; authority, influence.
Powerful, *a.* potent, mighty, efficacious.
Powerfully, *ad.* potently, efficaciously.
Powerfulness, *s.* efficacy, might, force.
Powerless, *a.* weak, impotent, helpless.
Power-loom, *s.* a loom worked by steam.
Pox, *s.* postules of any kind.
Poy, *s.* a rope-dancer's or water-man's pole.
Pozzuola'na, **Pozzola'na**, **poz-zoo-**, *s.* a volcanic ash used in making cement.
Praam, **Pram**, **Prame**, **pram**, *s.* a flat-bottomed lighter or gunboat.
Practicability, *s.* the quality of being practicable.
Practicable, *a.* that may be done.
Practicableness, *s.* practicability.
Practicably, *ad.* so as to be practicable.
Practical, *a.* relating to practice or action.
Practically, *ad.* by practice; in real fact.
Practicalness, *s.* the being practical.
Practice, *-tis*, *s.* a doing repeatedly; customary use; habit; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance, as distinguished from theory; method; manner; exercise of a profession, as the *practice* of medicine; a rule in arithmetic.
Practise, *-tis*, *v.* to do or perform frequently or habitually; to exercise a profession; to do, not merely to profess; to try experiments; to use arts or stratagems.
Practiser, *s.* one who practises.
Practitioner, *-tish'-un-er*, *s.* one who professes any art or profession.
Pragmatic, **Pragmatical**, *a.* assuming airs of business; officious; intermeddling; dictatorial. [Pragmatic was originally applied to something to be *practised* or done, as a *pragmatic* sanction, or rescript. The *Pragmatic Sanction*, famous in history, was the rescript of Charles VI. in 1724, by which he settled his hereditary dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa.]
Prairie, *prā'-rī*, *s.* a large extent of natural meadow ground.
Praise, *prāz*, *s.* commendation, renown, fame.
Praise, *v.* to commend, to applaud.
Praiseless, *a.* void of praise.
Praiser, *s.* an applauder, a commender.
Praiseworthy, *ad.* commendably.

Praiseworthiness, *s.* the state or quality of being praiseworthy.
Praiseworthy, *a.* deserving praise.
Prance, *v.* to spring up or bound, as a horse in high action; to ride with ostentation: *s.* a spring or bound.
Prancing, *s.* the act of springing or bounding as a horse.
Prank, *s.* a folly, a trick, a wild, flighty act: *v.* to dress ostentatiously.
Prankish, *a.* full of pranks; frolicsome.
Prate, *s.* tattle; unmeaning loquacity.
Prate, *v.* to talk idly; to chatter.
Pra'ter, *s.* an idle talker; a chatterer.
Pra'ting, *s.* chatter; idle prate.
Pra'tingly, *ad.* with idle loquacity.
Pratique, *-čk'*, *Fr.* a licence for a ship to trade after performing quarantine.
Prattle, *-tl*, *s.* empty talk; trifling loquacity: *v.* to talk triflingly, to chatter.
Prattler, *s.* a trifling talker, a chatterer.
Pravity, *s.* depravity, wickedness.
Prawn, *s.* a shell-fish like a shrimp.
Praxis, *s.* practice; a practical exercise.
Pray, *v.* to ask with earnestness; to supplicate, to entreat; to petition the Supreme Being; to beseech.
Prayer, *s.* a supplication to Heaven.
Prayer-book, *s.* a book of prayers.
Prayerless, *a.* not using prayer.
Prayingly, *ad.* with supplication to God.
Preach, *v.* to pronounce a public discourse on religious subjects; to sermonise.
Preach'er, *s.* one who preaches, a minister.
Preach'erahip, *s.* the office of a preacher.
Preach'ing, *s.* a public religious discourse.
Pre-acquaintance, *s.* a previous knowledge.
Pre-acquainted, *a.* previously acquainted.
Pre-admon'ish, *v.* to caution beforehand.
Pre-admonition, *-nish'-un*, *s.* previous admonition or warning.
Pre'amble, *s.* an introduction, a preface.
Pre'amble, or *-am'*, *v.* to preface, to introduce.
Pre-am'bulatory, *a.* going before.
Preb'end, *s.* the stipend received by a prebendary.
Prebend'al, *a.* of or belonging to a prebend.
Preb'endary, *s.* a stipendiary of a cathedral; an officiating canon.
Preb'endaryship, *s.* the office of a prebendary.
Preca'rious, *a.* depending on the will of another; uncertain.
Preca'riously, *ad.* so as to be precarious.
Preca'riousness, *s.* state of being precarious.
Prec'ative, **Prec'atory**, *a.* beseeching.
Precau'tion, *s.* a previous caution.
Precau'tion, *v.* to warn beforehand.
Precau'tional, **Precau'tionary**, *a.* containing previous caution; preventive.
Prece'de, *v.* to go before in time or rank.
Prec'e'dence, **Prec'e'dency**, *s.* the act or state of going before; priority; foremost place.
Prec'e'dent, *a.* going before; former.
Precedent, *pres'-*, *s.* something done or said before which serves as a rule or example for following times.
Precedented, *pres'-*, *a.* having a precedent.
Prece'n'tor, *s.* he that leads the choir.
Prece'n'torship, *s.* the office of a precentor.
Pre'cept, *s.* anything commanded as a rule of action, particularly as to moral conduct; a

doctrine; a maxim; an injunction; an order; a warrant of a magistrate.
Precep'tive, *a.* containing precepts; giving precepts; didactic or teaching.
Precep'tor, *s.* a teacher, a tutor.
Precepto'rial, *a.* relating to a preceptor.
Precep'tory, *a.* giving precepts; *s.* a religious house of the Knights Templars.
Precep'tress, *s.* a female teacher.
Præces'sion, *s.* going before; the advance of the equinoctial points westward.
Pre'cinct, *s.* an outward limit, a boundary.
Precious, *præsh'-us*, *a.* of great price; of great value; much esteemed; *ironically*, worthless, contemptible.
Preciously, *ad.* to a great price; valuably.
Preciousness, *s.* great value or worth.
Precipice, *præ'i-pis*, *s.* a headlong steep, an abrupt or perpendicular descent.
Precip'itable, *a.* that may be precipitated, as a substance in solution.
Precip'itance, **Precip'itancy**, *s.* a headlong or rash haste; a great hurry.
Precip'itant, *a.* falling or rushing headlong; *hasty*; *rash*; *s.* that which precipitates the ingredients in a solution.
Precip'itantly, *ad.* in headlong haste.
Precip'itate, *v.* to throw headlong; to hurry or hasten greatly; to cast to the bottom, as a sediment; *s.* a medicine formed by precipitation.
Precip'itate, *a.* headlong, steep; *hasty*, *rash*; adopted without deliberation.
Precip'itately, *ad.* hastily, in blind hurry.
Precipita'tion, *s.* the act of precipitating; that which is precipitated; headlong hurry, blind haste.
Precip'itator, *s.* he that urges on rashly.
Precip'itous, *-tus*, *a.* headlong; steep; *hasty*; *rash*; precipitate.
Precip'itously, *ad.* in a precipitous manner.
Precip'itousness, *s.* the being precipitous.
Præcis, *præ-së*, *s.* a summary, a compendium.
Præci'se, *-sis*, *a.* having definite limits; specific; exact; strict; formal; finical.
Preci'sely, *ad.* with exactness or accuracy; *nicely*; *formally*.
Preci'seness, *s.* quality of being precise.
Precision, *-sish'-an*, *s.* one who is rigidly precise or exact.
Precision, *'sish'-un*, *s.* exact limitation; preciseness; exactness; nicety.
Præclu'de, *v.* to shut out, to prevent.
Præclu'sion, *s.* the act of precluding.
Præclu'sive, *a.* hindering by anticipation.
Præclu'sively, *ad.* so as to shut out.
Præcocious, *kô-shus*, *a.* ripe before the natural time; forward.
Præco'ciousness, *s.* precocity.
Precocity, *-kos'-i-ti*, *s.* rapid or too early growth and ripeness.
Precogitate, *-koj'-*, *v.* to consider beforehand.
Precogita'tion, *s.* previous consideration.
Præcognition, *-nish'-un*, *s.* previous knowledge.
Præcompo'se, *v.* to compose beforehand.
Præconceit, *s.* a notion previously formed.
Præconcei've, *v.* to form an opinion beforehand.
Præconcep'tion, *s.* an opinion previously formed.
Præconcert, *v.* to concert beforehand.
Præconcert'ed, *a.* settled beforehand.
Præconai'gn, *v.* to consign beforehand.
Præcon'tract, *s.* a previous contract.

Præcontract, *v.* to contract beforehand.
Præcour'sor, *s.* a forerunner, a harbinger.
Præcour'sory, *a.* introductory.
Præcour'sory, *s.* an introduction.
Præda'ceous, *a.* living by prey or plunder.
Prædal, *a.* pertaining to prey; plundering, robbing.
Prædatory, *a.* praying; practising rapine, plundering.
Prædate, *v.* to date before the true time.
Prædeces'sor, *s.* one who has preceded another in any place or office.
Prædestina'rian, *a.* of or belonging to predestination; *s.* one who believes in predestination.
Prædes'tinate, *a.* predestinated; foreordained.
Prædes'tinate, *v.* to decree or ordain beforehand.
Prædes'tine, *v.* to predestinate.
Prædestina'tion, *s.* a supposed decree or pre-determination of God, from all eternity, with regard to the salvation of some and not of others.
Prædeter'minate, *a.* determined previously.
Predetermina'tion, *s.* previous determination.
Predeter'mine, *v.* to determine previously or beforehand.
Prædial, *a.* relating to farms or land.
Prædicabil'ity, *s.* the quality or state of being predicable.
Predic'able, *a.* that may be predicated or affirmed of something; *s.* that which can be predicated of anything; as *genus*, *species*, *difference*, *property*, and *accident*, which are called by logicians the *five predicables*.
Prædic'ament, *s.* a category or class; a series or order; a kind; situation, condition, state. In the Aristotelian logic, the *Predicaments* were designed for a classification of all the possible things about which *predications* or assertions could be made, that is, about which we can speak. They are *substance*, *quality*, *quantity*, *relation*, *action*, *passion*, *space*, *time*, *situation*, *possession*. Compare *Predicables*.
Predicamen'tal, *a.* relating to predicaments or categories.
Predic'ate, *s.* that which is affirmed or denied of something else, which is called by logicians the *subject*; *v.* to affirm or deny one thing of another. In the propositions or sentences, "Man is mortal;" "He is not a friend"—*mortal* and *friend* are the predicates; *man* and *he* are the subjects; and *is* and *is not*, the copulas.
Predica'tion, *s.* the act of predicating; that which is predicated or asserted about anything.
Predicatory, *a.* affirmative; positive.
Predict, *v.* to foretell; to prophesy.
Predic'tion, *s.* a foretelling; a prophecy.
Predic'tive, *a.* foretelling; prophetic.
Predic'tor, *s.* one who foretells.
Prædilec'tion, *s.* a prepossession in favour of any particular person or thing.
Prædispo'se, *v.* to dispose beforehand.
Prædisposition, *-zish'-un*, *s.* state of being pre-disposed; previous adaptation, propensity, or inclination.
Prædom'inance, **Predom'inancy**, *s.* prevalence; superiority; ascendancy.
Prædom'inant, *a.* prevalent; superior; ascendant.

fâte, fât, far; mē, mêt, her; fine, fîn; nôte, nôt; mûte, nût, bull; tÿpe, syllable; thin, then.

- Predom'inantly**, *ad.* with superior strength or influence.
- Predom'inate**, *v.* to prevail; to be superior in strength, influence, or authority.
- Prē-elect'**, *v.* to elect beforehand.
- Prē-elec'tion**, *s.* previous election.
- Prē-em'inance**, *s.* eminence above others.
- Prē-em'inent**, *a.* eminent above others.
- Prē-em'inently**, *ad.* with pre-eminence.
- Prē-emp'tion**, *s.* the right, or the act of buying any commodity before others.
- Preen**, *v.* to trim feathers as birds: *s.* an instrument for dressing cloth.
- Prē-enga'ge**, *v.* to engage beforehand.
- Prē-enga'gement**, *s.* prior engagement.
- Prē-estab'lish**, *v.* to establish or settle beforehand.
- Prē-estab'lishment**, *s.* a previous establishment.
- Prē-examina'tion**, *s.* a previous examination.
- Prē-exam'ine**, *v.* to examine previously or beforehand.
- Prē-exist'**, *v.* to exist beforehand.
- Prē-exist'ence**, *s.* existence beforehand.
- Prē-exist'ent**, *a.* existing beforehand.
- Pref'ace**, *s.* something spoken or written as introductory to a discourse or book; a preamble; a prelude: *v.* to introduce by preliminary remarks.
- Pref'acer**, *s.* the writer of a preface.
- Pref'atory**, *a.* introductory.
- Prē-fect**, *s.* a governor, a commander.
- Prē-fecture**, **Prē-fectship**, *s.* the office or jurisdiction of a prefect.
- Prēfer'**, *v.* to regard or esteem more; to promote or advance; to bring or put forward.
- Prēferable**, *a.* eligible above another.
- Prēferableness**, *s.* the quality or state of being preferable.
- Prēferably**, *ad.* in preference.
- Prēference**, *s.* act of preferring; estimation or choice of one thing before another.
- Prēfer'ment**, *s.* advancement, promotion.
- Prēfer'rer**, *s.* one who prefers.
- Prēfigūra'tion**, *s.* the act of prefiguring.
- Prēfig'urative**, *a.* showing beforehand by types or figures.
- Prēfig'ure**, *v.* to show beforehand by a type or figure.
- Prēfix'**, *v.* to fix or put before.
- Prēfix**, *s.* a particle prefixed to a word to make with it a new word.
- Preg'nable**, *a.* that may be taken.
- Preg'nancy**, *s.* the state of being pregnant; fruitfulness; inventive power.
- Preg'nant**, *a.* being with young, breeding; fruitful; full of, teeming, ready, witty.
- Preg'nantly**, *ad.* in a pregnant manner.
- Prēhen'sile**, **Prēhen'sory**, *a.* taking hold of; adapted to seize or take hold of, as the tail of a monkey.
- Prēhen'sion**, *-shun*, *s.* a taking hold of.
- Prēhistor'ic**, *a.* relating to a time before the commencement of history.
- Prē-instruct'**, *v.* to instruct previously.
- Prē-intima'tion**, *s.* previous intimation.
- Prējud'ge**, *v.* to judge beforehand; generally, to condemn beforehand.
- Prējudg'ment**, *s.* judgment beforehand.
- Prēju'dicate**, *v.* to form a judgment without examination; to prejudge.
- Prēju'dicated**, *a.* fore-judged.
- Prējudica'tion**, *s.* judging beforehand.
- Prēju'dicative**, *a.* fore-judging.
- Prēju'dice**, *s.* prejudgment, prepossession; injury, detriment: *v.* to fill with prejudice; to prepossess against; to injure.
- Prēju'diced**, *a.* prepossessed; bigoted.
- Prējū'dicial**, *-dish'-al*, *a.* injurious; hurtful; detrimental.
- Prējudi'cially**, *ad.* so as to prejudice.
- Prēl'acy**, *s.* the office or dignity of a prelate; bishops collectively.
- Prēl'ate**, *s.* an archbishop or bishop.
- Prēl'ateship**, *s.* the office of a prelate.
- Prēlatic**, **Prēlatic'al**, *a.* relating to prelates or prelacy.
- Prēlatic'ally**, *ad.* with reference to prelates.
- Prēl'atist**, *s.* an advocate for prelacy.
- Prēlect'**, *v.* to read a lecture, to lecture.
- Prēlec'tion**, *s.* a reading; a lecture.
- Prēlec'tor**, *s.* a reader; a lecturer.
- Prēliba'tion**, *s.* an effusion before tasting in honour of some deity.
- Prēlim'inary**, *a.* previous, introductory: *s.* something preparatory.
- Prēl'ude**, *s.* a flourish of music introductory to a concert; something introductory; something that shows what is to follow.
- Prēl'ude**, *v.* to introduce, to preface.
- Prēl'u'sive**, **Prēl'u'sory**, *a.* introductory.
- Prēmatu're**, *a.* ripe too soon; too soon said or done; too early; too hasty.
- Prēmatu'rely**, *ad.* too early; too soon.
- Prēmatu'reness**, *s.* the being premature.
- Prēmatu'rity**, *s.* unseasonable earliness.
- Prēmed'itate**, *v.* to think, conceive, or contrive beforehand.
- Prēmed'itated**, *a.* contrived beforehand.
- Prēmed'itately**, *ad.* with premeditation.
- Prēmedita'tion**, *s.* the act of premeditating; previous contrivance or design.
- Prē'mier**, *a.* first, chief, principal.
- Prē'mier**, *s.* the prime minister.
- Prē'miership**, *s.* the office of the prime or first minister of state.
- Prēmi'se**, *mīz*, *v.* to lay down as premises; to explain previously.
- Prēmi'se**, *-is*, *s.* an antecedent proposition.
- Prē'mium**, *s.* something given to invite a loan or a bargain, a bonus; a reward.
- Prēmon'ish**, *v.* to warn beforehand.
- Prēmon'ishment**, *s.* previous admonition.
- Prēmonition**, *-nish'-un*, *s.* previous warning, notice, or information.
- Prēmon'itory**, *a.* giving previous warning or notice, as *premonitory* symptoms.
- Prēmunire**, *prē-mū-nī-rē*, *s.* the name of a writ (from the Latin *præmunire*, to forewarn).
- Prēmunition**, *-nish'-un*, *s.* an anticipation of objections or previous defence.
- Prēno'men**, *s.* a name among the Romans answering to our *first* or Christian name.
- Prēnom'inate**, *v.* to name beforehand.
- Prēnomina'tion**, *s.* a forewarning.
- Prēno'tion**, *s.* foreknowledge, prescience.
- Prēn'tice**. See **Apprentice**.
- Prē-oc'cupancy**, *s.* the right or act of taking possession before another.
- Prē-ocupa'tion**, *s.* previous occupation or possession.
- Prē-oc'cupy**, *v.* to take possession of before another; to prepossess.

Pre-op'tion, *s.* the right of first choice.
Pre-ordain', *v.* to ordain beforehand.
Pre-or'dinance, *s.* an antecedent decree.
Pre-or'dinate, *a.* pre-ordained.
Pre-ordina'tion, *s.* the act of pre-ordaining.
Prépaid', *p. a.* paid beforehand, as postage.
Prepara'tion, *s.* the act of preparing; the thing prepared; previous measures.
Prepar'ative, *a.* serving or tending to prepare: *s.* that which prepares.
Prepar'atively, *ad.* by way of preparation.
Prepar'atory, *a.* serving to prepare; introductory; preliminary.
Prépa're, *v.* to make fit or ready; to adapt; to adjust; to qualify; to provide.
Prepa'redly, *-red-ly, ad.* so as to be prepared.
Prepa'redness, *s.* state of being prepared.
Prepa'rer, *s.* one that prepares.
Prépay', *v.* to pay beforehand or in advance.
Prépense, *a.* premeditated; contrived beforehand, as "*malice prepense*."
Prepoll'ence, **Prepoll'ency**, *s.* prevalence.
Prepoll'ent, *a.* predominant.
Prépon'derance, **Prepon'derancy**, *s.* superiority of weight or power.
Prepon'derant, *a.* outweighing.
Prepon'derate, *v.* to outweigh; to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance; to overpower by superior influence.
Prepondera'tion, *s.* the act of outweighing.
Préposition, *-zish'-un, s.* in grammar, a word put before a noun, &c.
Preposi'tional, *a.* pertaining to a preposition.
Prepositive, *-poz'-, a.* put before: *s.* a word or particle put before another word.
Prepossess', *v.* to pre-occupy, particularly the mind or heart; to bias; to prejudice.
Prepossess'ing, *p. a.* making a favourable impression.
Preposses'sion, *-shun, s.* pre-occupation; preconceived opinion; prejudice.
Prépos'terous, *a.* having that first which should be last; absurd, wrong, foolish.
Prepos'terously, *ad.* absurdly, foolishly.
Prepos'terousness, *s.* absurdity, folly.
Prépuce, *s.* the foreskin.
Préraph'aelism, *s.* a style of painting imitative of that in use before Raphael.
Prereq'uiste, *-wī-zit, a.* previously necessary: *s.* something previously necessary.
Prerog'ative, *s.* an exclusive privilege or right.
Prerog'ative-court, *s.* a court for the trial of testamentary causes.
Prerog'atived, *a.* having prerogative.
Pres'age, *s.* an omen, a prognostic.
Presage, *v.* to forebode; to foretell.
Presage'ful, *a.* foreboding; full of presage.
Presage'r, *s.* one who presages.
Pres'byter, *s.* an elder; a pastor; a priest; a presbyterian.
Presbyte'rian, *a.* pertaining to presbyterianism: *s.* one who belongs to a church governed by presbyters or elders; a member of the Presbyterian Church.
Presbyte'rianism, *s.* the doctrines and discipline of presbyterians.
Pres'bytery, *s.* a church court consisting of the pastors and ruling elders within a certain district.
Pre'science, *-shī-ens, s.* foreknowledge or a knowledge of events before they take place.

Pre'scient, *-shī-ent, a.* foreknowing; prophetic.
Prescind', *-sind', v.* to cut off; to abstract.
Prescri'be, *v.* to set down authoritatively; to direct; to direct medically.
Prescri'bed, *p. a.* set down; directed; ordered.
Prescri'ber, *s.* one who prescribes.
Prêscript, *a.* prescribed, directed by precept: *s.* a direction, a precept.
Prescrip'tion, *-shun, s.* a direction; a rule; a medical recipe; custom continued till it has the force of law.
Prescrip'tive, *a.* established by custom.
Presence, *prez'-, s.* state of being present; mien, bearing; quickness at expedients.
Pres'ence-châm'ber, *s.* the room in which a great person receives company.
Present, *prez'-, a.* being before; not absent; not past, nor future; ready at hand; propitious: *s.* the present time.
Present', *prê-zent', v.* to place in the presence of; to introduce to the notice of a superior; to give formally; to offer or hold out; to nominate to a benefice.
Pres'ent, *s.* a gift, a donation.
Present'able, *a.* that may be presented.
Presenta'tion, *s.* the act of presenting; the gift of an ecclesiastical benefice.
Presen'tative, *a.* relating to or admitting of presentation.
Presentee', *s.* one presented to a benefice.
Presenter, *-zent'-, s.* one that presents.
Presentiment, *-sent'-, s.* a previous feeling or notion.
Pres'ently, *ad.* now; without delay.
Presentment, *-zent'-, s.* the act of presenting; anything presented or represented; a bill presented or brought before a grand jury.
Preservable, *-zerv'-, a.* that may be preserved.
Preserva'tion, *-zerv-, s.* the act of preserving; the state of being preserved.
Preservative, *-zerv'-, a.* having power to preserve: *s.* that which has the power of preserving.
Preser'vatory, *a.* tending to preserve: *s.* that which has the power of preserving.
Preserve, *pre-zerv', v.* to save, to keep; to season or pickle fruits and vegetables: *s.* fruit preserved in sugar; a place where game is preserved.
Preser'ver, *s.* one who preserves.
Presi'de, *-zid, v.* to be set over for authority; to direct, to control.
Presi'dency, *s.* superintendency; office of a president; term of his office.
President, *s.* one who presides; a presiding officer; the chief magistrate in the United States of America.
Presiden'tial, *a.* relating to a president.
Presi'dentship, *s.* the office of a president.
Presignifica'tion, *s.* the act of presignifying.
Presig'nify, *v.* to signify beforehand.
Press, *v.* to squeeze, to crush, to compress, to constrain, to urge, to force, to push against, to crowd.
Press, *s.* an instrument for pressing; a printing machine; a case or frame in which clothes, &c., are kept; a throng, a crowd; a hurry, urgency.
Press'-bed, *s.* a bed that shuts or folds up in a press or case.
Press'er, *s.* one that presses; a pressman.

Press'-gang, *s.* a detachment from a ship's crew for pressing men into the navy.
Press'ing, *a.* importunate; urgent.
Press'ingly, *ad.* with force; urgently.
Press'man, *s.* a printer who works at the press.
Pressure, *pres'h'-ūr*, *s.* the act of pressing; state of being pressed; force; weight; urgency; distress; an impression.
Press'work, *s.* the work done by means of the press; printing.
Prest, *a.* ready; neat, tight: *s.* a loan.
Prestidigitator, *-dij'-*, *s.* one skilled in legerdemain.
Prestige, *pres-tēzh'*, *Fr. s.* an illusion; a charm; an impression in one's favour from his former acts.
Prestiges, *pres'-tī-jēs*, *s. pl.* juggling tricks; illusions (from the Latin *Præstigiæ*).
Pres'to, *It. ad.* quick (a musical term).
Presu'mable, *a.* that may be presumed.
Presu'mably, *ad.* without examination.
Presume, *prē-zūm'*, *v.* to take for granted; to suppose, to affirm without proof; to venture or attempt; to form confident or arrogant opinions.
Presu'mer, *s.* one that presumes; an arrogant person.
Presu'ming, *p. a.* arrogant, confident.
Presumption, *prē-zum'-shun*, *s.* the act of presuming; the thing presumed; a supposition, probability; arrogance.
Presump'tive, *a.* assumed to exist; supposed; grounded on probable evidence.
Presump'tively, *ad.* by presumption or supposition.
Presumptuous, *prē-zump'-tū-us*, *a.* arrogant, haughty.
Presump'tuously, *ad.* with arrogance.
Presump'tuousness, *s.* arrogance.
Prēs'uppo'se, *v.* to suppose beforehand.
Presupposition, *-zish'-*, *s.* previous supposition.
Pretence, *s.* a pretext; an assumption.
Pretend', *v.* to show hypocritically; to simulate; to allege falsely; to claim.
Pretend'edly, *ad.* by false representation.
Pretend'er, *s.* one who claims or arrogates to himself what does not belong to him.
Pretend'ingly, *ad.* with pretence.
Preten'sion, *s.* a claim; a false appearance.
Preten'tious, *-shus*, *a.* making great pretensions; ambitious.
Preterimperfect, *a.* in grammar, the tense not perfectly past.
Pret'erite, *a.* in grammar, the past tense.
Preterition, *-ish'-un*, *obs. s.* the act of going past; the state of being past.
Pretermis'sion, *s.* the act of omitting.
Pretermi't, *v.* to pass by; to omit.
Preternat'ural, *a.* not natural; irregular.
Preternatural'ity, **Preternat'uralness**, *s.* state of being out of the order of nature.
Preternat'urally, *ad.* in a manner different from the common order of nature.
Preterperfect, *a.* in grammar, perfectly past, absolutely past.
Preterplu'perfect, *a.* time relatively past, or past before some other past time.
Pre'text, or *-text'*, *s.* a pretence; false allegation.
Pre'tor, *s.* a Roman judge; a magistrate.
Preto'rial, *a.* done by a pretor; judicial.

Preto'rian, *a.* relating to a pretor; judicial.
Pre'torship, *s.* the office of a pretor.
Pret'tily, *ad.* in a pretty manner.
Pret'tiness, *s.* quality of being pretty.
Pretty, *a.* having good looks or pleasing appearance in a degree less than beautiful; neat; handsome; fine. It is often used ironically, or in contempt, as "a pretty fellow!" "a pretty business!"
Pret'ty, *ad.* in some degree; nearly.
Prētyp'ify, *v.* to prefigure.
Prevail', *v.* to overcome, to be in force, to have power over, to persuade.
Prevail'ing, *p. a.* predominant, prevalent.
Prev'alence, **Prev'alency**, *s.* superiority; predominance; influence; force.
Prev'alent, *a.* powerful, predominant.
Prev'alently, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly.
Prevaricate, *v.* to shun telling the truth; to quibble; to cavil.
Prevarica'tion, *s.* act of prevaricating; a quibble; a cavil.
Prevaricator, *s.* a caviller, a shuffler.
Prevent', *v.* to obstruct; to hinder; to come before, to anticipate, to succour.
Prevent'able, *a.* that may be prevented.
Prevent'er, *s.* one that prevents or hinders.
Prevent'ingly, *ad.* so as to prevent.
Preven'tion, *-shun*, *s.* act of preventing; state of being prevented; hindrance; obstruction.
Preven'tional, *a.* tending to prevent.
Preven'tive, *a.* hindering; that guards against: *s.* that which prevents.
Preven'tively, *ad.* by way of prevention.
Pre'vious, *a.* preceding, going before, prior; introductory; preliminary.
Pre'viously, *ad.* beforehand; formerly.
Pre'viousness, *s.* state of being previous.
Prewarn', *-wawrn'*, *v.* to forewarn.
Prey, *prā*, *s.* spoil, plunder, booty; food obtained by violence: *v.* to feed by violence; to plunder; to corrode or cause to pine away.
Prey'er, *s.* a depredator; a robber, plunderer.
Price, *s.* the sum at which anything is valued or sold; value; reward.
Price, *v.* to value; to estimate.
Pri'celess, *a.* invaluable; without price.
Prick, *s.* a sharp, slender instrument; a goad; a thorn; a puncture; a point; a sharp pain: *v.* to pierce or puncture; to spur, to goad; to incite; to pierce with remorse; to erect, as the ears; to nominate by a puncture or mark; to mark down a tune.
Prick'er, *s.* a sharp-pointed instrument.
Prick'et, *s.* a buck in his second year.
Prick'ing, *s.* a stinging pain or sensation.
Prickle, *prik'-l*, *s.* a small sharp point; a thorn.
Prick'le-back, *s.* a small fish.
Prick'liness, *s.* quality of being prickly.
Prick'ly, *a.* full of prickles.
Pride, *s.* inordinate self-esteem with a disregard or contempt of others; haughtiness; insolence; elevation; dignity; splendour; ostentation; that of which men are proud; ornament; decoration; beauty displayed. When used in a good sense it implies a genuine consciousness of superiority or worth, as a noble pride; an honest pride: *v.* to rate one's self too high; to value one's self upon.
Pri'er, *s.* one who pries into.

, *prēst*, *s.* a presbyter; a clergyman; one who officiates at the altar, or offers sacrifices.
'craft, *s.* the art and practices of the clergy in power.
'ess, *s.* a female priest.
'hood, *s.* the office of a priest.
'like, *a.* resembling a priest.
'liness, *s.* quality of being priestly.
'ly, *a.* relating to a priest; sacerdotal.
'-ridden, *a.* governed by priests.
's, *a.* a thief; a pert, conceited fellow: *v.* to filch.
'ish, *a.* pert.
'a. formal, precise, affectedly nice.
'v. to deck with affected nicety.
'oy, *s.* dignity or office of a primate.
'Don'na, *s.* the first or chief female singer in Italian opera.
'l, *a.* first, original.
'rily, *ad.* originally, at first.
'riness, *s.* state of being primary.
'ry, *a.* first in time, place, rank, or importance; first in intention or meaning; initial; first; elementary, as *Primary* schools; chief; principal.
'se, *s.* the chief ecclesiastic.
'teship, *s.* the office of a primate.
'tial, *-shi-al*, *a.* pertaining to a primate.
'a. primal, first, early; first-rate.
's, *s.* the first-part, the beginning; the morn, the morning; the spring of life; the best or choicest part, as the *prime* of life; the height.
'v. to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the first colours on in painting.
'ly, *ad.* originally; excellently, well.
'ness, *s.* state of being prime.
'r, *s.* a first book for children.
'val, *a.* original, primitive.
'ag, *s.* powder in the pan of a gun; among painters, the first colour.
'ive, *a.* original; formal, precise; primary, not derivative: *s.* a primitive or original word.
'lively, *ad.* originally, primarily.
'liveness, *s.* state of being primitive.
'ness, *s.* preciseness; formality.
'ren'ial, *a.* first-born; original.
'ren'itor, *s.* a forefather, an ancestor.
'ren'iture, *s.* state of being the first-born; priority by birth.
'ren'itureship, *s.* right of eldership.
'dial, *a.* existing from the beginning; initial.
'ose, *s.* an early spring flower.
'm-mob'ile, *L. s.* the first mover.
's, *s.* a sovereign; a sovereign of a principality; a king's son; a chief.
'dom, *s.* the rank or territory of a prince.
'like, *a.* becoming a prince, princely.
'liness, *s.* the being princely.
'ly, *a.* princelike; noble; grand.
'ly, *ad.* in a princelike manner.
's-feather, *s.* the herb amaranth.
'sa, *s.* a sovereign lady; the daughter of a king; a prince's consort.
'pal, *a.* chief; capital; first; main; important: *s.* a head; a chief; one primarily engaged, not an accessory; a sum placed out of interest.
'ality, *s.* the territory of a prince.

Prin'cipally, *ad.* chiefly, above all.
Prin'cipate, *s.* principality; supreme rule.
Princip'ia, *L. s. pl.* first principles.
Prin'ciple, *s.* an element; constituent part; original cause; fundamental truth; ground of action; motive; tenet; a settled opinion: *v.* to instruct in principles; to indoctrinate.
Prin'ciple, *p. a.* having principles, as well principled.
Print, *s.* a mark made by impression; a cut in wood or metal to be impressed on paper; the impression made; the letters in a printed book; a printed book; a newspaper.
Print, *v.* to mark by pressure; to impress with type; to publish a book.
Print'er, *s.* one who prints books, &c.
Print'ing, *s.* the art or process of imprinting letters or words; typography.
Print'less, *a.* leaving no impression.
Pri'or, *a.* former, antecedent, anterior.
Pri'or, *s.* the head of a priory of monks.
Pri'orate, *s.* government by a prior.
Pri'oress, *s.* the head or lady superior of a convent of nuns.
Prior'ity, *s.* precedence in time or place.
Pri'orly, *ad.* antecedently.
Pri'orship, *s.* office or dignity of a prior.
Pri'ory, *s.* a convent inferior to an abbey.
Prism, *prizm*, *s.* a solid whose bases or ends are equal, similar, and parallel, and whose sides are parallelograms; in optics, a glass in the form of a prism for decomposing light.
Prismat'ic, *a.* like or formed by a prism.
Prismat'ically, *ad.* in the form of a prism.
Pris'moid, *a.* a solid body like a prism.
Prison, *priz'n*, *s.* a jail, a place of confinement.
Pris'on, *v.* to imprison, to confine.
Pris'on-bars, *Pris'on-base*, *s.* a kind of rural play.
Pris'oner, *s.* a captive, one under arrest.
Pris'on-house, *s.* a place of confinement.
Pris'onment, *s.* imprisonment, captivity.
Pris'tine, *a.* first, ancient, original.
Prith'ee, a corruption of *I pray thee*.
Pri'vacy, or *priv'*, *s.* secrecy, retirement; solitude.
Pri'vate, *a.* belonging to one's self; individual, particular, alone; not public; not open, secret; secluded; retired.
Pri'vate, *s.* a common soldier.
Privateer, *s.* an armed ship belonging to one or more private individuals, licensed by Government to take prizes from an enemy.
Pri'vately, *ad.* in private; secretly.
Pri'vateness, *s.* state of being private; privacy.
Priva'tion, *s.* state of being deprived of something necessary for comfort; deprivation; want.
Priv'ative, *a.* causing privation; negative.
Priv'ative, *s.* that which exists by the absence of something else; as *silence*, which exists by the absence of sound.
Priv'atively, *ad.* so as to be privative.
Priv'et, *s.* an evergreen plant or shrub.
Priv'ilege, *s.* a peculiar advantage; a right not universal; immunity: *v.* to invest with a peculiar right or immunity.
Priv'ily, *ad.* privately, secretly.
Priv'ity, *s.* secrecy; private knowledge.
Priv'y, *a.* private, secret; privately knowing: *s.* a private place; a necessary-house.

, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thin, then.

Privy-coun'ciller, *s.* a member of the Privy Council, by whose advice and assistance the Queen administers the government. They are nominated by the Crown, and are styled *Right Honourable*.

Privy-seal', Privy-sig'net, *s.* the seal used by the sovereign in the grants, &c., which are to pass the *Great-seal*, or in subordinate matters which do not require it.

Prize, *s.* something *taken* or gained by contest or competition; anything gained by rivalry or adventure; a reward: *v.* to set a *price* on; to value or esteem highly.

Prizer, *s.* one that prizes or values; a prize-fighter.

Prize-fighter, *-fit-*, *s.* one who fights publicly for a prize or reward.

Pro'a, *s.* a long narrow vessel used in the South Seas; a Malay boat.

Pro'bability, *s.* likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence of argument.

Pro'bable, *a.* likely, or like to be.

Pro'vably, *ad.* likely, in all likelihood.

Pro'bate, *s.* the proof of a will, &c.

Proba'tion, *s.* the act of proving; proof, evidence; moral trial; novitiate.

Proba'tionary, *a.* relating to, or implying probation; serving for trial or proof.

Proba'tional, *a.* probationary.

Proba'tioner, *s.* one upon trial; a novice.

Proba'tionship, *s.* state of probation.

Proba'tor, *L. s.* an examiner, an approver.

Probe, *s.* an instrument used by surgeons for probing or examining wounds: *v.* to try with a probe; to search or try thoroughly; to scrutinise.

Prob'ity, *s.* virtue or goodness which has been proved or tried; uprightness, integrity, veracity.

Problem, *s.* a question proposed for solution.

Problematic, **Problematical**, *a.* questionable; doubtful.

Problematically, *ad.* doubtfully.

Probes'cis, *s.* the trunk of an elephant.

Proce'dure, *s.* act, manner, or result of proceeding; a process; a transaction.

Pro'ceed', *v.* to go forward or forth; to advance; to go on; to prosecute.

Proce'ed'ing, *s.* a transaction; a legal process.

Proceeds, **pro'-**, *s. pl.* value or produce of sales; income; amount.

Process, **pros'-**, *s.* a proceeding or moving forward; course of law; order of things.

Proces'sion, *s.* an issuing forth; a train of persons marching in ceremonious order.

Proces'sional, *a.* relating to a procession.

Proces'sionary, *a.* going in procession.

Providence, **pros'-**, *s.* a falling down, a prolapsus.

Procid'uous, *a.* that falls from its place.

Pro'claim', *v.* to publish solemnly; to tell openly; to outlaw by public denunciation.

Proclaim'er, *s.* one who proclaims.

Proclama'tion, *s.* a public notice given by authority; a declaration of the king's will; a decree; an edict.

Procliv'ity, *s.* a bending forward; inclination; propensity; proneness.

Procon'sul, *s.* a Roman governor.

Procon'sular, *a.* belonging to a proconsul.

Procon'sulship, **Procon'sulate**, *s.* the office or term of office of a proconsul.

Procras'tinate, *v.* to put off till to-morrow; to defer from time to time; to be dilatory.

Procrastina'tion, *s.* a putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

Procras'tinator, *s.* a dilatory person.

Pro'creant, *a.* generating, productive.

Pro'create, *v.* to generate, to produce.

Pro'crea'tion, *s.* generation, production.

Pro'creative, *a.* generative, productive.

Pro'creativeness, *s.* power of generation.

Pro'creator, *s.* a generator, a begetter.

Procrus'tean, *a.* pertaining to Procrustes; violently forcing anything into conformity with some standard, law, model, &c.

Proc'tor, *s.* (for *procurator*) one who manages the affairs of another; an attorney in a spiritual court; an officer in a university.

Proc'torage, *s.* management by a proctor.

Procte'rial, *a.* pertaining to a proctor.

Proc'torship, *s.* the office of a proctor.

Procum'bent, *a.* lying down, prone.

Precu'rabile, *a.* that may be procured.

Pro'cura'tion, *s.* the act of procuring; management of affairs for another.

Proc'urator, *s.* one who manages some business for another; an agent; a proctor.

Proc'urators'hip, *s.* office of a procurator.

Procu're, *v.* to obtain, to acquire; to pimp.

Procu'rement, *s.* the act of procuring.

Procu'rer, *s.* a pander; one who procures.

Procu'ress, *s.* a female who procures.

Prod'igal, *a.* profuse, wasteful, lavish.

Prod'igal, *s.* a spendthrift, a waster.

Prodigality, *s.* extravagance, profusion.

Prod'igally, *ad.* profusely, wastefully.

Prodigious, *-dij'-us*, *a.* very great, amazing; monstrous; enormous.

Prodigiously, *ad.* in a prodigious manner.

Prodigiousness, *-dij'-*, *s.* state or quality of being prodigious.

Prod'igy, *s.* a preternatural thing; a monster; anything astonishing.

Prod'itory, *s.* treacherous, perfidious.

Pro'duce, *v.* to bring forward; to bring forth or into being, as an animal or vegetable; to generate; to cause; to offer to view or notice; to extend, as a line.

Pro'duce, *s.* that which is produced or brought forth; amount.

Produ'cer, *s.* one that produces.

Producibil'ity, *s.* producibleness.

Produ'cible, *a.* that may be produced.

Produ'cibleness, *s.* state or quality of being producible.

Pro'duct, *s.* that which is produced; the sum; a result; an effect.

Produce'tion, *s.* the act of producing; that which is produced; a product; a work of art or study; a performance.

Produce'tive, *a.* having power to produce; generative; fertile.

Produce'tiveness, *s.* state or quality of being productive.

Pro'em, *s.* a preface, an introduction.

Pro'fana'tion, *s.* act of profaning; violation of things sacred; irreverence.

Pro'fane, *a.* irreverent; unhallowed; irreligious; impious; polluted; not sacred, as *profane* history; secular: *v.* to violate anything sacred; to desecrate; to put to a wrong or degrading use; to pollute.

Profa'nely, *ad.* in a profane manner.
Profa'neness, *s.* irreverence of things sacred; impiety.
Profa'ner, *s.* one who profanes.
Profan'ity, *s.* profaneness.
Pro'fess, *v.* to declare openly; to make a show of sentiments or intentions; to make public declaration of skill in any art or science in order to invite employment; to avow; to make vows; to become a nun.
Professed, -fest', *p. a.* declared publicly; avowed.
Profes'sedly, -fes'-ed-ly, *ad.* openly; avowedly.
Profession, -fesh'-un, *s.* open declaration; public avowal of one's sentiments or belief; the business which one professes to understand and to follow for subsistence; a vocation or calling requiring a learned education, as those of divinity, law, and physic.
Profes'sional, *a.* relating to a profession.
Profes'sionally, *ad.* in a professional way.
Profess'or, *s.* one who openly professes anything; a collegiate or public teacher of any branch of learning or science.
Professo'rial, *a.* relating to a professor.
Profess'orship, *s.* the office of a public teacher of any art or science.
Proffer, *v.* to offer of one's own accord.
Proffer, *s.* an offer or proposal made.
Proficiency, -fish'-ens, **Proficiency**, *s.* advancement in knowledge; progress in anything; improvement gained.
Proficient, -fish'-ent, *a.* advanced or skilled in: *s.* one advanced in a study; an adept.
Profile, pro'-fēl, *s.* the side face.
Profit, *s.* pecuniary gain; advantage.
Profit, *v.* to gain advantage; to benefit.
Profitable, *a.* lucrative; beneficial.
Profitableness, *s.* gainfulness, usefulness.
Profitably, *ad.* with profit or advantage.
Profitless, *a.* void of gain or advantage.
Profligacy, *s.* profligate behaviour.
Profligate, *a.* wicked, abandoned, shameless: *s.* an abandoned wretch.
Profligately, *ad.* in a profligate way.
Profligateness, *s.* the being profligate.
Pro'found, *a.* deep; intellectually deep; deep in learning or science: *s.* the deep; the sea; the abyss.
Profound'ly, *ad.* deeply; with deep insight.
Profound'ness, **Profund'ity**, *s.* depth of place; depth of knowledge or science.
Profuse, -fūs', *a.* lavish, wasteful, prodigal.
Profu'sely, *ad.* lavishly; prodigally.
Profu'seness, *s.* the state or quality of being profuse.
Profu'sion, -zhun, *s.* great abundance; lavishness; prodigality.
Prog, *s.* victuals, provisions of any kind: *v.* to shift meanly for provisions (*Low*).
Progenitor, -jen'-, *s.* a forefather, an ancestor.
Progeny, proj'-, *s.* offspring, issue, race.
Prognosis, Gr. *s.* a foreknowing; that part of medicine by which the event of a disease is known from its symptoms.
Prognos'tic, *a.* foreshowing, foretokening.
Prognos'tic, *s.* a sign which foreshows.
Prognos'ticate, *s.* to foretell, to foreshow.
Prognostica'tion, *s.* the act of foretelling.
Prognos'ticator, *s.* one who foretells.
Pro'gramme, -gram, *s.* a bill of the outline of an entertainment; an advertisement.

Prog'ress, *s.* a going forward; advancement; improvement; a journey of state.
Pro'gress, *v.* to move forward; to advance; to make improvement.
Progres'sion, *s.* the act of progressing; regular or gradual advancement; course; intellectual improvement.
Progres'sional, *a.* advancing; increasing.
Progress'ive, *a.* going forward; gradually advancing.
Progress'ively, *ad.* by regular advances.
Progress'iveness, *s.* the state of advancing.
Prohib'it, *v.* to forbid, to debar, to hinder.
Prohib'iter, *s.* one that prohibits.
Prohibition, -bish'-un, *s.* an interdiction.
Prohib'itive, *a.* implying prohibition.
Prohib'itory, *a.* containing a prohibition.
Project, *v.* to throw or cast forward; to cast forward in the mind; to contrive; to plan; to design; to jut out.
Proj'ect, *s.* a plan; a design; a scheme; a contrivance.
Projec'tile, *a.* impelling forward: *s.* a body projected or put in motion.
Projection, -shun, *s.* the act of throwing forward; a part jutting out as in a building; a plan or delineation.
Project'or, *s.* one who forms projects, generally of a wild and fanciful nature.
Projet, pro-zhā', Fr. *s.* a project, a plan, the draft of a proposed measure.
Prolap'se, *s.* a falling out or forward.
Prola'te, or pro'-, *a.* carried forward; prolonged at the poles; the opposite of *oblate*.
Prölögom'ena, Gr. *s. pl.* introductory remarks.
Prölep'sis, *s.* a figure in rhetoric by which objections are anticipated and answered.
Prolep'tic, **Proleptical**, *a.* anticipatory.
Proleta'rian, *a.* vulgar, mean, low.
Prolific, **Prolifical**, *a.* producing or giving fruit; generative; fruitful; productive.
Prolifera'tion, *s.* generation of offspring.
Prolif'icness, *s.* state of being prolific.
Pro'lix, or -lix'- *a.* tedious, not concise, dilatory.
Prolix'ity, *s.* quality of being prolix; tediousness; want of brevity.
Prolixly, *ad.* at great length, tediously.
Proloc'utor, *s.* the speaker or chairman of a convocation.
Prologue, prö'-log, *s.* a speech before a play: *v.* to introduce with a prologue.
Prolong, *v.* to lengthen out, to put off.
Prolon'gate, *v.* to lengthen or extend.
Prolonga'tion, *s.* a lengthening; a delay.
Prolong'er, *s.* he or that which prolongs.
Promenade, prom-en-ad', *s.* a walk for pleasure and show; a place for promenading: *v.* to walk about.
Prome'thēan, *a.* pertaining to Prometheus.
Prom'inence, **Prom'inency**, *s.* a standing out; the state of being prominent.
Prom'inent, *a.* jutting or standing out.
Prom'inently, *ad.* in a prominent manner.
Promis'cuous, *a.* mingled; indiscriminate.
Promis'cuously, *ad.* with confused mixture.
Promis'cuousness, *s.* the state of being promiscuous.
Prom'ise, *s.* declaration to do something for another, generally a benefit; hope; expectation; an engagement, as a promise of mar-

riage; a covenant: *v.* to make a promise; to assure or engage by a promise; to afford hopes or expectations.
Prom'ise-breach, *s.* violation of a promise.
Prom'ise-breaker, *s.* a violator of promises.
Prom'iser, *s.* one who promises.
Prom'ising, *p. a.* affording hope of good.
Prom'issory, *a.* containing a promise.
Prom'ont'ory, *s.* a headland, a cape.
Promo'te, *v.* to forward, to advance; to prefer; to raise in rank or office.
Promo'ter, *s.* one who promotes or encourages.
Promo'tion, *s.* the act of promoting; preferment; encouragement.
Promo'tive, *a.* tending to promote.
Prompt, *prompt*, *a.* quick; to act; not dilatory; ready; prepared; immediate, as *prompt* payment: *v.* to incite or encourage to action; to assist a person who has to speak or answer, by suggesting the necessary words.
Prompt'er, *s.* one who prompts or incites to action.
Promptly, *a.* with readiness; immediately.
Prompt'ness, *s.* promptitude.
Prompt'itude, *s.* quickness; readiness; alacrity; cheerful willingness.
Promul'gate, *v.* to make known by open declaration; to proclaim; to publish.
Promulga'tion, *s.* the act of promulgating; a public declaration or notice.
Promulga'tor, *s.* one who promulgates.
Promul'ge, *v.* to promulgate.
Prone, *a.* bending downwards; sloping, inclined; disposed or inclined to.
Pro'ness, *s.* state of being prone.
Prong, *s.* the spike of a fork; a fork.
Pronom'inal, *a.* belonging to a pronoun.
Pronoun, *s.* a word used for a noun.
Pronoun'ce, *v.* to speak, to utter; to pass judgment; to declare.
Pronoun'ceable, *a.* that may or can be pronounced.
Pronoun'cer, *s.* one who pronounces.
Pronoun'cing, *a.* giving the pronunciation.
Pronunciation, *pro-nun-si-a'-shun*, *s.* the act of pronouncing; the mode of pronouncing or uttering; delivery of a discourse.
Proof, *s.* evidence; argument; test; trial; that which has been proved; firmness; a rough sheet of print to be corrected.
Proof, *a.* impenetrable, able to resist.
Proofless, *a.* without or wanting proof.
Prop, *s.* a support, that which holds up.
Prop, *v.* to support, to sustain, to keep up.
Prop'agable, *a.* that may be propagated.
Pröpagand'a, *L. s. pl.* things to be propagated; the name of a society in Rome which has charge of religious missions.
Propagand'ism, *s.* the propagating of tenets or principles.
Propagand'ist, *s.* one who propagates principles or opinions.
Prop'agate, *v.* to generate; to increase; to spread abroad.
Propaga'tion, *s.* a generation, production.
Prop'agator, *s.* one who propagates.
Pröpel, *v.* to drive forward.
Propel'ler, *s.* one who or that which propels; the propelling screw of a steam-boat; a steamer thus propelled.
Pröpen'se, *a.* leading toward: prone.

Pröpen'sity, *s.* inclination; bent of mind; natural tendency; bias.
Prop'er, *a.* one's own; peculiar; fit; suitable; exact; correct; right.
Prop'erly, *ad.* in a proper manner; suitably; correctly; in a strict sense.
Prop'erty, *s.* a peculiar quality; that which is one's own; possessions, an estate.
Proph'ecy, *s.* a prediction.
Proph'esier, *-si-er*, *s.* one who prophesies.
Proph'esy, *-si*, *v.* to predict, to foretell.
Proph'et, *s.* a foreteller of future events.
Proph'etess, *s.* a female prophet.
Prophetic, **Prophetical**, *-fet'*, *a.* relating to prophecy; containing a prophecy; endowed with the spirit of prophecy; foretelling; foreseeing.
Prophet'ically, *ad.* by prophecy.
Pröphylac'tic, *a.* preventing disease: *s.* a preventive medicine.
Propin'quity, *s.* nearness, proximity; nearness of blood, kindred.
Propitiate, *-pish'-i-ät*, *v.* to make propitious or favourable; to conciliate; to reconcile; to make atonement.
Propitiable, *-pish'-i-abl*, *a.* that may be propitiated.
Propitiation, *-pish-i-ä'-shun*, *s.* act of propitiating; that which propitiates; reconciliation; atonement.
Propitiator, *-pish'*, *s.* one who propitiates.
Propitiatory, *-pish'*, *a.* serving to propitiate: *s.* the mercy-seat.
Propitious, *pro-pish'-us*, *a.* favourable; benign; auspicious.
Propitiously, *-pish'*, *ad.* favourably; benignly.
Propitiousness, *-pish'*, *s.* favourableness.
Propo'nent, *s.* one who makes a proposal.
Proportion, *-pör'-shun*, *s.* comparative relation of one thing to another; equality of ratios; size, always in comparison; ratio; rate; equal or just share; symmetry; a rule in arithmetic: *v.* to adjust parts to each other; to form symmetrically.
Propör'tionable, *a.* that may be proportioned; suitable.
Proportionableness, *s.* the being proportionate.
Proportionably, *ad.* in or according to proportion.
Propör'tional, *a.* having due comparative relation; proportionate; symmetrical.
Propör'tional'ity, *s.* the being proportional.
Propör'tionally, *ad.* in due proportion.
Propör'tionate, *a.* adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional: *v.* to adjust relatively.
Propör'tionately, *ad.* with due proportion.
Propör'tionateness, *s.* the state or quality of being proportionate.
Propör'tionless, *a.* wanting proportion.
Propo'sal, *-zal*, *s.* a proposition; an offer.
Propose, *pro-pöz'*, *v.* to offer for consideration.
Propo'ser, *s.* one that proposes or offers.
Proposition, *-zish'-un*, *s.* a thing proposed for consideration; a proposal; in logic, an affirmation or negation of one term about another.
Propositional, *-zish'*, *a.* relating to or containing a proposition.
Propound, *v.* to propose for consideration.

fäte, fät; far; mö, mët, her; fīne, fīn; nôte, nôt; müte, nüt, bull; tŷpe, eŷlable; thīn, thēn.

Propound'er, *s.* one that propounds.
Proprietary, *s.* a proprietor; a body of proprietors: *a.* belonging to a proprietor or owner.
Proprietor, *s.* a possessor in his own right.
Proprietress, *s.* a female proprietor.
Propriety, *s.* the state of being proper, appropriate, or suitable; correctness; decorum: originally, the same as *Property*. See *Proper*.
Propugn, -pūn', *v.* to defend or vindicate.
Propulsion, -shun, *s.* the act of propelling.
Propulsive, *a.* having the power to propel.
Prōpyleum, *s.* a porch; a vestibule.
Prore, *s.* the prow or fore part of a ship.
Proreption, *s.* the act of creeping on.
Prorogation, *s.* act of proroguing; prolongation or delay.
Prorogue, -rōg', *v.* to prolong; to defer; to put off, as the Parliament from one session to another.
Prosaic, prō-zā'-lk, *a.* belonging to or like prose.
Prosaist, *s.* a writer of prose.
Præcenium, *s.* the fore part of a stage.
Proscribe, *v.* to set down in writing for destruction; to doom to death; to condemn as dangerous or unworthy of use; to interdict.
Proscriber, *s.* one who proscribes.
Proscription, *s.* the act of proscribing; a doom-ing to death: a condemnation of anything as dangerous or objectionable.
Proscriptive, *a.* dooming to destruction.
Prose, prōz, *s.* the usual way of speaking or writing, in contradistinction to verse: *a.* relating to or consisting of prose; prosaic: *v.* to speak tediously.
Prosy, *a.* like prose; dull; insipid.
Prosecute, *v.* to follow with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to seek to obtain by a legal process; to indict or sue as a criminal.
Prosecution, *s.* the act of prosecuting; a pursuit; a criminal suit.
Prosecutor, *s.* one who prosecutes.
Proselyte, *s.* a convert to a new creed or opinion: *v.* to proselytise.
Proselytise, *v.* to make or try to make proselytes.
Proselytism, *s.* act of proselytising; zeal for making proselytes.
Proser, *s.* a dull and tedious speaker.
Pro-slavery, *a.* in favour of slavery.
Prosodial, *a.* prosodical.
Prosodian, *s.* one skilled in prosody.
Prosodical, *a.* of or relating to prosody.
Prosodist, *s.* a prosodian.
Prosody, *s.* that part of grammar which treats of the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measure of verse.
Prōsōpōpœia, -pē'-ya, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, by which inanimate objects are personified; personification.
Prospect, *s.* a view as from a distance; a view into futurity; ground of expectation; reason to hope.
Prospection, *s.* the act of looking forward, or providing for the future.
Prospective, *a.* viewing at a distance, looking forward to the future: *s.* a view seen at a distance.

Prospectively, *ad.* with reference to the future.
Prospectus, *s.* the plan of a proposed work or publication: *pl.* Prospectuses.
Prosper, *v.* to be successful, to thrive.
Prosperity, *s.* success, good fortune.
Prosperous, *a.* successful, fortunate.
Prosperously, *ad.* in a prosperous manner.
Prosperousness, *s.* prosperity.
Prosthesis, *s.* the placing of a letter or syllable to the beginning of a word.
Prostitute, *s.* a public strumpet; a base hireling: *a.* sold to vice; corrupt for hire: *v.* to practise lewdness for hire; to debase one's self for hire; to make a bad or wrong use of; to make common.
Prostitution, *s.* the act of prostituting; state of being prostituted; the life of a prostitute; lewdness.
Prostrate, *a.* laid flat along; prostrated; lying at mercy, as a suppliant.
Prostrate, *v.* to throw down; to lie flat; to cast one's self at the feet of another.
Prostration, *s.* the act of prostrating; dejection; total depression.
Prostyle, *s.* a range of columns in front.
Prosy, prō'-zī, *a.* like prose; tedious; dull.
Protasis, *s.* a term in rhetoric; a maxim or proposition.
Protean, *a.* changing shapes like Proteus.
Protect, *v.* to cover from danger, to shield.
Protection, *s.* a shelter, a defence.
Protective, *a.* affording protection.
Protector, *s.* one who protects, a defender.
Protectorate, *s.* government by or under a protector.
Protectorship, *s.* office of a protector.
Protectress, *s.* a female who protects.
Protégé, pro-tā-zhā', *Fr. s.* one protected and patronised: *Protégée*, *fem.*
Proteine, prō'-tē-in, *s.* the nitrogenous principle or basis of food.
Protest, *v.* to affirm solemnly; to make a formal declaration of non-payment, as of a bill; to make a formal declaration in writing against a law or public measure; to remonstrate.
Protest, *s.* a solemn and formal declaration of opinion against something, especially in writing, by a minority; a formal notification of the non-payment of a bill.
Protestant, *a.* belonging to Protestants.
Protestant, *s.* a member of the Protestant church or religion.
Protestantism, *s.* the Protestant religion.
Protestation, *s.* a solemn declaration.
Protest'er, *s.* one who makes a protest.
Prothonotary, *s.* a head register or notary.
Protocoll, *s.* the original copy of a writing.
Protomartyr, *s.* the first Christian martyr, St. Stephen.
Protoplasm, *s.* the simple structureless vital basis of living bodies.
Protoplast, *s.* the thing first formed as a model.
Protoplastic, *s.* first formed.
Prototype, *s.* the original of a copy.
Protract, *v.* to draw out, to lengthen; to delay.
Protract'er, *s.* one who protracts.
Protraction, -shun, *s.* the act of protracting; prolongation; delay.
Protractive, *a.* lengthening out; delaying; dilatory.

Protrac'tor, *s.* an instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper.
Protru'de, *v.* to thrust out or forward.
Protru'sion, -zhun, *s.* the act of thrusting out or forward; state of being protruded; a thrusting forward.
Protru'sive, *a.* thrusting or pushing forward.
Protu'berance, *s.* a swelling; a prominence.
Protu'berant, *a.* prominent, swelling.
Protu'berate, *v.* to bulge or swell out.
Protübera'tion, *s.* the act of swelling out.
Protu'berous, *a.* protuberant.
Proud, *a.* possessing pride or inordinate self-esteem; arrogant; haughty; presumptuous; supercilious; lofty in mien or grand in person; magnificent; ostentatious.
Proud'ish, *a.* somewhat proud.
Proud'ly, *ad.* haughtily; ostentatiously.
Provable, *proof'*-, *a.* that may be proved.
Prov'ably, *ad.* so as to be proved.
Prove, *proof*, *v.* to make that appear certain which was doubtful; to show by argument or testimony; to bring to the test; to try; to ascertain by experience; to turn out to be.
Pröv'edöre, *s.* a purveyor.
Pröv'ender, *s.* food provided for brutes, as hay, corn, &c.
Prover, *proof'*-, *s.* one who proves.
Proverb, *s.* a short, pithy sentence in common use; a saw, an adage; a maxim.
Proverb'ial, *a.* of the nature of a proverb; used or current as a proverb.
Proverb'ially, *ad.* in or by a proverb.
Proverb'ialism, *s.* a proverbial phrase.
Provi'de, *v.* to procure beforehand or for future use; to supply; to stipulate previously; to take measures against. *Provided that*, on condition that.
Providence, *s.* foresight, timely care; the care of God over his creatures.
Provi'dent, *a.* foreseeing, prudent.
Providen'tial, *a.* effected by Providence.
Providen'tially, *ad.* by the care or instrumentality of Providence.
Provi'dently, *ad.* with wise precaution.
Provi'der, *s.* one who provides or procures.
Prov'ince, *s.* originally, a *conquered* country; a country governed by a delegate; a region or division of a kingdom or state; the proper office or business of any one.
Provin'cial, -shal, *a.* relating to a province; rude, unpolished: *s.* an inhabitant of a province; an ecclesiastical governor.
Provin'cialism, *s.* a provincial idiom.
Provision, -vizh'-un, *s.* the act of providing; the thing provided: *pl.* food, victuals; measures taken; terms settled: *v.* to supply with provisions.
Provisional, -vizh'-, *a.* serving for present use; temporary.
Provisionally, *ad.* for the present occasion.
Provi'so, -zo, *s.* a stipulation, a condition.
Provi'sor, -zor, *s.* a purveyor, a steward.
Provi'sory, -zor-I, *a.* including a proviso.
Provo'cation, *s.* the act of provoking or exciting anger; a cause of anger.
Provo'cative, or -vök'-, *a.* inciting, stimulating: *s.* any thing which stimulates the appetite; a stimulant.
Provo'cativeness, or -vök'-, *s.* the quality of being provocative.

Provo'ke, *v.* to incite to action; to challenge; to rouse; to enrage.
Provo'ker, *s.* one that provokes.
Provo'kingly, *ad.* so as to provoke.
Prov'ost, *s.* the head of a college or corporate body; the executioner of an army.
Prov'ostship, *s.* the office of a provost.
Prow, *s.* the head or fore part of a ship.
Prow'ess, *s.* bravery, military courage.
Prowl, *v.* to rove for prey: *s.* a roving for prey or plunder.
Prowl'er, *s.* one that roves about for prey.
Prox'imate, *a.* next, immediate.
Prox'imately, *ad.* immediately.
Proxim'ity, *s.* nearness, neighbourhood.
Prox'imo, *L.* in the next or coming month.
Proxy, *proks'*-I, *s.* agency for another; a substitute for another. A contr. of *Procuracy*.
Prox'yship, *s.* the office of a proxy.
Prude, *prood*, *s.* a woman over-scrupulous, or of affected coyness and stiffness.
Pru'dence, *proo'*-, *s.* wisdom applied to practice.
Pru'dent, *a.* practically wise, discreet.
Pruden'tial, -shal, *a.* prudent, wise.
Pruden'tially, *ad.* with prudence.
Pruden'tials, *s. pl.* maxims of prudence.
Pru'dently, *ad.* wisely, discreetly.
Pru'dery, *s.* the conduct or practices of a prude.
Pru'dish, *a.* affectedly coy or reserved.
Prune, *proon*, *v.* to lop or cut off the superfluous branches of fruit trees; to trim.
Prune, *proon*, *s.* a dried plum.
Prunella, *Prunel'lo*, *proo*-, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff; a plum.
Pru'ner, *s.* one that prunes trees.
Pru'ning-hook, **Pru'ning-knife**, *s.* a hook or knife used in lopping trees.
Pru'rience, **Pru'riency**, *s.* an itching; an eager desire or appetite for anything.
Pru'riënt, *a.* having an itching or great desire.
Pruri'go, *L. s.* an itching of the skin with an eruption of pimples.
Prussian, *prüsh'*-an, *a.* pertaining to Prussia: *s.* a native of Prussia.
Prus'sic-acid, *s.* an acid which is the colouring matter of Prussian blue, and one of the strongest poisons known.
Pry, *v.* to inspect closely and officiously; to peep impertinently: *s.* impertinent peeping or curiosity.
Pry'ingly, *ad.* with impertinent curiosity.
Psalm, *sam*, *s.* a holy song, a sacred hymn.
Psalmist, *sál'*-mist or *sam'*-ist, *s.* a writer of psalms, and particularly applied to David.
Psalmodic, **Psalmodical**, *sal-mod'*-, *a.* relating to psalmody.
Psalmodist, *sal'*-, *s.* one who sings sacred songs.
Psalmody, *sal'*-, *s.* the art or practice of singing sacred songs.
Psalmographist, *s.* a writer of psalms.
Psalter, *sawl'*-, *s.* the book of Psalms; in the Roman Catholic Church, a series of 150 devout sentences, a rosary of 150 beads.
Psalt'ery, *sawl'*-, *s.* a kind of harp for psalms.
Pseudo, *sü'*-do, *a.* false, counterfeit, pretended.
Pseu'do-apos'tle, *s.* a false apostle.
Pseu'dograph, *s.* a counterfeit hand.
Pseudog'raphy, *s.* false or counterfeit writing.
Pseudol'ogy, *s.* falsehood of speech.
Pseudomorphous, *a.* having crystals different from these proper to the body.

Pseu'donym, *s.* a fictitious name.
Pseudonymous, *a.* having a false or counterfeit name.
Pseudoscope, *s.* a sort of stereoscope that exhibits the prominent parts of bodies hollow, and the hollow parts in relief.
Pahaw, shaw, *int.* expressing contempt, &c.
Psittaceous, sit-a'-shus, *a.* of the parrot kind.
Psychologic, **Psychological**, si-ko-loj'-, *a.* relating to the doctrine or study of the soul.
Psychol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of the soul as distinct from the body.
Ptarmigan, tar'-mī-gan, *s.* a bird; the white grouse.
Pterodactyl, ter-o-dak'-til, *s.* a kind of fossil *finger-winged* lizard.
Ptisan, tiz'-an, *s.* a cooling drink made of pearl barley, decocted with raisins, &c.
Ptolemaic, tol-e-mā'-ik, *a.* relating to the system of Ptolemy, the astronomer, in which the earth is supposed to be in the centre of the universe.
Pu'berty, *s.* ripeness of age.
Pubes'cence, *s.* the state of puberty; in botany, the downy substance of plants.
Pubes'cent, *a.* arriving at puberty; downy.
Public, *a.* belonging to a state or nation; not private; common; notorious: *s.* the body of a nation; the people.
Publican, *s.* the keeper of a public-house or inn; formerly, a tax collector.
Publica'tion, *s.* the act of publishing; a work printed and published.
Publicist, -sist, *s.* a writer on the laws of nations.
Publicity, -lis'-i-tī, *s.* state of being public or known to the community; notoriety.
Publicly, *ad.* openly; in full view.
Public-spir'ited, *a.* disposed to promote the public good.
Public-spir'itedness, *s.* a disposition to advance the public good.
Pub'lish, *v.* to make public; to make generally known; to print and offer for sale, as a book, newspaper, &c.
Pub'lisher, *s.* one who gives publicity to anything; one who publishes a book.
Puce, *a.* of a *flœa* colour; dark purple.
Pu'ceron, *s.* a kind of wood-louse.
Puck, *s.* a supposed sprite or fairy noted for mischievous pranks.
Puck'er, *s.* to gather in *little bags* or wrinkles: *s.* a fold or wrinkle.
Pud'der, *s.* a noise, a bustle, a tumult.
Pud'der, *v.* to make a bustle or tumult.
Pudding, pud'-ing, *s.* an intestine stuffed with edible ingredients; a kind of food variously compounded.
Pud'ding-sleeve, *s.* a full sleeve, as of a clergyman in canonicals.
Pud'ding-stone, *s.* a coarse sandstone composed of silicious pebbles, flint, &c.
Pud'ding-time, *s.* the dinner-hour.
Puddle, pud'-dl, *s.* a small pool of muddy water; a dirty splash; stiff sand and clay worked together: *v.* to make muddy; to mix with dirt; to make thick and impervious to water by means of clay, as the banks of a canal; to convert *cast* into wrought iron by the process called puddling.

Pud'dler, *s.* one who converts cast into wrought iron.
Pud'dly, *a.* muddy; plashy; dirty.
Pu'dency, *s.* modesty, shamefacedness.
Pu'dicity, -dis'-, *s.* modesty, chastity.
Pu'erile, *a.* childish, boyish, trifling.
Pueril'ity, *s.* childishness, boyishness.
Puer'peral, *a.* relating to childbirth.
Puff, *s.* a small blast or breath of wind; a fungous ball filled with dust; a powdering puff; undeserved or exaggerated praise, as a *puff* in a newspaper; anything light or porous.
Puff, *v.* to swell the cheeks with wind; to drive air from the mouth in a blast; to blow, as an expression of scorn; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry; to swell with wind or air; to praise with exaggeration.
Puff-ball, *s.* a fungus full of dust.
Puffer, *s.* one who puffs; a boaster.
Puffin, *s.* a water-fowl; a fish.
Puffiness, *s.* state or quality of being turgid or puffy.
Puffy, *a.* swelled with air or any soft matter; turgid, bombastic.
Pug, *s.* a small Dutch dog; a monkey.
Pugh! poo, *int.* expressing contempt.
Pu'gilism, *s.* fighting with the fists, boxing.
Pu'gilist, *s.* a fighter, a boxer.
Pu'gilis'tic, *a.* relating to pugilism.
Pugna'cious, -shus, *a.* inclined to fight; quarrelsome.
Pugnacity, -nas'-i-tī, *s.* inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.
Puisne, pu'ny, *a.* younger, junior; inferior in rank: applied to a certain class of judges.
Puissance, pū'-is-ans, *s.* power, force, might.
Pu'issant, *a.* powerful, mighty, forcible.
Pu'issantly, *ad.* powerfully, forcibly.
Puke, *s.* a vomit; an emetic: *v.* to vomit.
Pul'chritude, -kri-, *s.* beauty, grace.
Pule, *v.* to whine, to cry, to whimper.
Pu'ling, *s.* a cry as of a chicken; a whining.
Pulk'ha, *s.* a Laplander's travelling-sledge.
Pull, *v.* to draw violently or forcibly towards one; to haul, to drag; to pluck; to tear; to impress by pulling a printing machine: *s.* act of pulling or plucking; a pluck.
Puller, *s.* he who or that which pulls.
Pul'let, *s.* a young hen.
Pul'ley, *s.* a small wheel in a block, over which a cord passes for raising weights; one of the six mechanical powers.
Pul'monary, *a.* pertaining to the lungs.
Pul'monary, *s.* the plant lung-wort.
Pulmon'ic, *a.* pertaining to the lungs: *s.* a medicine for diseases of the lungs.
Pulp, *s.* the soft part of fruit; any soft mass: *v.* to reduce to a state of pulp.
Pul'pit, *s.* an elevated place or desk for a preacher; a rostrum.
Pulp'y, **Pulp'ous**, *a.* full of pulp; like pulp.
Pul'satile, *a.* that may be beaten or acted upon by pulsation, as a drum.
Pulsa'tion, *s.* the act of beating or striking; also, the beating of the pulse.
Pul'sative, *a.* beating, throbbing.
Pul'satory, *a.* beating like the pulse.
Pulse, pūls, *s.* the motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it; a throb; a vibration: *v.* to beat as the pulse.

Pulse, *s.* leguminous plants, or their seeds.
Pulta'ceous, *a.* like pap; macerated.
Pul'verable, *a.* that may be powdered.
Pul'verine, *s.* the ashes of barilla.
Pulverisa'tion, *s.* the act of pulverising.
Pul'verise, *v.* to reduce to powder or dust.
Pul'verous, *a.* consisting of dust.
Pulver'ulence, *s.* dustiness; dust.
Pulver'ulent, *a.* dusty, powdery.
Pu'ma, *s.* a savage, cat-like animal.
Pu'mice, **Pum'ice**, *s.* a spongy or porous stone ejected from volcanoes.
Pumiceous, -*mish'-us*, *a.* consisting of or like pumice.
Pump, *s.* an engine for raising water.
Pump, *v.* to work a pump; to draw out of.
Pump, *s.* a thin-soled shoe.
Pump'er, *s.* one who or that which pumps.
Pump'ion, **Pump'kin**, *s.* a plant and its fruit.
Pun, *s.* an equivocation, a quibble.
Pun, *v.* to quibble, to play upon words.
Punch, **punsh**, *s.* the *Punchinello* or buffoon of the puppet-show; a short fat fellow.
Punch, *s.* a liquor made by mixing spirits with water, sugar, and lemon juice.
Punch, *s.* an instrument for making holes; a blow or thrust: *v.* to perforate with a punch; to hit or strike.
Punch-bowl, *s.* a bowl to make punch in.
Punch'oon, -*un*, *s.* a sort of puncher; a large cask; a cask containing 120 gallons.
Punch'er, *s.* an instrument to make holes.
Punchinel'lo, *s.* a buffoon. See **Punch**.
Punch'y, *a.* short, thick, and fat.
Punc'tated, *a.* drawn to a point; dotted.
Punc'tiform, *a.* having the form of a point.
Punctil'io, *s.* a nice point in behaviour; a point of form or ceremony.
Punctil'ious, *a.* exact to a nicety; formal.
Punctil'iously, *ad.* with great nicety.
Punctil'iousness, *s.* exactness of behaviour.
Punc'to, *s.* a point; a term in fencing.
Punc'tual, *a.* exact; scrupulously accurate.
Punc'tualist, *s.* one who is very exact.
Punctuality, *s.* scrupulous exactness.
Punc'tually, *ad.* exactly, scrupulously.
Punc'tualness, *s.* punctuality.
Punc'tuate, *v.* to distinguish by points or stops, as a sentence.
Punctua'tion, *s.* the act or method of punctuating or pointing.
Punc'tuist, *s.* one skilled in punctuation.
Punc'ture, *s.* a small, sharp point; a hole made with a sharp point: *v.* to make punctures.
Pun'dit. See **Pandit**.
Pun'gency, *s.* power or quality of being pungent; sharpness; keenness; acrimony.
Pun'gent, *a.* sharp, biting, acrimonious.
Pun'gently, *ad.* sharply; acrimoniously.
Pu'nic, *a.* pertaining to ancient Carthage; faithless, treacherous: *s.* the language of ancient Carthage.
Pu'niness, *s.* the state of being puny.
Pun'ish, *v.* to inflict as a penalty for a crime or offence; to inflict pain with a view to amendment; to chastise; to correct.
Pun'ishable, *a.* worthy of punishment.
Pun'ishableness, *s.* the being punishable.
Pun'isher, *s.* one who inflicts punishment.
Pun'ishment, *s.* the pain or penalty inflicted for a crime; chastisement.

Punition, -*nish'-un*, *s.* the act of punishing; punishment; chastisement.
Pu'nitive, *a.* awarding or inflicting punishment, that punishes.
Punk, *s.* a strumpet, a prostitute.
Pun'ka, **Pun'kah**, *s.* a sort of large fan used in the East Indies.
Pun'ster, **Pun'ner**, *s.* one who makes puns.
Punt, *s.* a small, flat-bottomed boat.
Punt, *v.* to play at basset or ombre.
Pun'ter, *s.* one that plays in basset.
Pu'ny, *a.* young; little and weak: petty.
Pup, *s.* a puppy: *v.* to bring forth pups.
Pupa, *s.* in natural history, the chrysalis.
Pu'pil, *s.* the apple of the eye.
Pu'pil, *s.* a young person under tuition.
Pu'pilage, **Pupilarity**, *s.* the state of being a pupil; wardship, minority.
Pu'pillary, **Pu'pillary**, *a.* pertaining to a pupil.
Pup'pet, *s.* a little image moved by a wire in a show; in contempt, a person under the control of another.;
Pup'pet-show, *s.* a mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires.
Pup'py, *s.* a young dog, a whelp; a saucy, vain, young fop.
Pup'pyism, *s.* extreme conceit or affectation; foppery.
Pur, *s.* the gentle noise made by a cat when pleased: *v.* to murmur gently as a cat.
Pur'blind, *a.* near-sighted.
Pur'chāsable, *a.* that may be purchased.
Pur'chase, *v.* to buy or obtain for money; to give; to acquire: *s.* a buying; anything bought; power of a lever or a mechanical advantage.
Pur'chase-money, *s.* money laid out in the purchase of anything.
Pur'chaser, *s.* one who makes a purchase.
Pure, *a.* clear; unmixed; chaste; unpolluted; real, genuine.
Pu'rely, *ad.* in a pure manner; merely; completely.
Pu'reness, *s.* state or quality of being pure; purity.
Purga'tion, *s.* the act of cleansing or purifying; a cleansing; a clearing.
Pur'gative, *a.* having the power of purging: *s.* a cathartic medicine.
Purgato'rial, *a.* relating to purgatory.
Pur'gatory, *a.* cleansing; expiatory.
Pur'gatory, *s.* a place in which Roman Catholics believe that souls are purged from impurities before their admission into heaven.
Purge, *v.* to make pure, to cleanse; to evacuate by cathartics: *s.* a cathartic medicine.
Pur'ger, *s.* he or that which purges.
Pur'ging, *s.* a cleansing; a looseness.
Purifica'tion, *s.* the act of purifying; state of being purified; a cleansing.
Purificative, **Purificatory**, *a.* having power or tendency to purify or cleanse.
Pu'rifier, *s.* he who or that which purifies, cleanses, or refines.
Pu'rify, *v.* to make pure, to cleanse, to refine.
Pu'rism, *s.* the practice or affectation of rigid purity in morals, conduct, or style.
Pu'rist, *s.* one very nice in the use of words.
Pu'ritan, *s.* one of a sect who professed great purity in religion: *a.* of or belonging to the Puritans.

Pūritan'ic, Pūritan'ical, *a.* relating to the Puritans; precise; demure.
Puritan'ically, *ad.* in a Puritanic manner.
Pu'ritanism, *s.* the doctrine or principles of the Puritans.
Pu'rity, *s.* pureness; chastity; innocence.
Purl, *s.* a kind of lace or edging.
Purl, *v.* to decorate with purl.
Purl, *s.* a malt liquor in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.
Purl, *v.* to flow with a gentle noise.
Pur'lieu, -lū, *s.* a border, an outskirt.
Purloin', *v.* to steal, to pilfer, to filch.
Purloin'er, *s.* one who purloins.
Purple, *-pl*, *a.* red tinged with blue.
Purple, *s.* the purple colour; that which distinguished the Roman emperors; hence, imperial sovereignty.
Purple, *v.* to colour with purple.
Pur'plish, *s.* somewhat purple, like purple.
Pur'pōrt, *s.* a design, tendency, meaning.
Pur'pōrt, *v.* to tend, to show, to mean.
Pur'pose, *s.* intention, design, end, effect: *v.* to design, to intend, to resolve.
Pur'poseless, *a.* having no purpose.
Pur'posely, *ad.* by design, by intention.
Purse, *s.* a small bag for money; a sum of money: *v.* to draw or contract as a purse; to wrinkle.
Purse-net, *s.* a net that draws like a purse.
Purse-pride, *s.* vulgar and insolent pride which springs from wealth.
Purse-proud, *a.* proud of one's money or wealth; vulgarly ostentatious.
Pur'ser, *s.* formerly the paymaster of a ship of war, but now the purveyor.
Pur'siness, *s.* the state of being pursy.
Pur'sy, *a.* bloated; fat and short-breathed.
Pur'alain, Purs'lane, *s.* a kind of plant.
Pursu'ance, *s.* a following or prosecution of anything; a process, in consequence, as in *pursuance* of order.
Pursu'ant, *a.* done in consequence or in prosecution of anything, as *pursuant* to instruction.
Pursue', *v.* to chase; to follow in hostility; to strive to reach or obtain.
Pursu'er, *s.* one who follows in hostility.
Pursuit, -sūt', *s.* act of pursuing; that which is pursued; a chase; a searching for; course of life or business; occupation.
Pūrsuivant, -swī-vant, *s.* a state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.
Pur'tenance, *s.* that which *pertains* to something; the pluck of an animal.
Pur'ulence, Pu'rūleney, *s.* generation of pus or corrupt matter.
Pu'rulent, *a.* consisting of pus; full of pus; like pus.
Purvey, -vā', *v.* to provide or lay in provisions and other necessities for a household or establishment.
Purvey'ance, *s.* act of purveying; purchase of provisions, &c.
Purvey'or, *s.* one who purveys.
Pur'view, *s.* a proviso, a providing clause.
Pūs, *s.* corrupt matter generated in a sore.
Puseyism, pū'-zī-izm, *s.* the principles of Dr. Pusey, the chief promoter of the High Church movement in the Church of England.
Puseyite, pū'-zī-it, *s.* one who holds the principles of Dr. Pusey.

Push, *v.* to push forward, to thrust, to urge: *s.* a thrust, an impulse, an assault, an attack; an emergency.
Push'er, *s.* one who pushes.
Push'ing, *p. a.* pressing forward; enterprising; forward; bold.
Push'pin, *s.* a childish play by pushing pins.
Pūsillanim'ity, *s.* want of spirit, cowardice.
Pūsillan'imous, *a.* having a little or mean mind; cowardly.
Pusillan'imously, *ad.* with pusillanimity.
Pusillan'imousness, *s.* pusillanimity.
Puss, Pussy, *s.* a fondling name for a cat; a sportsman's name for a hare.
Pus'tūlar, *a.* covered with pustules.
Pus'tūlate, *v.* to form into pustules.
Pus'tūle, *s.* a little pimple or wheal.
Pus'tulous, *a.* full of pustules, pimply.
Put, *v.* to lay, to place; to propose; to apply; to regulate.
Pūt, *s.* a game at cards; a rustic, a clown.
Pū'tative, *a.* supposed, reputed.
Put-off, *s.* an excuse, a shift.
Pūtre'dinous, *a.* stinking, rotten.
Pūtre'faction, *s.* state of growing rotten.
Pūtre'factive, *a.* tending to putrefaction.
Pū'trefy, *v.* to rot, to make rotten.
Pūtres'cence, *s.* state of growing putrid.
Pūtres'cent, *a.* growing putrid.
Putres'cible, *a.* that may putrefy. }
Pu'trid, *a.* rotten, corrupt.
Putrid'ity, Pu'tridness, *s.* rottenness.
Put'ter, *s.* one who puts or places.
Put'ting-stone, *s.* a stone to be thrown by hand as a trial of strength.
Pū'ttock, *s.* a hawk; a kite.
Pū'tty, *s.* a cement used by glaziers: *v.* to fill up or cement with putty.
Puz'zle, *s.* embarrassment; perplexity; a toy to try ingenuity: *v.* to embarrass, to perplex; to be bewildered or perplexed.
Puz'zle-headed, *a.* having the head bewildered or confused.
Puz'zler, *s.* one that puzzles.
Puz'zolan. See Pozzuolana.
Pyæmia, pī-ē-mī-a, *s.* the corruption of the blood by the introduction of purulent matter into the circulation.
Pye. See Pie.
Py'garg, *s.* a kind of eagle.
Pygme'an, *a.* like a pigmy, dwarfish.
Pyg'my, *s.* a dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be no bigger than one's fist.
Pylor'ic, *a.* pertaining to the pylorus.
Pylō'rus, *s.* the lower orifice of the stomach.
Pyr'amid, *s.* a solid figure standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top.
Pýram'idal, Pýramid'ic, Pýramid'ical, *a.* like or having the form of a pyramid.
Pyre, *s.* a pile to be burned; a funeral pile.
Pýret'ics, *s. pl.* medicines for fevers.
Pyrites, pīr-ī'tes, or pīr'-itz, *s.* a sulphuret of iron or other metal.
Pýrit'ic, Pýrit'ical, *a.* consisting of, or like pyrites.
Pýrol'atry, *s.* worship of fire.
Pýrolig'neous, Pyrolig'nic, Pyrolig'nous, *a.* not-ing an acid obtained from wood.
Pýrol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on heat.
Pýromancy, *s.* a divination by fire.

Pyroman'tic, *a.* pertaining to pyromancy: *s.* one who pretends to divine by fire.
Pyrom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the expansion of bodies by heat.
Pýro'sis, *s.* a morbid redness of the face.
Pyrotech'nic, **Pyrotech'nical**, *a.* relating or pertaining to fireworks.
Pyrotech'nics, *s.* the art of making fireworks.
Pyrotech'nist, *s.* one who understands the art of pyrotechny.
Pýrotechny, *s.* the art of making fireworks.
Pyrot'ic, *a.* burning, caustic.
Pyrot'ics, *s. pl.* in medicine, caustics.
Pýrrhic, *s.* a poetic foot of two short syllables; an ancient, military dance, invented by *Pyrrhus*.
Pyrrhon'ic, *a.* pertaining to Pyrrhonism.
Pyrrhonism, *s.* the doctrine of *Pyrrho*, scepticism, universal doubt.
Pyrrhonist, *s.* one who doubts everything; a sceptic.
Pythagore'an, *a.* relating to the doctrines of Pythagoras: *s.* a follower or disciple of Pythagoras.
Pythag'orism, *s.* the doctrines or philosophy of Pythagoras.
Py'thon, *s.* a kind of serpent.
Pyth'oness, *s.* a sorceress, a witch; the priestess of Apollo.
Python'ic, *a.* pretending to foretell future events.
Pyx, **Pix**, *s.* the box for the Consecrated Host; a box containing samples of all coins minted.

Q

Quack, kwak, *v.* to cry like a duck; to talk like a quack or mountebank; to practise quackery: *s.* a mountebank; one who pretends to skill which he does not possess, particularly in medicine: *a.* pertaining to quackery, as *quack* medicine.
Quack'ery, *s.* the pretensions or practices of quacks.
Quack'ish, *a.* like a quack; boastful; empirical.
Quadra, kwod'-ra, *L. s.* a square; a square moulding.
Quadrages'ima, kwod-, *s.* Lent, because it consists of *forty* days.
Quadrages'im'al, *a.* pertaining to Lent.
Quadrangle, kwod'-, *s.* a figure of four equal angles; the inner square or court of a building.
Quadrang'ular, *a.* having four right angles.
Quadrant, kwod'-, the fourth part; the quarter of a circle; an instrument for taking altitudes.
Quadrant'al, *a.* pertaining to a quadrant: *s.* a square amphora of the ancient Romans.
Quadrát, kwod'-, *s.* a piece of metal used by printers to fill up void spaces.
Quadráte, kwod'-, *s.* a square; a mathematical instrument; a quartile in astrology: *v.* to square; to suit; to correspond: *a.* having four equal sides.
Quadrat'ic, kwod-, *a.* pertaining to a square. A quadratic equation is an algebraic equation having on the unknown side the square of the number sought.
Quadrá'trix, kwod-, *s.* a kind of line in geometry.
Quadrature, kwod'-, *s.* the act of squaring; a quadrate; the first and last quarter of the moon.

Quadrel, kwod'-, *s.* a square stone artificially made of chalky earth.
Quadren'ial, kwod-, *a.* comprising four years; happening once in four years.
Quadren'nially, *ad.* once in four years.
Quadrilat'eral, kwod-, *a.* having four sides.
Quadrille, kwad-ril', or ká-dril', *s.* a game at cards, played by *four* persons; a kind of dance.
Quadrip'artite, *a.* divided into four parts.
Quadrireme, kwod'-ri-rēm, *s.* a galley with four tiers or banks of oars.
Quadrissyl'lable, *s.* a word of four syllables.
Quadriv'ial, *a.* having four ways meeting at one and the same point.
Quadroon', kwod-, *s.* (a *quarter*-blooded person) applied in America to the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man.
Quadru'manous, kwod-, *a.* having *four* limbs, each of which serves as a *hand*.
Quadruped, kwod'-, *a.* having four feet.
Quadruped, *s.* a four-footed animal.
Quadruple, *a.* fourfold, four times told.
Quadruple, *v.* to make four times as much.
Quadruplicate, *a.* fourfold: *v.* to make fourfold.
Quadruplica'tion, *s.* the taking or adding a thing four times.
Quadruply, *ad.* in a fourfold proportion.
Quære. See *Query*.
Quáff, *v.* to drink largely or luxuriously.
Quáffer, *s.* one that quaffs.
Quag'ga, *s.* a South African animal resembling the ass.
Quag'gy, *a.* boggy, shaking under the feet.
Quag'mire, *s.* a shaking marsh, a bog.
Quail, *s.* a bird of game.
Quail, *v.* to sink in spirit, to be dejected; to sink, to quell, to subdue.
Quail'ing, *s.* act of failing in resolution.
Quail'pipe, *s.* a pipe to allure quails with.
Quaint, kwaint. *a.* nice, odd, whimsical, superfluously exact.
Quaint'ly, *ad.* in a quaint manner.
Quaint'ness, *s.* the state or quality of being quaint.
Quake, kwāk, *v.* to shake with cold or fear: *s.* a shuddering; a trembling.
Qua'ker, *s.* one of the Society of Friends.
Qua'kerism, *s.* the tenets of the Quakers.
Qua'kerly, *a.* resembling Quakers.
Qualifiable, kwol'-, *a.* that may be qualified.
Qualifica'tion, *s.* that which qualifies; an accomplishment; an endowment; modification, abatement.
Qual'ifier, *s.* he or that which qualifies.
Qualify, kwol'-, *v.* to make fit or suitable for; to make capable of any employment, office, or privilege; to modify or regulate the quality of; to soften; to abate; to limit.
Qualitative, kwol'-i-tā-tiv, *a.* pertaining to quality; intended merely to determine the nature or names of the component parts; as *qualitative* analysis.
Qual'ity, kwol'-, *s.* the nature of a thing relatively considered; disposition, character; comparative rank; persons of high rank collectively; a property of a thing; a qualification.
Qualm, kwam, *s.* a sudden fit of sickly languor; a sudden touch of conscience.

Qualm'iah, *a.* seized with a qualm.
Qualm'ishness, *s.* state of being qualmish.
Quanda'ry, kwon-, or kwon'-, *s.* a great doubt; perplexity.
Quan'titative, **Quan'titive**, *a.* estimable or rated according to quantity; determining the exact proportions of the components. See **Qualitative**.
Quantity, kwon'-, *s.* that property of anything which may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate weight or measure; bulk; weight; measure; amount; a portion or part; measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. *In quantities*, in large portions.
Quan'tum, *s.* the quantity, the amount.
Quarantine, kwor-an-tēn, *s.* the space of forty days; the time during which a ship suspected of infection is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.
Quarrel, kwor-, *s.* a breach of friendship; a noisy dispute; a brawl; a scuffle: *v.* to dispute violently or with loud and angry words; to brawl; to squabble; to find fault with, to disagree with.
Quar'reller, *s.* one who quarrels.
Quar'relling, *s.* the act of brawling or squabbling; strife.
Quar'relsome, *a.* disposed to quarrel; contentious.
Quar'relsomeness, *s.* the character of being quarrelsome.
Quarrier, kwor-rī-er, *s.* one that quarries.
Quar'ry, kwor-, *s.* an arrow with a square head.
Quar'ry, *s.* game pursued or killed; prey.
Quar'ry, kwor-, *s.* a stone mine or pit.
Quar'ry, kwor-, *v.* to dig stones out of a quarry.
Quar'ry-man, *s.* one who digs in a quarry.
Quart, kwort, *s.* the fourth part of a gallon.
Quartan, kwor-tan, *a.* occurring every fourth day, as a *quartan* ague.
Quarter, *s.* a fourth part; a division into four parts; a division generally; a region; a station; a measure of eight bushels; mercy granted by a conqueror to a vanquished enemy.
Quarter, *v.* to divide into four parts; to station or lodge soldiers; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.
Quarterage, *s.* a quarterly allowance.
Quarter-day, *s.* one of the four days in the year on which quarterly payments are made.
Quarterdeck, *s.* the after part of the upper deck of a ship.
Quartering, *s.* a partition of a shield containing many coats of arms.
Quarterly, *a.* occurring every quarter; consisting of a fourth part: *ad.* once in a quarter of a year.
Quar'termaster, *s.* an officer who regulates the quarters for soldiers.
Quar'tern, *s.* the fourth part of a pint.
Quar'tern-loaf, *s.* a loaf made out of a quarter of a stone of flour.
Quar'ters, *s. pl.* the stations for soldiers, as *head-quarters*; stations for a ship's crew in time of action.
Quar'ter'sessions, *s.* a court of law held every quarter of a year.
Quar'ter-staff, *s.* a staff of defence.
Quar'tile, *s.* an aspect of the planets, when

they are ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle, distant from each other.
Quar'to, *s.* a book of which every leaf is a quarter of a sheet: *pl.* Quar'tos, -tōz.
Quartz, kworts, *s.* a silicious mineral.
Quartz'ose, **Quartz'y**, *a.* containing or like quartz.
Quash, quosh, *v.* to crush, to squeeze; to annul.
Quash, *s.* a soft species of pompion.
Qua'si, L. *s.* as if; pretended.
Quāsimo'do, *s.* the first Sunday after Easter.
Quāssa'tion, *s.* the act of shaking.
Quassia, kwash'-l-a or kwosh'-l-a, *s.* a medicinal bitter.
Quaternary, *a.* consisting of four.
Quaternion, *s.* a group of four; a sort of advanced algebra.
Quatorze, kwat-orz', *s.* a term at piquet.
Quatrain, kwot-rān, *s.* a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.
Quaver, kwā'-, *v.* to shake the voice; to vibrate: *s.* shake of the voice or of a sound from an instrument; a musical note equal to half a crotchet.
Qua'verer, *s.* one that quavers.
Qua'vering, *s.* the act of shaking the voice; a shake.
Quay, kē, *s.* a wharf for landing goods.
Quean, kwēn, *s.* a wench, a worthless woman.
Queasiness, kwē'-zī-, *s.* nausea, qualmishness.
Queas'y, kwēz'-, *s.* sick, squeamish, fastidious.
Queen, *s.* a female sovereign; the consort of a king: *v.* to play the queen.
Queen-dow'ager, *s.* the widow of a king.
Queen'-like, *a.* like or resembling a queen.
Queen'ly, *ad.* queenlike, becoming a queen.
Queer, *a.* odd, strange; original; droll.
Queer'ly, *ad.* in an odd or strange manner.
Queer'ness, *s.* oddness; strangeness.
Queest, kwēst, *s.* a kind of wild pigeon.
Quell, *v.* to crush; to subdue; to quiet, to allay, to abate.
Quell'er, *s.* one that quells.
Quench, *v.* to extinguish, to stifle, to allay.
Quench'able, *a.* that may be quenched.
Quench'er, *s.* that which quenches.
Quench'less, *a.* that cannot be quenched.
Querimo'nious, *a.* querulous; complaining.
Querimo'niously, *ad.* querulously.
Querimo'niousness, *s.* disposition to complain; querulousness.
Que'rist, *s.* one who asks questions.
Quern, *s.* a hand-mill for grinding grain.
Quer'ulous, *a.* habitually complaining.
Quer'ulously, *ad.* in a querulous manner.
Quer'ulousness, *s.* the habit of complaining; a disposition to murmur.
Que'ry, *v.* to question; to express doubts; to mark with a query (? or Qr.)
Que'ry, *s.* an inquiry, a question; a word put in indicating doubt or recommending inquiry.
Quest, *s.* the act of seeking; search; an inquest or jury sworn to inquire.
Ques'tion, *s.* the act of asking; that which is asked; an interrogatory; something requiring examination; a doubt; a dispute: *v.* to ask questions; to inquire; to doubt or be suspicious.
Ques'tionable, *a.* that may be questioned, doubtful, suspicious.

Ques'tionableness, *s.* the quality of being ques'tionable.
Ques'tionary, *a.* questioning, inquiring.
Ques'tioner, *s.* an inquirer, a querist.
Ques'tionless, *ad.* without doubt, certainly.
Ques'tor, *s.* a Roman public treasurer.
Ques'torship, *s.* office of a questor.
Queue, *kū*, the old form of *Cue*, which see.
Quib'ble, *v.* to pun; to equivocate.
Quibble, *kwib'-l*, *s.* slight cavil; a pun.
Quib'bler, *s.* one who quibbles.
Quick, *kwik*, *a.* having life; lively, active, nimble, speedy, swift; pregnant: *s.* living flesh; an extremely sensitive part of the body; living plants: *ad.* quickly.
Quick'en, *kwik'-n*, *v.* to make alive; to become alive; to hasten; to accelerate; to invigorate; to excite.
Quick'ener, *s.* one who or that which quickens.
Quick'ly, *ad.* in a short time; speedily; nimbly.
Quick'-eyed, *a.* having sharp sight.
Quick'-lime, *s.* lime unquenched.
Quick'-match, *s.* a match used by gunners.
Quick'ness, *s.* quality of being quick; speed; celerity; sharpness, keenness.
Quick'sand, *s.* shifting or shaking sand.
Quick'-scented, *a.* having acute smell.
Quick'-set, *s.* a living plant set to grow.
Quick'-sighted, *a.* having sharp sight.
Quick'-sightedness, *s.* sharpness of sight.
Quick'silver, *s.* literally, *living* or moving silver; mercury in its native state.
Quick'silvered, *a.* overlaid with quicksilver or mercury.
Quick'witted, *a.* having ready wit.
Quid, *s.* properly, a *cud* or something *chewed*, as a *quid* of tobacco.
Quid'dity, *s.* a subtlety, a cavil—a term in scholastic philosophy for *essence*, or that which is the proper answer to *Quid est?* (What is it?)
Quid'nunc, *s.* a news gossip (one who is always asking *what now*, or *what news*).
Quies'cence, *s.* rest, quietness, repose.
Quies'cent, *a.* resting, lying at repose.
Qui'et, *a.* still, calm, tranquil, peaceful.
Qui'et, *s.* rest, repose, tranquillity.
Qui'et, *v.* to calm, to still, to pacify.
Qui'eter, *s.* he who or that which quiets.
Qui'etism, *s.* the doctrine of the Quietists.
Qui'etist, *s.* one of a sect who held that religion consists chiefly in devout contemplation and tranquillity of mind.
Qui'etly, *ad.* calmly, peaceably, at rest.
Qui'etness, *s.* state of being quiet; calmness; tranquillity; repose.
Qui'etude, *s.* tranquillity, rest, repose.
Qui'e'tus, *s.* rest; final discharge; death.
Quill, *s.* a strong feather of the wing.
Quill, *v.* to form in plaits like quills.
Quil'let. See **Quodlibet**.
Quilt, *s.* the cover of a bed: *v.* to stitch one cloth upon another, with something soft between them.
Quilt'ed, *p. a.* stitched together, as a quilt.
Quilt'ing, *s.* the act of making a quilt; the substance quilted.
Qui'nary, *a.* consisting of five.
Qui'nate, *a.* having five leaflets.
Quince, *s.* a kind of tree and its fruit.

Quincuncial, *-kun'-shl'-al*, *a.* formed like a quincunx.
Quin'cunx, *s.* a form of plantation in which *five* trees are disposed in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle, and this repeated, forms a regular grove with alleys in every direction.
Qui'nine, *s.* a powerfully tonic medicine prepared from cinchona or yellow bark.
Quinquages'ima, *s.* Shrove Sunday (*five* times ten or fifty days before Easter).
Quinquen'ial, *a.* lasting five years; happening once in five years.
Quinqui'na, *s.* *cinchona* or Peruvian bark.
Quinsy, *kwín'-zl*, *s.* a disease in the throat.
Quint, *s.* set or sequence of five.
Quin'tain, **Quin'tin**, *s.* an upright post with a turning top, used in tilting.
Quin'tal, *s.* a hundredweight, or 112 pounds.
Quintes'sence, *s.* in alchemy, the fifth and last, or highest essence; the essential part of anything.
Quin'tile, *s.* the aspect of planets when distant from each other the *fifth* of a circle.
Quin'tuple, *a.* five-fold, five times told.
Quip, *s.* a sharp jest, a scoff: *v.* to scoff at.
Quire, *s.* twenty-four sheets of paper.
Quire, **Quir'ister**. See **Choir** and **Chorister**.
Quirk, *kwérk*, *s.* a sharp turn of wit, a quibble, a slight conceit; a loose, light tune.
Quirk'ish, *a.* full of quirks or turns.
Quit, *a.* free; clear; absolved; even with: *v.* to leave; to forsake; to discharge, to requite.
Quite, *ad.* completely, perfectly.
Quit'-rent, *s.* a small reserved rent by the payment of which the tenant is *quitted* or freed from all other service or claim.
Quits, *ad.* even in bets, upon equal terms.
Quit'tance, *s.* a discharge from a debt or other obligation; repayment; recompense.
Quit'ted, or **Quit**, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Quit**.
Quiv'er, *v.* to shake, to tremble.
Quiv'er, *s.* a cover or case for arrows.
Quiv'ered, *a.* furnished with a quiver.
Quiv'ering, *s.* a shaking, a trembling.
Quixot'ic, *kwiks-*, *a.* wild, absurd, extravagant.
Quix'otism, *s.* romantic and absurd notions or actions (like those of *Don Quixote*).
Quiz, *kwiz*, *s.* a puzzling jest or piece of wag-gery; an odd or queer fellow: *v.* to puzzle, to jest, to mock with a grave face.
Quiz'zing-glass, *s.* a small eyeglass.
Quod'libet, *s.* a subtilty; a nice point.
Quodlibeta'rian, *s.* one who talks or disputes on any subject whatever.
Quoif, *s.* a cap or hood. See **Coif**.
Quoin, *kwoin* or *koin*, *s.* a corner; an angle in a building; a wedge.
Quoit, *kwoit*, *s.* an iron ring or flat round stone to be pitched from some distance at a mark: *v.* to play at the game of quoits; to pitch or throw.
Quon'dam, *a.* having been formerly.
Quorum, *kwō'-rum*, *s.* a bench of justices; such a number of members of a bench or commission as is competent to transact business.
Quota, *kwō'-ta*, *s.* a share, proportion, rate.
Quotable, *kwō'-*, *a.* that may be quoted.
Quota'tion, *kwō'-*, *s.* the act of quoting; a passage quoted or cited; in mercantile language, prices quoted.

Quote, kwōt, *v.* to cite a passage from an author; to note.

Quo'ter, s. one who quotes.

Quoth, kwūth or kwōth, a defective verb, signifying say, says, or said, and used only in the colloquial phrases *quoth I*, *quoth he*, and *quoth she*.

Quōtid'ian, *a.* returning daily: *s.* an ague or a fever which returns every day.

Quotient, kwo'-shent, *s.* in arithmetic, the number resulting from the division of one number by another.

R

Rab'bet, *s.* a joint in carpentry; a groove: *v.* to pare down the edges of boards so as to make them fit each other.

Rab'bi, **Rab'bin**, *s.* a Jewish doctor.

Rabbīn'ical, *a.* pertaining to the Rabbins.

Rab'bit, *s.* a small, long-eared quadruped that feeds on herbs and burrows in the earth.

Rab'bit-warren, -wor', *s.* an enclosure for rabbits.

Rab'ble, *s.* a mob, the populace.

Rab'blement, *s.* the rabble.

Rab'id, *a.* mad, raging, furious.

Rab'idness, *s.* madness, furiousness.

Rabies, ra'-bī-ēz, *s.* the madness to which dogs and other lower animals are liable.

Rā'ca, *a.* empty, worthless; a term of contempt among the Jews.

Raccoon', *s.* an American animal like a fox.

Race, *s.* a root, or that from which something springs; a family, a generation; a particular breed; a running match; a course: *v.* to run as in a race; to run swiftly.

Ra'ce-gin'ger, *s.* ginger in the root.

Ra'ce-horse, *s.* a horse bred for racing.

Rācema'tion, *s.* a cluster, as of grapes; the cultivation of clusters of grapes.

Raceme, ras-ēm', *s.* a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged along an axis, as in the hyacinth and currant.

Rācēmif'erous, *a.* bearing clusters.

Racemose, ras'-em-ōz, **Rācēmous**, or ras', *a.* growing in clusters.

Ra'cer, *s.* a runner; a racehorse.

Ra'ciness, *s.* the state of being racy.

Rack, *s.* a contraction of *Arrack*.

Rack, *s.* something used for stretching; an instrument of torture; torture or excruciating pain; a framework in which hay is placed for cattle: *v.* to torture, to torment; to strain or draw off from the lees.

Rack'et, *s.* a noise; an instrument with which to strike the ball at tennis.

Rack'et, *v.* to make a racket.

Rack'ety, *a.* noisy, making a great noise.

Rack'ing, *s.* torture of mind or body; the act of draining off liquors from lees.

Rack'rent, *s.* rent raised to the utmost, the highest possible rent.

Raccoon. See *Raccoon*.

Ra'cy, *a.* tasting of the root or soil; strong, flavoured; spicy.

Rad'dle, *v.* to interweave; to twist.

Ra'dial, *a.* relating to a radius; having rays.

Ra'diance, **Ra'diancy**, *s.* state or quality of being radiant; sparkling lustre; brilliancy.

Ra'diant, *a.* emitting rays; brightly shining; sparkling.

Ra'diantly, *ad.* with beaming brightness.

Ra'diate, *v.* to emit rays, to shine; to proceed in direct lines from a point.

Ra'diated, *p. a.* adorned with rays.

Rādia'tion, *s.* act of radiating; an emission of rays; beamy lustre.

Rad'ical, *a.* pertaining to the root or origin; fundamental, original, primitive; deep or thorough: *s.* the root of a word; a primitive word.

Rad'ical, *s.* one who, in politics, seeks fundamental changes in the constitution; an agitator.

Rad'ically, *ad.* originally, fundamentally.

Rad'icalness, *s.* the state of being radical.

Rad'icate, *v.* to root, or to plant firmly.

Rad'icate, *a.* deeply infixed.

Radica'tion, *s.* the act of taking root.

Rad'icle, *s.* a little root; that part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root.

Rad'ish, *s.* a pungent root, eaten raw.

Ra'dius, *s.* the semi-diameter of a circle.

Ra'dix, *L. s.* a root: a primitive word.

Raff, *s.* a confused heap; the rabble.

Raff, *v.* to sweep, to huddle.

Raffle, -fl, *s.* a kind of lottery: *v.* to try the chance of a raffle.

Raft, *s.* a float of timber.

Raf'ter, *s.* the roof timber of a house.

Rafts'man, *s.* a man who manages a raft.

Rag, *s.* a tatter; worn out clothes.

Rāgamuf'fin, *s.* a tatterdemalion.

Rage, *s.* violent anger, passion, fury.

Rage, *v.* to be in a rage; to be furious.

Rag'ged, *a.* tattered, dressed in rags; uneven, rough, rugged.

Rag'gedness, *s.* state of being ragged.

Rag'ged-school, *s.* a school for poor street children.

Ra'ging, *a.* furious: *s.* fury, violence.

Ra'gingly, *ad.* with fury.

Rag'man, *s.* one who deals in rags.

Ragout, ra-goo', *Fr. s.* meat stewed and highly seasoned.

Rag'stone, *s.* a dark-gray silicious sandstone, which has a ragged or uneven fracture.

Rag'wort, *s.* the name of a plant.

Raid, *s.* a predatory incursion.

Rail, *s.* the name of a bird.

Rail, *s.* a sort of wooden or iron fence.

Rail, *v.* to enclose or fence with rails.

Rail (at), *v.* to scoff at, to abuse.

Rail'er, *s.* one who scoffs or insults.

Rail'ing, *s.* insolent reproachful language.

Rail'ing, *s.* a fencework of rails.

Rail'ingly, *ad.* scoffingly; like a scoffer.

Raillery, rā'-ler-I, *s.* slight satire, good-humoured irony.

Railleur, rāl'-yer', *Fr. s.* a jester, a mocker.

Rail'road, **Rail'way**, *s.* a road or way on which rails are laid for wheels of carriages to run on.

Rai'ment, *s.* vesture, garment, dress.

Rain, *s.* water falling in drops from the clouds: *v.* to fall in drops from the clouds; to fall in drops like rain.

Rain'bow, -bō, *s.* an arch of various colours, formed by the reflection and refraction of the sunbeams by the drops of rain.

Rain-gauge. See *Pluviometer*.

Rain'water, *s.* water from the clouds.

Rain'y, *a.* showery, wet, moist.

Raise, *rāz*, *v.* to lift, to erect; to exalt; to levy; to cause to grow, as to *raise* wheat.
Rai'ser, *s.* one that raises.
Rai'sin, *ra'zn*, *s.* a dried grape.
Rai'sing, *s.* the act of lifting or setting up.
Ra'jah, or *ra'-*, *s.* the title of a Hindoo prince.
Rajpoot, *s.* a Hindoo of the military order.
Rake, *s.* an instrument with teeth like a large comb, used for smoothing the earth, or for gathering up light substances.
Rake, *v.* to use a rake; to draw or heap together; to search for diligently; to cannonade a ship so that the balls shall range the whole length of the deck.
Rake, *s.* a wild, dissolute fellow, a rōuē.
Rakehell, *rāk'-hel*, *s.* a rake: *a.* wild, dissolute.
Ra'ker, *s.* one that rakes.
Ra'kish, *a.* loose, lewd, dissolute.
Ra'kishness, *s.* dissolute practices.
Rally, *v.* to put dispersed troops or forces into order; to recover order; to resume or recover strength, as an invalid: *s.* the act of rallying.
Rally, *v.* to banter, to satirise jestingly.
Rally *s.* banter, slight satire.
Ram, *s.* a male sheep; a sign of the zodiac, (Aries); a battering engine: *v.* to drive with violence; to force; to cram.
Rām adan', *s.* the Mahometan Lent.
Ram'ble, *s.* an irregular excursion.
Ram'ble, *v.* to rove or wander about.
Ram'bler, *s.* a rover, a wanderer.
Ram'bling, *s.* moving about irregularly; irregular; desultory.
Ra'meous, *a.* belonging to a branch.
Rāmifica'tion, *s.* the act of branching; a branch or division into branches.
Ram'ify, *v.* to separate into branches.
Ram'mer, *s.* an instrument to ram with.
Ram'mish, *a.* having a strong scent.
Ra'mous, **Ramose**, *ram'-ōs*, *a.* branched; branchy.
Ramp, *v.* to creep or climb, as a plant up trees; to climb or rear up, as we see the lion *rampant* in the Royal arms; to leap about: *s.* a leap, a spring, a bound.
Rampal'lian, *s.* a mean fellow.
Ram'pant, *s.* exuberance of growth; rankness; prevalence.
Ram'pant, *a.* in heraldry, rearing as if to leap; exuberant; rank.
Ram'part, *s.* a wall or mound round a fortified place; *v.* to fortify with ramparts.
Ram'rod, *s.* the rammer of a gun.
Ran'cid, *a.* strong-scented, stinking.
Rancid'ity, **Ran'cidness**, *s.* a strong scent, as of old grease or oil.
Ran'corous, *a.* deeply malignant.
Ran'corously, *ad.* malignantly.
Ran'cour, *s.* inveterate malignity.
Ran'dom, *a.* done by chance, without plan: *s.* want of direction or method; chance, hazard; roving motion.
Rang, *p. t.* of Ring.
Range, *rānj*, *s.* a rank, a row, a line; a class; the whole compass or extent of anything; a kitchen-grate: *v.* to place in order; to set in rows or ranks; to arrange; to rove over or at large; to be placed in order; to lie or stand in a particular direction.
Ranger, *rānj'-er*, *s.* one that ranges; a rover; a keeper of a forest.
Rān'gership, *s.* the office of a keeper of a forest.

Rank, *a.* rancid or strong-scented; luxuriant; rampant; gross, coarse.
Rank, *s.* a line of men; class; dignity: *v.* to place in a row, to range, to class.
Ran'kle, *-kl-*, *v.* to fester, to be inflamed.
Ran'kly, *ad.* luxuriantly; grossly.
Ran'ness, *s.* exuberance; strong scent.
Ran'sack, *v.* to plunder; to pillage; to search thoroughly.
Ran'som, *v.* to redeem from captivity.
Ran'somer, *s.* one that redeems.
Ran'someless, *a.* free from ransom; incapable of being ransomed.
Rant, *v.* to use high-sounding and bombastical language: *s.* noisy and extravagant language.
Ranter, *s.* a ranting fellow; one of a fanatical sect called *Ranters*.
Ranun'culus, *s.* a flower, the crowfoot.
Ranz des vaches, *-dā-vash'*, *Fr.* *rongz*, *s.* a favourite air which the Swiss shepherds play upon the Alpine horn.
Rap, *s.* a quick, smart blow, a knock.
Rap, *v.* to strike with quick, smart blows.
Rapa'cious, *-shus*, *a.* seizing by violence; greedy of prey; greedy of gain.
Rapa'ciously, *ad.* ravenously, greedily.
Rapa'ciousness, *s.* rapacity. [ness of gain.
Rapacity, *ra-pas'-i-ti*, *s.* ravenousness; greediness.
Rape, *s.* the act of taking away by force; forcible violation of chastity.
Rape, *s.* a plant, from the seed of which a kind of oil is obtained.
Rap'id, *a.* quick, swift, speedy.
Rapid'ity, *s.* celerity, velocity, swiftness.
Rap'idly, *ad.* swiftly, with quick motion.
Rap'idness, *s.* celerity, swiftness.
Rap'ids, *s. pl.*, the part of a river where the currents are strongest.
Ra'pier, *s.* a small sword for thrusting.
Rap'ine, *s.* the act of plundering; violence, force: *v.* to plunder.
Rap'paree, *s.* an old term for a robber (*Ireland*).
Rappee', *s.* a coarse kind of snuff.
Rapper, *s.* one that raps or knocks; the knocker of a door.
Rapport, *rap-pōr'*, *Fr.* *s.* relation, proportion, as *en rapport*.
Rapscal'ion. See **Rascallion**.
Rapt, *a.* enraptured, inspired.
Rap'tor, **Rap'ter**, *s.* a ravisher, a plunderer.
Rapto'rial, *a.* applied to birds of prey.
Rap'ture, *s.* violent seizure; ecstasy, transport, extreme joy.
Rap'turous, *a.* ecstatic, transporting.
Rare, *a.* thin, subtle, not dense; scarce; highly prized, valuable.
Rārēfaction, *s.* the act of rarefying; state of being rarified; the contrary to *condensation*.
Ra'refiable, *a.* capable of rarefaction.
Ra'refy, or *rar'-*, *v.* to make rare or thin; to become thin; to expand; the contrary to *condense*.
Rare'ly, *ad.* in a rare manner, finely, nicely; seldom, not often.
Rareness, *s.* the state of being uncommon, or of happening seldom; infrequency.
Ra'riety, *s.* thinness, subtilty; the contrary to *density*; infrequency; a thing valued for its scarceness.
Ra'ree-show, *s.* a rare show, a peepshow.
Ras'al, *s.* a mean fellow; a scoundrel.

fāte, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fln; nōte, nūt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thin, then.

Rascal'ity, *s.* rascally conduct; the rabble.
Rascallion, *ras-kal'-yun*, *s.* a low, mean wretch.
Ras'cally, *a.* worthless, mean, base.
Rase, *rāz*, *v.* to scrape the surface lightly in passing; to erase or scrape out; to level with the ground; to demolish.
Rash, *a.* hasty, precipitate.
Rash, *s.* an eruption or breaking out on the skin.
Rash'er, *s.* a thin slice of bacon.
Rash'ly, *ad.* hastily, without thought.
Rash'ness, *s.* inconsiderate haste; temerity.
Rasp, *s.* a large rough file; a grater.
Rasp, *v.* to rub or file with a rasp.
Rasp'berry, *ras'bēr-I*, *s.* a well-known berry.
Rasp'er, *s.* he who or that which rasps.
Ra'sure. See **Era'sure**.
Rat, *s.* a well-known animal which infests houses and ships: *v.* to desert one's party and join the opposite party.
Ra'table, *a.* that may be rated.
Ra'tably, *ad.* by rate or proportion.
Rātafa, *-fe'a*, *s.* a cordial liquor.
Ratan'. See **Rattan**.
Ratch, *s.* a bar with teeth, into which a latch drops, to keep machines from running back.
Ratch'et, *s.* a small tooth in a watch which keeps the fusee from going back in winding up; a bar for catching the teeth of a ratchet wheel.
Ratch'et-wheel, *s.* a wheel having teeth like those of a saw, for a ratchet bar to catch in.
Rate, *s.* a price fixed; degree, quota, proportion; parish tax; a standard.
Rate, *v.* to value, to estimate.
Rate, *v.* to chide vehemently; to scold.
Ra'ter, *s.* one who makes an estimate.
Rath, *s.* a fortified hill; an ancient circular fortress (*Ireland*).
Rath, **Rathe**, **rath**, *a.* early, soon: *ad.* soon, betimes.
Rath'er, *ad.* more willingly; especially.
Rātifika'tion, *s.* the act of ratifying; settlement; confirmation.
Rat'ifier, *s.* the person that ratifies.
Rat'ify, *v.* to confirm, to settle, to establish.
Ra'ting, *s.* the act of fixing a rate; valuation; assigning rank to, as in the navy.
Ra'ting, *s.* a chiding, a scolding.
Ra'tio, *-shi-o*, *s.* the relation or proportion which one thing has to another of the same kind in respect of magnitude or quality.
Ratiocinate, *rash-i-os'-in-āt*, *v.* to reason, to argue.
Ratiocina'tion, *s.* the act of reasoning.
Ratiocinā'tive, *-os-*, *a.* argumentative.
Ra'tion, *-shun*, *s.* a rated share of provisions.
Rational, *rash'-*, *a.* endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; acting in conformity to reason; reasonable; judicious.
Rationā'lē, *rash-*, *s.* a detail with reasons.
Rationalism, *rash'-*, *s.* the tenets of a rationalist.
Rationalist, *rash'-*, *s.* one who professes to be guided by reason only; a free-thinker.
Rational'ity, *s.* the power of reasoning; reasonableness.
Rationally, *rash'-*, *a.* with reason; reasonably.
Rationalness, *rash'-*, *s.* the state of being rational.
Rat'lines, **Rat'lins**, *s.* the small lines or ropes in the shrouds of a ship.
Rats'bane, *s.* arsenic, poison for rats.
Rattan', *s.* a small Indian cane.

Ratteen', *s.* a kind of woollen stuff.
Rat'ten, *rat'n*, *v.* to take away or destroy a workman's tools, for working at less wages than the trades-union demands.
Rat'tening. See **Rat'ten**.
Rat'ting. See **Rat**.
Rat'tle, *s.* a child's plaything; empty talk: *v.* to make a sharp, quick noise.
Rat'tle-headed, *a.* giddy, not steady.
Rat'tle-snake, *s.* a most venomous serpent, having a rattle at the end of its tail.
Rat'tling, *s.* a clattering noise.
Rau'city, *-siti*, *s.* hoarseness, a harsh noise.
Raucous, *raw'-kus*, *a.* hoarse, harsh.
Ravage, *s.* spoil, ruin, waste.
Ravage, *v.* to lay waste, to pillage.
Ravager, *s.* a plunderer, a spoiler.
Rave, *v.* to be mad, furious, or delirious; to talk irrationally; to dote.
Rav'el, *v.* to entwist; to entangle; to perplex, to untwist; to unknit.
Rav'elin, *s.* a half-moon in fortification.
Rav'en, *v.* to prey on with rapacity.
Rav'en, *s.* prey, rapine, plunder.
Raven, *ra'vn*, *s.* a large, black, carrion fowl.
Rav'ener, *s.* one who plunders.
Rav'ening, *s.* eagerness for plunder.
Rav'enous, *a.* voracious, hungry to rage.
Rav'enously, *ad.* with raging voracity.
Rav'enousness, *s.* furious voracity.
Ra'ver, *s.* one who raves.
Ravine, *rav-ēn'*, *s.* a long, deep hollow, worn by a stream or torrent; a deep, narrow hollow or pass through mountains.
Ra'ving, *p. a.* delirious; furious: *s.* madness; furious exclamation.
Ra'vingly, *ad.* with destruction or frenzy.
Rav'ish, *v.* to seize and carry away by force; to violate, to force; to enrapture; to transport with delight.
Rav'isher, *s.* one who ravishes.
Rav'ishing, *p. a.* enrapturing; ecstatic.
Rav'ishment, *s.* violation; ecstasy.
Raw, *a.* not boiled or roasted; bare of skin; sore; not ripe, immature; not prepared; inexperienced; cold and damp.
Raw'boned, *a.* having bones scarcely covered with flesh; having large or strong bones.
Raw'hide, *s.* untanned cowhide.
Raw'ish, *a.* somewhat raw; cold with damp.
Raw'ly, *ad.* in a raw manner.
Raw'ness, *s.* state of being raw.
Ray, *s.* a line or beam of light; a beam of intellectual light, as a *ray* of hope: *v.* to shoot forth; to streak.
Ray'less, *a.* without a ray; dark.
Ray, *s.* a kind of fish.
Ra'yāh, *s.* in Turkey, a person not a Mahometan, who pays the capitation tax.
Raze, *s.* a root of ginger.
Raze, *v.* to extirpate, as to *raze* a city to the ground. See **Rase**.
Rāzee', *s.* a ship of war cut down smaller.
Rāzor, *s.* an instrument used in shaving.
Ra'zor-bill, *s.* a web-footed bird.
Re-absorb', *v.* to absorb again.
Reach, *rēch*, *v.* to stretch, to extend; to arrive at, to attain to: *s.* extent, limit; power, ability.
Re-act', *v.* to act or perform a second time; to return an impulse or impression.

Re-ac'tion, *s.* counteraction, resistance.
Read, *v.* to peruse, as a book; to discover by characters or signs; to learn by observation; to appear in reading, as of a passage, it *reads* well.
Read, *red*, *p. t.* and *p. p.* did read; versed in books, as *well-read*.
Readable, *red'*, *a.* that may be or is fit to be read.
Reader, *s.* one who reads; one who studies much; a corrector of the press.
Readership, *red'*, *s.* the office of reader in a church or college.
Readily, *red'*, *ad.* with speed, promptly.
Readiness, *red'*, *s.* state of being ready or prepared; promptitude; facility.
Reading, *red'*, *s.* the act of perusing; study of books; a lecture or prelection; variation in copies of books or manuscripts, as various *readings*: *p. a.* fond of reading; studious.
Re-adjourn, *-jurn'*, *v.* to adjourn again.
Re-adjust, *v.* to put in order again.
Re-adjustment, *s.* a second adjustment.
Re-admis'sion, *s.* act of admitting again.
Re-admit, *v.* to admit or let in again.
Re-admittance, *s.* admittance again.
Re-adopt, *v.* to adopt again.
Re-adorn, *v.* to decorate again or anew.
Ready, *red'*, *a.* prompt, willing; near at hand.
Ready, *red'*, *ad.* in a state of preparation.
Re-affirm, *v.* to affirm a second time.
Re-affirmance, *s.* a second affirmation.
Re-a'gent, *s.* a term in chemistry.
Re'al, *s.* a small Spanish silver coin.
Re'al, *a.* actually existing; true, genuine.
Realgar, *re-äl'-gar*, *s.* a brilliant red mineral; the sulphuret of arsenic.
Re'alist, *s.* one who believes that general conceptions have real existence corresponding to them. See *Nominalist*.
Reäl'ity, *s.* real existence; fact, truth.
Realisa'tion, *s.* the act of realising; state of being realised.
Re'alise, *v.* to make real; to bring into being or into act; to effect or accomplish; to convert into land, as money.
Re'ally, *ad.* in reality, truly.
Realm, *relm*, *s.* a kingdom, a state.
Ream, *s.* twenty quires of paper.
Re-an'imate, *v.* to restore to life, to revive.
Re-anima'tion, *s.* the act of reviving.
Re-annex, *v.* to annex or join again.
Reap, *v.* to cut with a sickle; to gather in the harvest; to obtain the fruits of labour; to receive a reward.
Reap'er, *s.* one who reaps corn.
Reap'ing-hook, *s.* a hook used to cut corn, a sickle.
Re-appar'el, *v.* to clothe again.
Re-appear, *v.* to appear again.
Re-appear'ance, *s.* act of appearing again.
Re-applica'tion, *s.* act of applying again.
Re-apply, *v.* to apply again.
Re-appoint, *v.* to appoint again.
Re-appoint'ment, *s.* a second appointment.
Rear, *rër*, *a.* underdone. See *Rare*.
Rear, *rër*, *s.* that which is behind; the last in order; the last class; the third or last division of a fleet: *a.* the last, as the *rear* rank.
Rear, *rër*, *v.* to raise up, to elevate, to raise;

to bring up, to educate; to breed as cattle; to stand on the hind legs as a horse.
Rear-ad'miral, *rër-*, *s.* the admiral who carries his flag at the mizen topmast head; an admiral of the third rank.
Rear-guard, *s.* the guard that passes last, or follows the main body.
Rear'mouse. See *Reremouse*.
Rear-rank, *s.* the last rank of a battalion.
Rear'ward, *s.* the end; the latter part.
Re-ascend, *v.* to climb or ascend again.
Rea'son, *re'zn*, *s.* the rational faculty in man; argument; motive; cause; purpose; end; ratiocination; just view of things.
Rea'son, *v.* to argue or examine rationally.
Rea'sonable, *a.* endued with reason, just.
Rea'sonableness, *s.* agreeableness to reason; moderation.
Rea'sonably, *ad.* agreeably to reason.
Rea'soner, *s.* one who reasons.
Rea'soning, *s.* the act or process of reasoning; argumentation; argument.
Reassem'ble, *v.* to assemble again.
Reassert, *v.* to assert again.
Reassign, *-sîn*, *v.* to assign again.
Reassu'me, *v.* to assume again.
Reassump'tion, *s.* act of re-assuming.
Reassu'rance, *s.* a second assurance.
Reassu're, *v.* to assure again; to free from alarm; to restore courage.
Reassu'rer, *s.* he who insures the first insurer or underwriter.
Reattach, *v.* to attach a second time.
Reattach'ment, *s.* a second attachment.
Reattempt, *v.* to try again.
Reave, *v.* to take by stealth or violence.
Re-bapti'se, *v.* to baptise again.
Reba'te, *v.* to blunt; to lessen: *s.* discount.
Reba'tement, *s.* diminution; deduction.
Re'bec, *s.* a three-stringed fiddle.
Rebel, *s.* one who rebels.
Rebel, *v.* to resist lawful authority; to rise in rebellion; to revolt: *a.* rebellious.
Rebel'ion, *-yun*, *s.* an insurrection or taking up arms against lawful authority.
Rebel'ious, *-yus*, *a.* guilty of rebellion; seditious.
Rebel'iously, *ad.* in a rebellious manner.
Rebel'iousness, *s.* the quality or state of being rebellious.
Rebel'low, *v.* to bellow again.
Re-blos'som, *v.* to blossom again.
Re-boil, *v.* to boil again.
Rebound, *v.* to spring or start back.
Rebound, *s.* the act of rebounding.
Re-bra'ce, *v.* to brace again.
Rebuff, *s.* a sudden check; refusal.
Rebuff, *v.* to check; to disencourage.
Rebuild, *-bild'*, *v.* to build again or anew.
Rebu'kable, *a.* deserving rebuke.
Rebu'ke, *s.* chiding reproof; reprehension: *v.* to chide, to reprehend.
Rebu'ker, *s.* one who rebukes; a chider, a reprehender.
Re'bus, *s.* a word or name represented by things: a sort of riddle: *pl.* *Re'buses*.
Rebut, *v.* to repel, to beat back; to oppose by argument.
Rebut'ter, *s.* in law, an answer to a rejoinder.
Recäl'citrant, *-sît-*, *a.* kicking back.
Recäl'citate, *v.* to kick back or again.

Recalcitra'tion, *s.* a kicking back.
Recall, -kaw'l', *s.* a calling back; a revocation:
v. to call back; to revoke.
Recant', *v.* to retract an opinion or declaration;
 to make a recantation.
Recanta'tion, *s.* a retracting of an opinion.
Recant'er, *s.* one who recants.
Recapit'ulate, *v.* to repeat the heads or sum of
 what has been already stated.
Recapitula'tion, *s.* a summing up.
Recapit'ulatory, *a.* repeating again.
Recap'tion, *s.* a second distress or seizure.
Recap'tor, *s.* one who retakes.
Recap'ture, *s.* a prize retaken from those who
 had taken it: *v.* to retake a prize.
Recast', *v.* to throw again; to mould anew.
Rece'de, *v.* to move back; to retreat.
Receipt, re-sēt', *s.* the act of receiving; that
 which is received; a written acknowledg-
 ment of money or goods received: *v.* to give
 a receipt for.
Receiv'able, *a.* capable of being received.
Receiv'ableness, *s.* the being receivable.
Receive, -sēv', *v.* to take, to accept; to admit.
 to allow; to entertain as a guest.
Receiv'er, *s.* one who receives.
Rece'l'ebate, *v.* to celebrate again.
Re'cency, *s.* newness of origin; lateness in
 time; freshness.
Rece'n'sion, *s.* an enumeration, a review.
Re'cent, *a.* new, late, fresh.
Re'cently, *ad.* newly, lately, freshly.
Re'centness, *s.* state of being recent; recency;
 lateness of origin.
Recep'tacle, *s.* a place to receive things in.
Receptibil'ity, *s.* possibility of receiving.
Recep'tion, *s.* act of receiving; state of being
 received; a manner of receiving for enter-
 tainment; a party for receiving company.
Recep'tive, *a.* having the quality of receiving
 what is communicated.
Recess', *s.* a withdrawing or moving back; re-
 tirement; retreat; a private part or abode.
Reces'sion, -shun, *s.* the act of receding; a
 going back; a retreat.
Rechab'ites, rek'-, *s.* the descendants of Jonadab,
 the son of Rechab, who abstained from all
 intoxicating drinks; a name assumed by a
 certain class of teetotallers.
Recha'nge, *v.* to change again.
Re-charge, *v.* to charge again; to re-attack.
Rechauffé, rā-shōf-fā', *Fr. p.* a. warmed up again
 or a second time; composed of the old
 materials in a new form, as a book.
Recherche, re-shār'-shā, *Fr. a.* sought after;
 rare; choice; elegant.
Re-choose, *v.* to choose a second time.
Recipe, res'-i-pē, *L.* a medical prescription—
 literally, *take thou*.
Recip'ient, *s.* a receiver; a vessel to receive.
Recip'rocal, *a.* mutual; alternate.
Recip'rocally, *ad.* mutually, alternately.
Recip'rocalness, *s.* mutual return.
Recip'rocate, *v.* to interchange or act inter-
 changeably; to alternate.
Reciproca'tion, *s.* interchange, alternation.
Reciprocity, -pros'-i-tī, *s.* reciprocal obligation.
Recision, -sizh'-un, *s.* the act of cutting off.
Reci'tal, *s.* rehearsal; narration.
Reci'ta'tion, *s.* repetition or rehearsal of some-
 thing learned.

Récitative, -tēv', **Recitativo**, -tē'-vo, *s.* a kind of
 chant or musical pronunciation.
Recitative, -tēv', *a.* chanting. [citative.
Recitatively, -tēv'-lī, *ad.* after the manner of re-
Reci'te, *v.* to repeat, to rehearse.
Reci'ter, *s.* one who recites.
Reck, *v.* to heed, to mind, to care for.
Reck'less, *a.* heedless, careless, mindless.
Reck'lessness, *s.* heedlessness, carelessness;
 negligence.
Reckon, rek'n, *v.* to number, to count, to com-
 pute; to estimate; to account.
Reck'oner, *s.* one who computes.
Reck'oning, *s.* an account taken, charge.
Rēclaim', *v.* to call back; to call back from
 error, to reform, to recover, to cultivate.
Reclaim', *s.* reformation, recovery.
Reclaim'able, *a.* that may be reclaimed.
Reclaim'ant, *s.* one that reclaims.
Reclaim'less, *a.* not to be reclaimed.
Rēclāma'tion, *s.* recovery; demand.
Reclina'tion, *s.* the act of reclining.
Recli'ne, *v.* to lean back; to rest.
Reclo'se, *v.* to close again.
Recluse, re-kloos', *a.* shut up, retired.
Recluse, re-kloos', *s.* one living in a solitary or
 secluded state; a hermit.
Reclu'sely, *ad.* in retirement; like a recluse.
Reclu'seness, **Reclu'sion**, *s.* retirement.
Reclu'sive, *a.* affording concealment.
Rec'ognisable, *a.* that may be recognised.
Recognisance, -kog'-niz-ans or -kon'-iz-ans, *s.*
 recognition; acknowledgment; an obliga-
 tion or bond.
Rec'ognise, *v.* to know again; to acknowledge
 formally; to admit.
Rēcognition, -nish'-un, *s.* formal acknowledg-
 ment.
Recoil', *v.* to move or start back, as a cannon
 when fired; to start or shrink back; *s.* a
 starting or shrinking back.
Recoil'ing, *s.* the act of starting back.
Re-coin', *v.* to coin over again.
Re-coin'age, *s.* the act of coining anew.
Rē-collect', *v.* to gather again.
Rēcollect', *v.* to recall to memory.
Recollec'tion, *s.* a revival in the memory of for-
 mer ideas, remembrance.
Recollec'tive, *a.* having power to recollect.
Recombi'ne, *v.* to combine again.
Rēcommen'ce, to begin anew.
Rēcommend', *v.* to commend to another's notice,
 kindness, or confidence by favourable repre-
 sentations of character, fitness, or talent;
 to praise or commend to another; to commit
 with prayers.
Recommend'able, *a.* worthy of commendation,
 or of being recommended.
Recommend'a'tion, *s.* the act of recommending,
 that which recommends.
Recommen'datory, *a.* recommending.
Recommend'er, *s.* one who recommends.
Re-commis'sion, *v.* to commission again.
Re-commit', *v.* to commit again.
Re-commit'ment, *s.* a second commitment.
Recommu'nicate, *v.* to communicate again.
Rec'ompense, *v.* to pay back an equivalent; to
 requite; to remunerate; to repay: *s.* a re-
 quital; a compensation.
Recompo'se, *v.* to settle or adjust anew.
Reconcil'able, *a.* that may be reconciled.

Reconci'lability, *s.* the being reconcilable.
Rec'oncile, *v.* to restore to friendship or favour; to appease enmity between; to make to be consistent.
Reconci'lement, *s.* a reconciliation.
Rec'onciler, *s.* one who reconciles.
Reconcilia'tion, *s.* renewal of friendship.
Reconcil'iatory, *a.* tending to reconcile.
Reconden'se, *v.* to condense again.
Rec'ondite, **Recon'dite**, *a.* hidden; profound; abstruse; hard to be understood.
Reconduct', *v.* to conduct back again.
Reconfirm, *-ferm'*, *v.* to establish again.
Reconjoin', *v.* to join anew.
Reconnaissance, *-kon'-nā-sans*, *Fr. s.* a view or survey.
Reconnoître, *-tēr*, *v.* to view, to survey, particularly for military purposes.
Reconquer, *-konk'-er*, *v.* to conquer again.
Recon'secrate, *v.* to consecrate anew.
Reconsid'er, *v.* to consider again.
Reconsidera'tion, *s.* act of reconsidering.
Reconstruct', *v.* to construct again; to rebuild.
Reconstruc'tion, *s.* the act of constructing again.
Reconve'ne, *v.* to convene again.
Reconver'sion, *s.* a second conversion.
Reconvert', *v.* to convert again.
Reconvey', *v.* to convey back again.
Reconvey'ance, *s.* transferring a title back to a former proprietor.
Record', *v.* to register, to enrol; to cause to be remembered; to celebrate.
Rec'ord, *s.* an authentic enrolment.
Recorda'tion, *s.* a recording.
Record'er, *s.* one who records or registers; one who keeps rolls or registers; the chief judicial officer of a city.
Record'ership, *s.* the office of recorder.
Recount', *v.* to count again; to relate in detail; to tell distinctly; to enumerate.
Recoup, *re-koop'*, *v.* to cut again, to re-divide or redistribute; in law, to diminish by keeping back a part, as a claim for damages.
Recourse, *-kōrs'*, *s.* an application as for aid or protection; access; resort.
Recover, *-kuv'-er*, *v.* to regain what was lost; to regain health after sickness; to regain a former state or condition after misfortune; to obtain a judgment in law.
Re-cover, *-kuv'-er*, *v.* to cover again.
Recov'erable, *a.* that may be recovered.
Recov'ery, *s.* the act of regaining anything lost; restoration from sickness; the act of cutting off an entail.
Rec'réant, *a.* cowardly, mean-spirited; apostate: *s.* a coward, a dastard.
Rec'réate, *v.* to refresh after toil; to take recreation; to amuse or divert.
Rē-crēa'te, *v.* to create or form anew.
Recrēa'tion, *s.* relief after toil; diversion.
Rē-crēa'tion, *s.* a creating or forming anew.
Rec'réative, *a.* refreshing; diverting.
Rec'reatively, *ad.* with recreation.
Recrea'tiveness, *s.* the being recreative.
Rec'rement, *s.* superfluous matter cast off; spume; dross.
Recremen'tal, *a.* drossy.
Recrim'inate, *v.* to accuse in return.
Recrimina'tion, *s.* an accusation retorted.

Recrim'inator, *s.* one who recriminates.
Recrim'inatory, *a.* retorting accusation.
Recruit, *-kroot'*, *v.* to repair by new supplies; to raise new soldiers; to strengthen: *s.* a newly enlisted soldier.
Recruit'er, *s.* one who recruits.
Recruit'ing, *p. a.* raising recruits: *s.* the act of recruiting.
Re-crys'tallise, *v.* to crystallise again.
Rect'angle, *s.* a right-angled parallelogram.
Rect'angled, *a.* having right angles.
Rectan'gular, *a.* right-angled.
Rec'tifiable, *a.* capable of being set right.
Rectifica'tion, *s.* the act of rectifying.
Rec'tifier, *s.* one who rectifies.
Rec'tify, *v.* to correct or make right; to purify and improve by repeated distillation.
Rectilin'eal, **Rectilin'ear**, *a.* right-lined; consisting of right lines.
Rec'titude, *s.* state of being right; uprightness in all things; justice.
Rec'tor, *s.* a beneficed clergyman; a ruler or governor; head master of a public school.
Recto'rial, *a.* belonging to a rector.
Rec'torship, *s.* the office of a rector.
Rec'tory, *s.* a rector's church and benefice; the rector's house.
Rec'tum, *s.* the last of the large intestines.
Recūba'tion, *s.* the act of lying or leaning.
Recum'bence, **Recum'bency**, *s.* the act or posture of lying or leaning; rest, repose.
Recum'bent, *a.* lying, leaning, reposing.
Recu'perative, *a.* tending to recover.
Recu'peratory, *a.* recuperative.
Recur', *v.* to come back to the mind or memory; to have recourse to; to occur at regular intervals.
Recur'ence, **Recur'ency**, *s.* act of recurring; return; the having recourse to.
Recur'rent, *a.* returning from time to time.
Recur'vate, *v.* to bend back: *a.* bent back.
Recurva'tion, *s.* flexure backwards.
Recur've, *v.* to bow or bend back.
Recur'vity, *s.* recurvation.
Recur'vous, *a.* bent backward.
Rec'usancy, or *-kūz'*, *s.* nonconformity.
Rec'usant, or *rē-kūz'*, *a.* refusing to conform or take certain oaths: *s.* a nonconformist.
Red, *a.* of the colour of blood: *s.* one of the primitive colours.
Redac'tion, *s.* the act of arranging; a digest.
Redan', *s.* a kind of rampart in the form of a V, the angle outward.
Red'breast, *s.* a small bird, the robin.
Red-chalk', *s.* a kind of clay ironstone.
Red'coat, *s.* a soldier (*Colloquial*).
Red'den, *v.* to make or grow red; to blush.
Red'dish, *a.* somewhat red.
Red'dishness, *s.* a tendency to redness.
Red'dle, *s.* a sort of mineral, red chalk.
Rede, *s.* advice: *v.* to advise. See **Read**.
Redeem', *v.* to buy back; to relieve from captivity or forfeiture by paying a price; to rescue from the bondage of sin or its penalties; to ransom; to deliver; to make amends for.
Redeem'able, *a.* that may be redeemed.
Redeem'ableness, *s.* the state or quality of being redeemable.
Redeem'er, *s.* one who ransoms or redeems; emphatically, the SAVIOUR of the world.

fāte, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fīne, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīn, then.

Redeem'ing, *p. a.* ransoming; making amends for.
Re-deliv'er, *v.* to deliver or give back.
Re-deliv'erance, *s.* a second deliverance.
Re-deliv'ery, *s.* a second delivery.
Re-demand', *v.* to demand back.
Redemp'tion, *s.* a ransom, the ransom of mankind by the death of Christ.
Redemp'tory, *a.* paid for ransom.
Re-descend, -send', *v.* to descend again.
Red'gum, *s.* a disease of infants newly born; a kind of blight in grain.
Red'hot, *a.* heated to redness.
Rēdigest', *v.* to digest again.
Rēdin'tegrate, *v.* to make whole again; to renew; to restore.
Redintegra'tion, *s.* renovation; restoration.
Redispo'se, *v.* to adjust or dispose anew.
Redissol've, *v.* to dissolve again.
Redistrib'ute, *v.* to distribute again.
Redistribu'tion, *s.* a second distribution.
Red-lead, -led', *s.* red oxyde of lead.
Red'ness, *s.* the quality of being red.
Red'olence, **Red'olency**, *s.* a sweet scent.
Red'olent, *a.* sweet of scent, fragrant.
Redouble, -dub'l, *v.* to double again.
Redoubt, -dowt', *s.* the outwork of a fortification.
Redoubt'able, *a.* formidable, much feared.
Redoubt'ed, *a.* redoubtable.
Redound', *v.* to be sent back, as a wave, by reaction; to conduce to; to tend.
Red'poll, -pōl, **Red'pole**, *s.* a bird with a red head, like a linnet.
Redress', *v.* to set right, to amend; to relieve: *s.* amends; remedy, relief.
Redress'er, *s.* one who affords redress.
Redress'ive, *a.* tending to redress.
Redress'less, *a.* without redress.
Red'shank, *s.* the name of a bird.
Red'start, **Red'tail**, *s.* a small bird.
Red'streak, *s.* a sort of apple.
Red-tape', *s.* tape for tying papers, as in government offices; official forms.
Red-ta'pist, *s.* one who tries to govern by official forms without regard to circumstances; an official prig.
Redu'ce, *v.* to bring back, to bring from one state to another; to diminish; to subdue; to degrade.
Redu'cement, *s.* the act of reducing; reduction.
Redu'cer, *s.* one that reduces.
Redu'cible, *a.* that may be reduced.
Redu'cibleness, *s.* the being reducible.
Reduc'tion, *s.* the act of reducing.
Reduc'tive, *a.* having the power to reduce.
Reduc'tively, *ad.* by reduction.
Redun'dance, **Redun'dancy**, *s.* superfluity, superabundance.
Redun'dant, *a.* superfluous, overflowing.
Redun'dantly, *ad.* superabundantly.
Redu'plicate, *v.* to double over again.
Reduplica'tion, *s.* a doubling again.
Reduplicative, *a.* doubling again.
Red'wing, *s.* the name of a bird.
Ree, **Rea**, **Rei**, *rē*, *s.* a small Portuguese coin.
Re-echo, -ek'ō, *v.* to echo back again.
Reed, *s.* a hollow, knotted stalk; a pipe.
Reed'ed, *a.* covered with reeds.
Reed'en, *a.* consisting of reeds.
Reed'-grass, *s.* a plant, bur-reed.

Re-edifica'tion, *s.* a new edification.
Re-ed'ify, *v.* to edify again.
Reed'less, *a.* being without reeds.
Reed'y, *a.* abounding with reeds.
Reef, *s.* that part of a sail which can be drawn together by means of eyelet holes, so as to reduce the extent of the surface: *v.* to diminish or reduce the surface of a sail.
Reef, *s.* a chain of low rocks.
Reef'-tackle, *s.* ropes used in reefing sails.
Reek, *s.* smoke, vapour: *v.* to smoke.
Reek'y, *a.* smoked, tanned, dark.
Reel, *s.* a turning frame on which yarn is wound; a brisk winding dance: *v.* to wind on a reel; to stagger.
Re-elect', *v.* to elect again.
Re-elec'tion, *s.* a fresh or second election.
Re-embark', *v.* to take shipping again.
Re-embattle, *v.* to range again for battle.
Re-embod'y, *v.* to embody again.
Re-enact', *v.* to enact again or anew.
Re-enact'ment, *s.* passing into law again.
Re-enfo'rc'e, *v.* to send fresh forces.
Re-enfo'rcement, *s.* fresh assistance.
Re-enga'ge, *v.* to engage again.
Re-enjoy', *v.* to enjoy again or anew.
Re-enjoy'ment, *s.* a second enjoyment.
Re-enkin'dle, *v.* to enkindle again or anew.
Re-enlist', *v.* to enlist a second time.
Re-en'ter, *v.* to enter again or anew.
Re-enthro'ne, *v.* to replace on a throne.
Re-en'trance, *s.* the act of entering again.
Re-en'trant, *a.* applied to an angle of a figure, turning inwards.
Re-estab'lish, *v.* to establish anew.
Re-estab'lisher, *s.* one that re-establishes.
Re-estab'lishment, *s.* the act of re-establishing; a restoration.
Reeve, *s.* a steward; the bailiff of a manor.
Reeve, *v.* to pass the end of a rope through a hole or block (a sea term).
Re-examina'tion, *s.* a renewed or second examination.
Re-exam'ine, *v.* to examine anew.
Re-expo'rt, *v.* to export again.
Refec'tion, *s.* refreshment after hunger.
Refec'tive, *a.* refreshing.
Refec'tory, *s.* a room for refreshment.
Refer', *v.* to direct to another for information or for judgment; to appeal; to reduce as to a class; to have or bear relation.
Referable, *a.* that may be referred.
Referee', *s.* one to whom anything is referred for his decision; an arbitrator.
Reference, *s.* a referring of something to another; relation, respect; view towards; allusion to; a mark referring to the bottom of a page.
Referen'tial, -shāl, *a.* relating to or having reference.
Referen'tially, -shāl-lī, *ad.* by way of reference.
Re-ferment', *v.* to ferment again or anew.
Refer'rible, *a.* same as Referable.
Refine, *v.* to purify, to clear from dross; to polish, to make elegant; to affect nicety.
Refinedly, -fin'-ēd-, *ad.* with affected elegance.
Refin'edness, *s.* state of being refined.
Refinement, *s.* the act of refining; the state of being refined; purity; polish of manners; elegance; affectation.

Refiner, *s.* one who refines; a purifier.
Refinery, *s.* a place for refining, as sugar.
Refit, *v.* to repair, to fit up again.
Reflect, *v.* to bend or throw back; to think on what is passed, to consider attentively; to throw censure or reproach upon.
Reflection, *s.* the act of reflecting; that which is reflected, attentive consideration, animadversion, censure.
Reflectible, *a.* that may be reflected.
Reflecting, *p. a.* making reflection; considerate, thoughtful.
Reflectingly, *ad.* with reflection.
Reflexive, *a.* throwing back images, considering things past.
Reflector, *s.* one who or that which reflects.
Reflux, *s.* reflection, a directed backward.
Reflexibility, *s.* quality of being reflexible.
Reflexible, *a.* that may be bent back.
Reflexion, *s.* a blossoming anew.
Reflexion, *v.* to flourish anew.
Reflex, *v.* to flow back, to flow again.
Reflexion, *s.* a flowing back.
Reflexion, *s.* a flowing back, ebb of the tide.
Reflexion, *v.* to foment again or anew.
Reform, *v.* to form anew, to make better.
Reform, *s.* reformation, amendment.
Reformation, *s.* the act of reforming or changing for the better; reform, amendment; improvement.
Reformation, *s.* the act of forming anew.
Reformatory, *a.* tending to produce reformation, as a *Reformatory* school.
Reformer, *s.* one who makes a change for the better, one concerned in bringing about the Reformation, one who advocates or promotes political reforms.
Reformer, *s.* one who reforms, a reformer.
Refract, *v.* to fortify again or anew.
Refract, *v.* to cast or mould anew.
Refract, *v.* to break the natural or direct course of rays of light.
Refraction, *s.* the act of refracting, deviation of a ray of light from its direct course on entering a medium of different density.
Refractive, *a.* having the power of refraction; pertaining to refraction.
Refractiveness, *s.* state of being refractory.
Refractory, *a.* obstinate, contumacious.
Refragable, *a.* that may be confuted.
Refrain, *v.* to hold back, to keep one's self from action; to forbear; to abstain.
Refrain, *s.* the burden of a song.
Reframa, *v.* to frame again or anew.
Refrangibility, *s.* the being refrangible.
Refrangible, *a.* that may be refracted.
Refresh, *v.* to recreate after fatigue, want, or pain, to take refreshment; to improve by new touches.
Refresh, *s.* he who or that which refreshes.
Refreshing, *p. a.* affording refreshment, reviving, relief after fatigue or suffering.
Refreshment, *s.* act of refreshing; that which refreshes; relief after suffering, fatigue, or want, food, rest.
Refrigerant, *a.* cooling, refreshing; *s.* a cooling medicine.
Refrigerate, *v.* to refresh by cooling.
Refrigeration, *s.* the act of cooling; state of being cooled.

Refrigerative, *a.* having power to cool.
Refrigerator, *a.* a cooler.
Refrigeratory, *a.* cooling, *s.* anything that cools, as a part of a distilling vessel.
Reft, *s.* a chink, a bereft.
Refuge, *s.* protection or shelter from danger or distress, that which protects or shelters; an expedient to secure protection or defence; an asylum, a retreat.
Refugee, *s.* one who has sought refuge.
Refulgence, *s.* splendour, brightness.
Refulgent, *a.* bright, shining, glittering.
Refulgently, *ad.* in a shining manner.
Refund, *v.* to repay, to restore, to return.
Refurbish, *v.* to furnish again.
Refusable, *a.* that may be refused.
Refusal, *s.* act of refusing, a denial; right of first choice, option.
Refuse, *v.* to deny a request, to reject.
Refuse, *a.* refused as of no value, worthless; *s.* worthless remains.
Refuser, *s.* he who refuses or rejects.
Refutable, *a.* that may be refuted.
Refutation, *s.* the act of refuting; a refuting of an assertion, confutation, disproof.
Refute, *v.* to prove false or erroneous.
Refuter, *s.* one who refutes or disproves.
Regain, *v.* to recover, to gain anew.
Regal, *a.* royal, kingly.
Regale, *v.* to entertain sumptuously, to feast; to refresh.
Regalment, *s.* entertainment; refreshment; a feast.
Regalia, *s.* the emblems of royalty.
Regality, *s.* state of being regal; royalty, nobility, kingship.
Regally, *ad.* in a regal manner.
Regard, *v.* to look towards, to observe; to respect, to value, to have relation to.
Regard, *s.* attention, respect, relation.
Regardable, *a.* observable, worthy of note.
Regardant, *a.* in heraldry, looking back, as on a shield.
Regarder, *s.* one that regards or observes.
Regardful, *a.* attentive, taking notice of.
Regardfully, *ad.* attentively, heedfully.
Regardless, *a.* heedless, negligent.
Regardlessly, *ad.* without heed.
Regardlessness, *s.* negligence, inattention.
Regatta, *s.* a boat-race.
Regency, *s.* the government by a regent.
Regency, *s.* state of being regenerate.
Regenerate, *v.* born anew by grace.
Regenerate, *v.* to generate or produce anew; to renew by spiritual change.
Regenerateness, *s.* the state or quality of being regenerate.
Regeneration, *s.* a new birth by grace.
Regenerator, *a.* having power to renew.
Regent, *s.* one ruling for another; regnant.
Regent, *a.* governing, ruling.
Regentship, *s.* the office of a regent.
Regrain, *v.* to germinate again.
Regraination, *s.* a budding-out again.
Regicide, *v.* to slay, *s.* the murderer of a king; the murder of a king.
Regime, *a.* a government, rule.
Regimen, *a.* a regulation of diet and living; grammatical government.
Regiment, *s.* a body of soldiers commanded by a colonel.

Regimen'tal, *a.* belonging to a regiment.
Regimen'tals, *s. pl.* military uniform.
Region, -jun, *s.* a large tract of land or space; country, place, locality.
Register, rej'-, *s.* an account of anything regularly kept; a record; a roll; a list; one who or that which registers: *v.* to record or enter in a register.
Reg'istership, *s.* the office of a register.
Reg'istrar, *s.* an officer who keeps public records.
Registra'tion, *s.* the act of registering; a registry.
Reg'istry, *s.* act of registering; the place where a registry is kept; a series of facts recorded.
Re'gius, *L. a.* royal.
Re'gium Do'num, *s.* a gift or donation from the sovereign.
Reg'nant, *a.* reigning; predominant.
Regor'ge, *v.* to vomit up; to swallow again; to swallow eagerly.
Re-graft', *v.* to graft again.
Regrant', *v.* to grant back again.
Regra'te, *v.* to buy up provisions for the purpose of selling them again at a higher price in the same market; to forestal.
Regress', *v.* to go back, to return.
Re'gress, *s.* passage back; a return.
Regres'sion, *s.* the act of going back.
Regres'sive, *a.* passing back, returning.
Regret', *v.* to grieve at, to be sorry for.
Regret', *s.* vexation at something past.
Regret'ful, *a.* full of regret.
Regret'fully, *ad.* with regret.
Reg'ular, *a.* conformable to rule; methodical; orderly; periodical: *s.* a soldier of the line; a monk.
Regular'ity, *s.* conformity to rule or regulations; order; method; steadiness.
Regulate, *v.* to adjust by rule or method; to subject to rules; to put in order; to govern or direct.
Regula'tion, *s.* act of regulating; a rule.
Regulator, *s.* one who or that which regulates.
Reg'ulus, *s.* in chemistry, pure metal.
Regurgitate, -gurj'-, *v.* to throw or pour back; to be poured back.
Regurgita'tion, *s.* the act of swallowing back.
Rehab'ilitate, *v.* to reinstate to former rank and privileges.
Rehash', *s.* a dish made up of former materials; anything made up of what has been already used.
Rehear', *v.* to hear or try a second time.
Rehear'ing, *s.* a second hearing or trial.
Rehearsal, -hers'-al, *s.* a previous recital of a piece before a public exhibition of it; a repetition; a telling or recounting of particulars, or in detail.
Rehearse, re-hers', *v.* to recite previously; to tell in detail.
Reign, rān, *v.* to rule as a king or sovereign; to predominate; to prevail: *s.* royal authority or government; sovereignty; the time a royal government lasts; dominion; power; prevailing influence.
Re-imbur'se, *v.* to repay, to refund.
Re-imbur'sement, *s.* act of repaying; repayment.
Re-imbur'ser, *s.* one who reimburses or repays.
Rein, rān, *s.* that part of the bridle by which

the horse is guided and controlled; any instrument for curbing or restraining; restraint: *v.* to guide by reins; to restrain.
Rein'deer, rān-, *s.* a deer which, in Lapland, is used for drawing sledges.
Re-inhab'it, *v.* to inhabit again.
Rein'less, *a.* without rein, unchecked.
Reins, rānz, *s. pl.* the kidneys, the lower part of the back.
Re-insert', *v.* to insert a second time.
Re-inser'tion, *s.* a second insertion.
Re-inspect', *v.* to inspect again.
Re-inspec'tion, *s.* a second inspection.
Re-inspi're, *v.* to inspire anew.
Re-install, -stawl', *v.* to put again in possession.
Re-instal'ment, *s.* a second instalment.
Re-insta'te, *v.* to restore to a former state or condition.
Re-insta'tement, *s.* the act of putting in, or restoring to a former state.
Re-insu'rance, *s.* a second insurance of the same property.
Re-insu're, *v.* to insure the same property a second time.
Re-in'tegrate. See **Redin'tegrate**.
Reis Effendi, rēz-ef-fen'-dl, *s.* the title of a Turkish minister of state.
Re-invest', *v.* to invest anew.
Re-invest'ment, *s.* a second investment.
Re-invig'orate, *v.* to reanimate.
Reiter, ri'-ter, *Ger. s.* a rider; a trooper.
Re-it'erate, *v.* to repeat again and again.
Re-itera'tion, *s.* the act of re-iterating; frequent repetition.
Reject', *v.* to cast off; to discard; to refuse; to decline.
Reject'er, *s.* one who rejects or refuses.
Rejec'tion, *s.* the act of rejecting; refusal.
Rejoice, *v.* to be glad, to exult, to be joyful; to gladden; to make joyful.
Rejoic'ing, *s.* act of expressing joy; the subject of joy.
Rejoic'ingly, *ad.* with joy or exultation.
Rejoin', *v.* to join again; to meet one again; to answer to a reply.
Rejoin'der, *s.* an answer to a reply.
Rejoint', *v.* to reunite the joints; to fill up the old joints of walls with fresh mortar.
Rejud'ge, *v.* to judge again; to review.
Rejuvenes'cence, *s.* renewal of youth.
Rekin'dle, -dl, *v.* to set on fire again.
Re-land', *v.* to land again.
Relap'se, *v.* to slide or fall back into vice or error; to backslide; to fall back into sickness after being convalescent: *s.* act of relapsing; a sliding or falling back into error or sickness.
Rela'te, *v.* to recite, to tell; to have relation or reference to.
Rela'ted, *a.* having relation or reference to; connected by birth or marriage.
Rela'ter, *s.* one who relates; a narrator.
Rela'tion, *s.* the act of relating or telling; that which is related or told; reference; connection; kindred; a person related.
Rela'tional, *a.* having or implying relation or kindred.
Rela'tionship, *s.* state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.
Rel'ative, *s.* a relation, a kinsman.
Rel'ative, *a.* having relation; respecting; not

absolute or existing by itself, but as belonging to, or respecting something else.
Relatively, *ad.* in relation or respect to something; not absolutely.
Relativeness, *s.* the state of having relation.
Relator, *s.* in law, one who informs in the nature of a *quo warranto*.
Relax, *v.* to make less tense; to slacken; to remit; to make less rigorous or severe; to ease; to unbend; to become more mild; to become less attentive or careful.
Relaxation, *s.* act of relaxing; state of being relaxed; abatement of rigour; remission of attention or application.
Relaxative, *a.* tending to relax.
Relaxing, *p. a.* loosening; remitting; tending to relax or weaken.
Relay, *v.* to lay again or a second time.
Relay, *s.* a supply of horses to relieve others on the road, or of dogs in the chase.
Releasable, *a.* that may be released.
Release, *v.* to free from restraint, obligation, or penalty; to let go; to discharge: *s.* a setting free; a remission; an acquittance.
Releasement, *s.* act of releasing from confinement or obligation; release.
Relegate, *v.* to banish, to exile.
Relegation, *s.* the act of relegating; exile, judicial banishment.
Relent, *v.* to feel compassion, to mollify.
Relentless, *a.* unpitying, unmerciful.
Relessee, *s.* one to whom a release is made.
Relessor, *s.* one who executes a release.
Rel'evancy, **Rel'evance**, *s.* the state of being relevant, or of affording relief or aid; applicableness; pertinence.
Rel'evant, *a.* relieving or aiding; having applicableness, as in an argument; pertinent; relating to.
Reliable, *a.* that may be relied on.
Reliance, *s.* trust, dependence, confidence.
Rel'ic, *s.* that which remains or is left after the loss or decay of the rest; that which is kept in memory of another.
Rel'ics, *s. pl.* the body or remains of a deceased person; the remains of saints or of their garments, &c., which are held in veneration by the Roman Catholic Church.
Rel'ict, *s.* a woman whose husband is dead.
Relief, *s.* alleviation, succour; relieve.
Relier, *s.* one who places reliance.
Relievable, *a.* capable of relief.
Relieve, -lêv', *v.* to afford relief; to succour, to assist; to release from any post or station, as to relieve guard.
Relie'vo, *s.* the raising or prominence of a figure in sculpture. See **Alto-relievo**.
Religion, -lij'-un, *s.* duty to God; piety; sanctity; a system of faith and worship.
Relig'ionist, *s.* a bigot in any religion.
Religious, -lij'-us, *a.* pious, devout, holy; exact: *s.* one bound by religious vows.
Religiously, *ad.* piously, reverently.
Religiousness, *s.* quality of being religious.
Relin'quish, *v.* to forsake, to give up.
Relin'quisher, *s.* one who relinquishes.
Relin'quishment, *s.* the act of giving up.
Reliquary, *s.* a shrine or casket in which relics are kept.
Rel'ish, *s.* taste, liking, flavour: *v.* to give a taste or flavour; to like the taste of; to have

a liking for; to have a pleasant taste or flavour.
Rel'ishable, *a.* that may be relished.
Relu'cent, *a.* shining, transparent.
Reluc'tance, **Reluc'tancy**, *s.* unwillingness, repugnance.
Reluc'tant, *a.* unwilling, repugnant.
Reluc'tantly, *ad.* unwillingly, repugnantly.
Relu'me, **Relu'mine**, *v.* to light anew.
Rel'y, *v.* to depend upon; to put trust in.
Remain, *v.* to be left; to continue.
Remain'der, *s.* what is left; the rest.
Remains, *s. pl.* relics; a dead body.
Rema'ke, *v.* to make again or anew.
Remand, *v.* to send or call back.
Remark, *s.* an observation or notice expressed in words or writing; a note; a comment: *v.* to mark or note in the mind; to express in words or writing; to observe; to notice.
Remark'able, *a.* worthy of notice; extraordinary; strange.
Remark'ableness, *s.* the being remarkable.
Remark'ably, *ad.* observably; strikingly.
Remark'er, *s.* one who makes remarks.
Re-mar'ry, *v.* to marry a second time.
Reme'diable, *a.* capable of remedy.
Reme'dial, *a.* affording remedy.
Rem'ediless, *a.* without remedy.
Rem'edilessness, *s.* incurableness.
Rem'edy, *s.* that which cures, or which is adapted to cure a disease; that which removes or counteracts any evil; an efficacious medicine; a cure; reparation; redress: *v.* to cure; to heal; to repair or remove some evil.
Remem'ber, *v.* to bear in mind; not to forget; to recollect or call to mind.
Remem'brance, *s.* retention in the memory; power of remembering; account preserved; a memorial.
Remem'brancer, *s.* one who reminds or calls to remembrance; that which reminds; a memento; an officer of the Court of Exchequer.
Re-mi'grate, *v.* to remove back again.
Re-mi'gra'tion, *s.* a removal back again.
Remind, *v.* to put in mind.
Reminis'cence, **Reminis'cency**, *s.* recollection; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the memory.
Remise, -miz', *v.* in law, to give or grant back.
Remiss, *a.* slack, negligent, careless.
Remissible, *a.* that may be remitted.
Remission, *s.* act of remitting; that which is remitted; relaxation; abatement.
Remissly, *ad.* carelessly, negligently.
Remiss'ness, *s.* carelessness, negligence.
Remit, *v.* to send back; to relax, to abate; to forgive, as to remit a fine; to send money to a distant place.
Remit'tal, *s.* a remitting, a giving up.
Remit'tance, *s.* act of remitting; bills or money sent to a distance.
Remit'tent, *a.* ceasing or abating for a time, as a remittent fever.
Remit'ter, *s.* one who remits or pardons.
Rem'nant, *s.* a remainder, a fragment left.
Remod'el, *v.* to model again or anew.
Remon'strance, *s.* a strong representation or expostulation against.
Remon'strant, *a.* expostulatory.
Remon'strant, *s.* one that remonstrates.

Remon'strate, *v.* to show strong reasons against something; to expostulate.
Remon'strator, *s.* one who remonstrates.
Rem'ora, *L. s.* an obstacle, a delay; a sucking-fish or sea-worm that sticks to the bottoms of ships.
Rémor'se, *s.* a *gnawing* of the conscience; pain or anguish of mind arising from a sense of guilt; contrition; deep regret.
Remors'eful, *a.* full of remorse.
Remors'eless, *a.* cruel, savage, unpitying.
Remors'elessly, *ad.* without remorse.
Remors'elessness, *s.* unpitying cruelty.
Rémo'te, *a.* distant in place or time; not proximate, as a cause.
Remo'tely, *ad.* at a distance; slightly.
Remo'teness, *s.* state of being remote.
Remo'tion, *s.* the act of removing.
Remould', -môld', *v.* to mould or shape anew.
Remount', *v.* to mount again.
Removable, -moov'-, *a.* that may be removed.
Remov'al, -moov'-, *s.* the act of removing; the state of being removed; change of place; dismissal from a post or office.
Rémove, -moov', *v.* to put from its place; to take or put away; to displace from an office; to take place at a distance; to change place; to go to another place: *s.* a removal; a dish to be changed while the rest remain.
Remover, *s.* one who removes.
Remūnerabil'ity, *s.* capability of being remunerated.
Remu'nerable, *a.* that may be remunerated.
Rému'nerate, *v.* to reward, to requite, to recompense, to repay.
Remunera'tion, *s.* the act of remunerating; reward; recompense.
Remu'nerative, *a.* affording remuneration or reward.
Remu'neratory, *a.* remunerative.
Renaissance, rê-nā-songz, *s.* a renaissance or revival; style on the revival of the classical system.
Re'nal, *a.* belonging to the reins.
Ren'ard, *s.* a name given to the fox. Also written Reynard.
Renas'cence, **Renas'cency**, *s.* state of being nascent.
Renas'cent, *a.* reviving; springing up anew; produced again.
Rencoun'ter, *s.* clash, collision; personal opposition; sudden combat; casual engagement or contest.
Rend, *v.* to tear asunder; to separate or part with force or violence; to split; to burst; to lacerate.
Ren'der, *s.* one who rends or tears.
Ren'der, *v.* to give or pay back; to give in return; to give on demand; to restore; to yield or surrender; to translate, as from one language to another; to boil down and clarify, as tallow.
Ren'derable, *a.* that may be rendered.
Ren'dering, *s.* act of giving up or returning; act of translating; a translation; the first coat of plaster on a wall.
Rendezvous, ren'-de-voo, *s.* a meeting appointed; a place of meeting appointed: *v.* to meet at a place appointed.
Rendition, -dish'-un, *s.* the act of yielding.
Ren'egade, **Renega'do**, *s.* an apostate.

Renega, -nēj', *v.* to refuse, to deny.
Renér've, *v.* to give new vigour to.
Renew', *v.* to make new, to renovate; to begin again; to grant a new loan.
Renew'able, *a.* that may be renewed.
Renew'al, *s.* act of renewing; renovation.
Renew'edness, *s.* state of being renewed.
Renew'er, *s.* one who renews.
Renew'ing, *s.* the act of making new.
Ren'net, *s.* a kind of apple.
Ren'net, **Run'net**, *s.* the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used for coagulating milk for cheese.
Renoun'ce, *v.* to disown, to disclaim.
Renoun'cement, *s.* the act of renouncing.
Renoun'cer, *s.* one who disowns or denies.
Renounc'ing, *s.* the act of disowning.
Ren'ovate, *v.* to renew, to restore to the first or original state; to restore to a good state.
Renova'tion, *s.* the act of renewing; making new after decay.
Renown', *s.* fame, celebrity.
Renown'ed, *a.* famous, celebrated.
Renown'edly, *ad.* with fame or celebrity.
Renown'less, *a.* without fame or renown.
Rent, *p. t. and p. p.* of rend.
Rent, *s.* a tear, a laceration.
Rent, *s.* annual payment for the use of land, &c.: *v.* to hold by paying rent for; to let to a tenant.
Rent'able, *a.* that may be rented.
Rent'age, *s.* money paid as rent.
Ren'tal, *s.* schedule or account of rents.
Rent'-charge, *s.* a charge on an estate.
Rent'er, *s.* one that holds by paying rent.
Rentes, rangt, *Fr. s. pl.* annuities in the funds.
Rentier, rang'-tî-ā, *Fr. s.* one who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, &c.; a gentleman.
Rent'roll, *s.* a list of rents or revenues.
Rénuncia'tion, -nun-sî-a'-, *s.* the act of renouncing; disavowal; disowning.
Renverse, -vers', *a.* in heraldry, inverted.
Re-obtain', *v.* to obtain again.
Re-ordain', *v.* to ordain again or anew.
Re-ordina'tion, *s.* a re-ordaining.
Re-organisa'tion, *s.* act of organising anew.
Re-or'ganise, *v.* to organise anew.
Repacify, -pas'-, *v.* to pacify again or anew.
Repack', *v.* to pack a second time.
Repair', *v.* to go to; to appear at.
Repair', *v.* to restore after injury or wear; to amend by an equivalent.
Repair', *s.* a reparation, a supply of loss.
Repair'er, *s.* an amender, a restorer.
Repan'dous, *a.* bent upwards or back.
Rep'arable, *a.* that may be repaired.
Rep'arably, *ad.* so as to be reparable.
Repara'tion, *s.* act of repairing; amends.
Repar'ative, *a.* amending defect or loss.
Repar'ative, *s.* that which repairs.
Repärtee', *s.* a smart or witty reply.
Répärtee', *v.* to make smart replies.
Repass', *v.* to pass again; to pass back.
Repast', *s.* act of taking food; food; a meal; refreshment.
Repay', *v.* to pay back; to requite.
Repay'able, *a.* that is to be repaid.
Repay'ment, *s.* the act of repaying.
Repeal', *v.* to recall; to revoke; to abrogate: *s.* revocation; abrogation of a law.
Repeal'able, *a.* that may be repealed.

Repeal'er, *s.* one who repeals; an advocate of repeal.
Repeat', *v.* to do or say again; to recite; to rehearse; to recapitulate: *s.* a note directing a repetition.
Repeatedly, *ad.* over and over again.
Repeater, *s.* one who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours when a spring is touched.
Repel', *v.* to drive back; to act with force contrary to force impressed; to resist.
Repellent, *a.* having power to repel: *s.* that which repels or scatters.
Repeller, *s.* one that repels.
Re'pent, *a.* creeping, as a plant.
Repent', *v.* to feel pain or sorrow for something one has said or done; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; to be penitent; to remember with sorrow.
Repent'ance, *s.* a penitent sorrow for sins.
Repent'ant, *a.* sorrowful for sin, penitent.
Repent'ant, *s.* one who repents of sin.
Repent'ingly, *ad.* with repentance.
Re-people, -pē-pl, *v.* to supply again with inhabitants.
Répercus'sion, *s.* the act of driving back; reverberation.
Repercus'sive, *a.* driving back; causing to reverberate.
Rep'ertory, *s.* a place where things may be found; a repository; a magazine.
Répetition, -tish'-un, *s.* the act of repeating; that which is repeated; a rehearsal.
Repeti'tional, **Repeti'tionary**, *a.* containing repetition.
Repi'ne, *v.* to fret, to be discontented.
Repi'ner, *s.* one that frets or murmurs.
Repi'ning, *s.* the act of complaining.
Repi'ningly, *ad.* with murmuring.
Repla'ce, *v.* to put again in its place; to put another in the place of that taken away; to substitute; to repay.
Repla'cement, *s.* the act of replacing.
Replant', *v.* to plant again or anew.
Replanta'tion, *s.* the act of replanting.
Replead', *v.* to plead again.
Replen'ish, *v.* to fill up again; to stock with abundance.
Reple'te, *a.* full, completely filled.
Reple'tion, *s.* the state of being too full.
Reple'tive, *a.* replenishing, filling.
Reple'tively, *ad.* so as to be filled.
Replev'iable, *a.* that may be replevied.
Replev'in, *s.* a writ by which a distress is replevied.
Replev'y, *v.* to take back by writ cattle or goods which are alleged to have been illegally seized or distrained.
Rep'lica, *s.* a copy of a picture done by the painter of the original.
Replica'tion, *s.* an answer, a reply.
Repli'er, *s.* one who answers.
Reply', *v.* to return an answer to; to respond; to rejoin: *s.* an answer; a rejoinder.
Re-pol'ish, *v.* to polish again.
Rep'ort', *v.* to carry back as an answer or an account of something; to tell or relate; to noise abroad: *s.* a rumour; repute; a loud noise.
Rep'ort'er, *s.* one who reports.
Repo'sal, *s.* act of reposing; rest.
Repose, -pōz', *s.* rest, sleep, quiet, ease.

Repose, -pōz', *v.* to lay to rest; to be at rest; to sleep; to place, as in confidence.
Reposit, -poz'-it, *v.* to lay up; to deposit.
Repos'itory, *s.* a storehouse or place where anything is safely laid up; a repertory; a depository.
Re-possess, -zes', *v.* to possess again.
Re-posses'sion, *s.* the act or state of possessing again.
Reprehend', *v.* to reprove, to blame, to chide, to censure.
Reprehend'er, *s.* one who reprehends.
Reprehen'sible, *a.* deserving reprehension, blamable, culpable.
Reprehen'sibleness, *s.* blamableness.
Reprehen'sibly, *ad.* blamably, culpably.
Reprehen'sion, *s.* reproof, open blame.
Reprehen'sive, *a.* giving reproof.
Reprehen'sory, *a.* containing reproof.
Represent, -zent', *v.* to exhibit as if the thing were present; to show dramatically; to describe; to appear or act for another; to personate.
Representa'tion, *s.* the act of representing; a likeness or image; a description.
Represent'ative, *a.* exhibiting likeness; representing another.
Represent'ative, *a.* one who represents another or others; that which shows or represents something.
Represent'atively, *ad.* by representation.
Represent'er, *s.* one who represents; one who shows or exhibits.
Represent'ment, *s.* an image; a likeness.
Repress', *v.* to press or force back; to restrain; to put down; to crush; to subdue.
Repres'ser, *s.* one who represses.
Repres'sion, -presh'-un, *s.* act of repressing.
Repres'sive, *a.* having power to repress; tending to repress.
Reprieve, re-prēv', *s.* a respite or remission after sentence of death: *v.* to respite from punishment.
Rep'rimand, *s.* an official rebuke or censure for neglect of duty or impropriety of conduct; reproof: *v.* to reprove publicly and officially; to censure; to rebuke.
Re'print, *s.* a new impression or edition.
Reprint', *v.* to print a new edition.
Repri'sal, -zal, *s.* a seizure by way of retaliation or indemnification.
Reproach, -prōch', *v.* to charge with a fault in acrimonious language; to upbraid; to revile: *s.* opprobrious censure; shame; disgrace.
Reproach'able, *a.* deserving reproach.
Reproach'ful, *a.* opprobrious; scurrilous; shameful.
Reproach'fully, *ad.* in terms of reproach; shamefully.
Rep'robate, *a.* lost to virtue, abandoned.
Rep'robate, *s.* an abandoned wretch.
Rep'robate, *v.* to disapprove of with detestation; to reject; to abandon.
Rep'robateness, *s.* the state of being reprobate.
Rep'robater, *s.* one who reprobates.
Reproba'tion, *s.* the act of reprobating; the state of being reprobated; condemnation; the act of abandoning, or of being abandoned to eternal damnation.
Réprodu'ce, *v.* to produce again or anew.
Reprodu'cer, *s.* one who produces anew.

Réproduction, *s.* the act of producing anew; that which has been reproduced.
Reproof, *s.* blame to one's face; rebuke.
Reprovable, -*proof*-, *a.* deserving reproof; blameable.
Reprove, -*proof*-, *v.* to blame, to censure, to reprimand.
Reprover, -*proof*-, *s.* one that reproves.
Reprune, *v.* to prune a second time.
Reptile, *s.* an animal that creeps on its belly, as a serpent, or with short feet, as a tortoise; a mean, grovelling wretch: *a.* creeping like a reptile; grovelling, mean, base.
Republic, *s.* a state in which the sovereign power is lodged in representatives chosen by the people; a commonwealth. *Republic of Letters*, the literary world.
Republican, *s.* one who holds that a commonwealth, without monarchy, is the best form of government: *a.* pertaining to a republic.
Republicanism, *s.* attachment to a republican form of government.
Republication, *s.* a second publication.
Republish, *v.* to publish anew.
Republisher, *s.* one who republishes.
Repu'diable, *a.* that may be repudiated.
Repu'diate, *v.* to divorce, to put away; to disown or refuse to acknowledge.
Repudia'tion, *s.* the act of repudiating; a divorce; a disavowal.
Repug'nance, **Repug'nancy**, *s.* strong opposition of mind or of feelings; contrariety of qualities; reluctance; aversion.
Repug'nant, *a.* being opposed to; reluctant; contrary; inconsistent.
Repug'nantly, *ad.* with repugnance.
Repulse, *v.* to beat back, to drive off: *s.* a check; a defeat; a refusal.
Repul'ser, *s.* one who repulses.
Repul'sion, -*shun*, *s.* the act of driving back; a repulse.
Repul'sive, *a.* driving back; cold, forbidding.
Repul'siveness, *s.* the quality of being repulsive.
Repur'chase, *v.* to buy again; to buy back.
Rep'utable, *a.* of good repute; honourable.
Rep'utableness, *s.* the being reputable.
Rep'utably, *ad.* with good repute.
Rép'uta'tion, *s.* good name; character.
Repu'te, *v.* to think, to reckon, to hold.
Repu'te, *s.* character; reputation.
Repu'tedly, *ad.* in common estimation.
Request, *s.* a petition; an entreaty; a demand; a favour.
Request, *v.* to ask, to solicit, to entreat.
Request'er, *s.* one who makes requests.
Requick'en, *v.* to reanimate.
Requiem, *rē-kwi-em* or *rek'*-, *s.* a hymn for the dead; rest.
Requi'able, *a.* that may be required.
Require, -*kwir'*-, *v.* to demand, to ask a thing as of right; to claim; to need.
Require'ment, *s.* a thing required; a demand.
Requi'rer, *s.* one who requires.
Requisite, -*wi-zit*, *a.* necessary, needful, proper: *s.* anything necessary.
Requisitely, *ad.* in a requisite manner.
Requisiteness, *s.* state of being requisite.
Requisition, -*zish'-un*, *s.* a demand; an applica-

Requisitionist, -*zish'-un-ist*-, *s.* one who makes or signs a requisition.
Requisitive, -*kwiz'*-, *a.* implying demand.
Requi'tal, *s.* a retaliation; a recompense.
Requi'te, *v.* to repay, to recompense.
Requi'tar, *s.* one who requites.
Reredos, *rēr'-dos*, *s.* a screen at the back of an altar.
Rere'mouse, *s.* a bat.
Re-sail, *v.* to sail back.
Re'sale, *s.* a second sale.
Rēsalu'te, *v.* to salute again or in return.
Rēscind', *v.* to cut off; to abrogate a law.
Rescission, *rē-sizh'-un*, *s.* a cutting off; an abrogation.
Rēscissory, -*siz'-or-i*-, *a.* cutting off; abrogating.
Re'script, *s.* an edict of an emperor.
Rescue, *res'-kū*, *v.* to set free from danger or confinement: *s.* deliverance from danger, restraint, or arrest.
Res'cuer, *s.* one that rescues.
Rēsearch, -*serch'*-, *s.* continued and laborious search; diligent inquiry or examination: *v.* to search or examine again; to search diligently.
Re-seat, *v.* to seat or place again.
Reseize, -*sēz'*-, *v.* to seize again; in law, to take possession of again.
Reseiz'ure, *s.* the act of seizing again; seizure a second time.
Re-sell, *v.* to sell again.
Resem'blance, *s.* similitude; likeness.
Resemble, -*zem'*-, *v.* to be like; to compare.
Resent, -*zent'*-, *v.* to take ill; to consider as an affront or injury; to be angry in consequence of.
Resent'ful, *a.* apt to resent; vindictive.
Resent'ingly, *ad.* with resentment.
Resent'ment, *s.* anger excited by a sense of injury or affront.
Rēserva'tion, -*zerv-ā'*-, *s.* the act of reserving; that which has been kept back or reserved.
Reserve, -*zerv'*-, *s.* a store kept untouched, something kept for exigence; something kept back; caution; want of frankness.
Reserve, -*zerv'*-, *v.* to keep in store, to lay up for a future time; to retain; to withhold.
Reserv'd, *a.* not frank or communicative; sullen; cool; modest.
Reserv'edly, *ad.* with reserve; cautiously.
Reserv'dness, *s.* reserve; caution.
Reservoir, *rez'-er-vwor*, *Fr. s.* a place for keeping something in store, generally water; a cistern.
Re-settle, *v.* to settle again.
Re-settlement, *s.* the act of settling again.
Re-ship, *v.* to ship or load again.
Rēside, -*zid'*-, *v.* to live or dwell in a place.
Res'idence, *s.* place of abode, a dwelling.
Res'ident, *a.* dwelling in a place.
Res'ident, *s.* an inhabitant; a minister or an agent at a foreign court.
Residen'tiary, -*shī-ar-y*-, *a.* having residence: *s.* one who keeps a certain residence.
Residual, -*zid'*-, *a.* relating to the residue.
Resid'uary, *a.* entitled to the residue of property, as a *residuary* legatee.
Residue, *rez'-*, *s.* the remainder; the rest.
Residuum, *rē-zid'-ū-um*, *L. s.* that which remains when the rest is drawn off; the residue.

Re-sign, *rē-sīn'*, *v.* to sign again.

Resign, *rē-zīn'*, *v.* to give up in a formal manner, as an office or commission; to relinquish; to yield up; to submit to.

Resigna'tion, *rezīg-*, *s.* the act of resigning; the state of being resigned; patient submission or acquiescence.

Resigned, *-zīnd'*, *p. a.* having made a resignation; patiently submissive.

Resign'edly, *ad.* with resignation or submission.

Resil'ience, **Resiliency**, *-zil'-*, *s.* a leaping back.

Resilient, *-zil'-i-ent*, *a.* starting or springing back.

Resin, *rez'-in*, *s.* the gum of certain trees.

Res'inous, *a.* containing resin; like resin.

Res'inousness, *s.* the being resinous.

Rēsist, *-zist'*, *v.* to stand against; to strive against; to oppose.

Resis'tance, *s.* the act of resisting; quality of not yielding to force or external pressure; opposition.

Resis'tant, *s.* one who or that which resists.

Resistibility, *s.* the quality of being resistible; also the quality of resisting.

Resist'ible, *a.* that may be resisted.

Resist'ive, *a.* having power to resist.

Resist'less, *a.* that cannot be resisted.

Resist'lessly, *ad.* so as not to be resisted.

Resoluble, *rez'-o-lū-bl*, *a.* that may be melted.

Resolūtē, *rez'-*, *a.* determined, firm, bold.

Res'olūtely, *ad.* determinately, firmly.

Res'oluteness, *s.* quality of being resolute.

Resolū'tion, *s.* the act of resolving; analysis; fixed determination; firmness.

Resolvable, *-zolv'-*, *a.* that may be resolved; solvable.

Rēsolve, *-zolv'*, *v.* to solve; to analyse; to clear of doubt; to settle an opinion; to determine with one's self; to declare by vote: *s.* fixed determination, resolution.

Resol'vēdly, *ad.* with firmness of purpose.

Resol'vēdness, *s.* resolution; firmness of purpose.

Resolvent, *-zolv'-*, *a.* having power to dissolve: *s.* that which causes solution; that which disperses a tumor.

Resol'ving, *s.* the act of resolving; a determining.

Resonance, *rez'-*, *s.* a return of sound; an echo.

Resonant, *rez'-*, *a.* resounding, echoing.

Resort, *re-zort'*, *v.* to go back again; to frequent; to have recourse to: *s.* act of going or having recourse; a place frequented; a meeting or assembly; a resource, as the *last resort*.

Resort'er, *s.* one that resorts or frequents.

Resound, *-zownd'*, *s.* return of sound, echo.

Resound', *v.* to echo; to celebrate.

Resource, *-sōrs'*, *s.* any source of aid or support; an expedient to which a person may resort for aid.

Resource'less, *a.* without resource.

Rēspect', *v.* to regard, to esteem; to have relation to: *s.* regard, reverence; view; relation; motive.

Respectabil'ity, **Respect'ableness**, *s.* the state or quality of being respectable.

Respect'able, *a.* deserving of respect.

Respect'ably, *ad.* so as to merit respect.

Respect'er, *s.* one who respects; one who is partial in his regards.

Respect'ful, *a.* full of respect; dutiful; ceremonious.

Respect'fully, *ad.* in a respectful manner.

Respect'fulness, *s.* the quality of being respectful.

Respect'ing, *prep.* having respect to; concerning; in respect to.

Respect'ive, *a.* having relation to; particular; not collective or all together, but several; relative; not absolute.

Respect'ively, *ad.* as relating to each; particularly; relatively; not absolutely.

Rēspi'rable, *a.* that can be respired.

Respi'ra'tion, *s.* the act of breathing; relief from toil; interval.

Res'pirātor, *s.* an instrument to cover the mouth as protection for weak lungs.

Respi'ratory, *a.* serving for respiration.

Respi're, *v.* to breathe, to inhale air into the lungs, or exhale it; to take breath; to rest.

Respite, *res'-pit*, *s.* a reprieve, or the temporary suspension of a sentence; an interval of rest from toil: *v.* to reprieve or suspend a sentence; to relieve by an interval of rest.

Resplen'dence, **Resplen'dency**, *s.* lustre, brightness, great effulgence.

Resplen'dent, *a.* shining, bright.

Resplen'dently, *ad.* brightly, splendidly.

Respond', *v.* to answer, to correspond; to suit: *s.* a short anthem.

Respon'dent, *a.* answering: *s.* one who responds; one who answers in a suit.

Respon'se, *s.* an alternate answer; a reply.

Responsibility, **Respon'sibleness**, *s.* state of being accountable or answerable for.

Respon'sible, *a.* answerable, accountable.

Respon'sive, *a.* making response; answering; correspondent; suiting.

Respon'sory, *a.* containing an answer.

Rest, *s.* cessation of motion or labour; repose, sleep, quiet, peace; death; a support or prop; that which rests or remains behind; the remainder.

Rest, *v.* to cease from motion or labour; to repose; to lean on; to remain with.

Restaurant, *res'-to-rong*, *Fr. s.* an eating-house.

Restaurateur, *res'-tō-ra-ter'*, *s.* the keeper of a restaurant.

Restiff. See **Restive**.

Rest'ing-place, *s.* a place of rest.

Restitu'tion, *s.* the act of restoring or indemnifying; indemnification.

Res'tive, **Restiff**, *a.* standing back or still; unwilling to stir or go forward; stubborn.

Res'tiveness, *s.* obstinate unwillingness to move or go; stubbornness.

Rest'less, *a.* unquiet, uneasy, sleepless.

Rest'lessly, *ad.* without rest; unquietly.

Rest'lessness, *s.* state of being restless.

Resto'rable, *a.* that may be restored.

Restora'tion, *s.* the act of restoring or replacing in a former state.

Resto'rative, or **-stor'-**, *a.* having power to restore; curative: *s.* a restorative medicine.

Resto're, *v.* to give back; to bring back; to replace; to revive; to cure.

Resto'rer, *s.* one that restores or repairs.

Restrain', *v.* to hold back; to keep in check:

to repress; to hinder; to restrict; to limit; to abridge.
Restrain'able, *a.* that may be restrained.
Restrain'edly, *ad.* with restraint.
Restrain'er, *s.* one who restrains.
Restraint', *s.* the act of restraining; state of being restrained; that which restrains; hindrance; compulsion.
Restrict', *v.* to limit, to confine; to restrain.
Restric'tion, *s.* confinement, limitation.
Restric'tive, *a.* imposing restriction.
Restric'tively, *ad.* with limitation.
Result, *rě-zult'*, *v.* to leap back; to spring or proceed from, as a consequence or effect.
Result', *s.* an effect produced; consequence.
Result'ant, *s.* a force produced by the combination of two or more forces.
Resu'mable, *a.* that may be resumed.
Resumé, -zŭm', *v.* to take back; to begin again.
Resumé, rā-zoo'-mā, *Fr. s.* a summary.
Re-sum'mon, *v.* to summon again.
Resump'tion, -zump'-, *s.* the act of resuming.
Resump'tive, *a.* taking back.
Resu'pinate, *a.* lying with the face upwards; in botany, reversed or inverted.
Resurrec'tion, rez-, *s.* the act of rising again, especially after death; return to life from the grave.
Rěsurvey', *v.* to review or survey again.
Resus'cite, *v.* to stir up anew; to recover from apparent death; to revivify.
Resusci'tation, *s.* act of resuscitating; state of being resuscitated; revival.
Resus'citātive, *a.* tending to resuscitate; revivifying.
Retail', *v.* to divide into, or sell, in small quantities, or at second hand.
Re'tail, *s.* sale by small quantities.
Retail'er, *s.* one who sells by retail.
Retain', *v.* to keep back; to keep in possession; to keep in pay; to engage counsel by paying a retaining fee.
Retain'er, *s.* one who retains; one who is retained; a dependent; a hanger on; a fee to engage counsel.
Reta'ke, *v.* to take again.
Reta'ker, *s.* one who takes again.
Reta'king, *s.* a taking again, a recapture.
Retāl'iate, *v.* to return like for like.
Retālia'tion, *s.* return of like for like.
Retāl'iātory, *a.* returning like for like.
Retard', *v.* to make more slow or late; to diminish speed; to hinder; to delay.
Retarda'tion, *s.* act of retarding; hindrance; delay.
Retard'er, *s.* one who retards.
Retard'ment, *s.* retardation.
Retch, *v.* to make an effort to vomit.
Reten'tion, *s.* the act or power of retaining or keeping; the memory; custody.
Reten'tive, *a.* having power to retain.
Reten'tiveness, *s.* the quality of being retentive.
Ret'icence, *s.* concealment by silence.
Ret'icle, -i-kl, *s.* a small net.
Retic'ular, *a.* having the form of a net.
Retic'ulated, *a.* made of net-work.
Reticula'tion, *s.* net-work.
Ret'icūle, *s.* a small bag of net-work; a small bag or purse to be carried in the hand.
Ret'iform, *a.* having the form of a net.

Ret'ina, *s.* the pulpy or net-like expansion of the optic nerve on the interior surface of the eye, which receives the images of external objects.
Ret'inue, *s.* a train of attendants.
Reti're, *v.* to withdraw; to retreat; to go to a place of privacy; to secede; to retire a bill is to take up and pay a bill of exchange.
Reti'red, *a.* secret, solitary, private.
Reti'rēdly, *ad.* in solitude, in privacy.
Reti'rēdness, *s.* solitude, privacy.
Reti'rement, *s.* act of retiring; state of being retired; seclusion; privacy; a private abode.
Retort', *v.* to throw back; to return an argument or censure; to make a severe reply: *s.* the return of a censure or incivility; a glass with a bent neck.
Retort'er, *s.* one that retorts.
Retouch', *v.* to improve by new touches.
Retra'ce, *v.* to trace back or over again.
Retract', *v.* to draw back; to recall; to unsay; to recant; to disavow.
Retract'able, *a.* that may be recalled.
Retracta'tion, *s.* disavowal; recantation.
Retrac'tible, *a.* that may be drawn back.
Retrac'tile, *a.* retractible.
Retrac'tion, *s.* a retractation.
Retrac'tive, *a.* withdrawing, taking from.
Retrac'tive, *s.* that which withdraws.
Retreat', *v.* to retire, as from an enemy; to take shelter: *s.* the act of retreating; a place of safety; a state of privacy.
Retrench', *v.* to cut or lop off; to lessen or reduce; to limit or abridge; to economise.
Retrench'ment, *s.* act of retrenching; a reduction of expenditure.
Rětrib'ute, *v.* to pay back; to requite.
Retrib'uter, *s.* one that makes retribution.
Retribu'tion, *s.* a repayment; a requital.
Retrib'utive, *a.* repaying; requiting.
Retrib'utory, *a.* retributive.
Retrieve, -trěv', *v.* to recover, to regain; to repair.
Retriev'able, *a.* that may be retrieved.
Retriev'er, *s.* one who retrieves; a dog that finds and brings game when shot.
Rětro-act', *v.* to act backward or in return.
Re'trocede, *v.* to go back again.
Rětroces'sion, *s.* the act of going back.
Rětrograda'tion, *s.* a going backward.
Re'trograde or *ret'-*, *a.* going backward.
Re'trograde or *ret'-*, *v.* to go backward.
Rětrogres'sion, *s.* act of going backward.
Rětrogres'sive, *a.* going backward.
Re'trospect or *ret'-*, *v.* a looking back on things past; a view of the past.
Retrospec'tion, *s.* the act of looking back on the past.
Retrospec'tive, *a.* looking back; viewing the past.
Retrospec'tively, *ad.* by way of retrospect.
Re'trovert or *ret'-*, *v.* to turn backward.
Return', *v.* to come or go back; to give or send back; to retort; to repay.
Return', *s.* the act of coming back; the act of returning; that which is returned; profit; repayment; requital; relapse.
Return'able, *a.* that may be returned.
Return'er, *s.* one who returns.
Return'ing-officer, *s.* an officer who makes returns of writs, &c.

Returnless, *a.* admitting no return.
Re-union, *s.* a second union; a re-uniting.
Re-unite, *v.* to unite again; to reconcile.
Révalua'tion, *s.* a fresh valuation.
Reveal, *v.* (literally, to *lift the veil*), to disclose, to discover, to make known; to impart from heaven, as divine truth.
Reveal'er, *s.* one who reveals or discloses.
Reveille, *rā-vel'yā*, *s.* the morning beat of drum for rising.
Rev'el, *v.* to carouse, to feast with jollity.
Rev'el, *s.* a carouse, a jovial feast.
Révela'tion, *s.* the act of revealing; that which is revealed; a disclosure from heaven; the Apocalypse of Saint John.
Rev'eller, *s.* one who feasts with jollity.
Rev'elling, *s.* loose jollity, revelry.
Rev'el-rout, *s.* tumultuous festivity.
Rev'olry, *s.* loose jollity, festive mirth.
Revenge, *-venj'*, *s.* malicious return of an injury or affront: *v.* to return an injury with malice and vindictiveness; to wreak wrongs; to avenge.
Revenge'ful, *a.* vindictive, given to revenge.
Revenge'fully, *ad.* vindictively.
Revenge'fulness, *s.* vindictiveness.
Reveng'er, *s.* one who takes revenge.
Rev'enué, *s.* an income; annual profits.
Rever'berant, *a.* beating back; returning sound.
Rever'berate, *v.* to beat back; to resound; to echo.
Reverbera'tion, *s.* the act of reverberating.
Rever'beratory, *a.* beating back; reverberating.
Rever'beratory, *s.* a reverberating furnace, contrived to throw back the heat.
Reve're, *v.* to love, fear, and honour; to venerate, to reverence.
Rever'ence, *s.* veneration; respect; a bow or courtesy; a title given to the clergy.
Rever'ence, *v.* to regard with reverence.
Rever'encer, *s.* one who pays reverence.
Rever'end, *a.* deserving reverence; a title given to the clergy.
Rever'ent, *a.* showing reverence; humble.
Reveren'tial, *a.* expressing reverence.
Reveren'tially, *ad.* with show of reverence.
Rever'ently, *ad.* with reverence.
Reve'rer, *s.* one who venerates or reveres.
Reverie, *s.* a fit of wandering thought or deep musing.
Rever'sal, *s.* act of reversing; an overthrowing or change, as of a judgment: *a.* implying reverse; intended to reverse.
Rever'se, *v.* to turn upside down; to turn or change to the contrary; to subvert: *s.* change, vicissitude; the opposite side: *a.* opposite; contrary.
Revers'ed, *p. a.* turned upside down; inverted.
Revers'edly, *ad.* in a reversed manner.
Revers'ely, *ad.* in a reverse manner.
Revers'ible, *a.* that may be reversed.
Rever'sion, *-shun*, *s.* act of reverting; that which reverts; returning, as of a possession to the former owner or his heirs, after the death of the present possessor; right of succession; a payment not due till the occurrence of some contingent event.
Rever'sionary, *a.* having a right to be enjoyed in reversion or succession.

Rever'sioner, *s.* one who has a reversion.
Revert, *v.* to turn back; to turn to the contrary; to reverberate; to return to the former proprietor.
Revert'ible, *a.* that may revert.
Revert'ive, *a.* turning to the contrary.
Rev'ery. See *Reverie*.
Re-victual, *-vit'l*, *v.* to victual again.
Review, *rē-vū'*, *v.* to view again, to survey, to examine again; to examine critically.
Review, *s.* a second or repeated view; a military inspection; a critical examination of a book; a periodical publication for reviewing books; a magazine.
Review'al, *s.* a review of a book, a critique.
Reviewer, *s.* one who reviews.
Revil'e, *v.* to reproach, to abuse, to vilify.
Revi'ler, *s.* one who reviles another.
Revi'ling, *s.* the act of reviling.
Revi'lingly, *ad.* with contumely.
Revisal, *-vi'-zal*, *s.* a revision.
Revi'se, *-viz'*, to review, and, when necessary, to correct and amend: *s.* a re-examination; a second or further proof of a printed sheet for correction.
Revi'ser, *s.* one who revises.
Revision, *-vizh'-un*, *s.* the act of revising; a revisal.
Revis'it, *v.* to visit again or a second time.
Revisita'tion, *s.* the act of revisiting.
Revi'sory, *-zor-l*, *a.* making revision.
Revi'val, *s.* act of reviving; renewal of life or vigour; a renewed or increased attention to religion.
Revi've, *v.* to bring to life again; to recover new life or vigour; to rouse.
Revi'ver, *s.* one who or that which revives.
Reviv'ificate, *v.* to recall to life.
Revivifica'tion, *s.* act of recalling to life.
Reviv'ify, *v.* to recall to life.
Reviv'ing, *p. a.* returning to life; giving new life.
Révivis'cence, *s.* renewal of life.
Révivis'cent, *a.* reviving, restoring life.
Revi'vor, *s.* the revival of a suit at law after the death of any of the parties.
Rev'ocable, *a.* that may be revoked.
Rev'ocableness, *s.* the quality of being revocable.
Revoca'tion, *s.* the act of revoking; a repeal; a reversal.
Revo'ke, *v.* to call back to; to repeal; to reverse; to declare void, as a will; at whist, not to follow suit: *s.* the act of revoking at cards.
Revo'kement, *s.* revocation, repeal, recall.
Revôlt, *v.* to turn from one to another; to renounce allegiance; to shock: *s.* desertion, change of sides.
Revôlt'er, *s.* one who revolts, a rebel.
Revolu'tion, *s.* rotation or circular motion; motion back or to the point of commencement; a complete change in the state or government of a country.
Revolu'tionary, *a.* relating to, or originating in a revolution; tending to produce a revolution.
Revolu'tionise, *v.* to effect an entire change in the government of any state or country.
Revolu'tionist, *s.* a promoter of revolutions.
Revolve, *-vôlv'*, *v.* to roll or turn round, to per-

- form a revolution; to turn in the mind; to reflect on; to consider.
- Revol'vency**, *s.* constant revolution.
- Revolv'er**, *s.* a kind of pistol with several barrels, which so revolve that as many shots as there are barrels can be fired in rapid succession.
- Revul'sion**, *s.* the act of drawing back.
- Revul'sive**, *a.* having the power of revulsion: *s.* that which draws back.
- Reward**, -wawrd', *s.* recompense, requital.
- Reward'**, *v.* to recompense, to requite.
- Reward'able**, *a.* worthy of reward.
- Reward'er**, *s.* one who rewards.
- Reward'less**, *a.* having no reward.
- Re-word'**, *v.* to repeat word for word.
- Re-wri'te**, *v.* to write a second time.
- Reynard**, rā'-nard, *s.* a name for the fox: also written Renard.
- Rhabdology**, *s.* computation by rods.
- Rhab'domancy**, *s.* divination by a wand.
- Rhapsod'ical**, *a.* unconnected, wild.
- Rhap'sodist**, *s.* one who writes rhapsodies.
- Rhap'sody**, *s.* rambling, wild, and unconnected writings or speech.
- Rhen'ish**, *s.* a kind of German wine.
- Rhēom'eter**, *s.* an instrument for measuring the strength of electrical currents.
- Rhet'oric**, *s.* the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; the science of oratory; the power of persuasion.
- Rhētor'ical**, *a.* pertaining to rhetoric.
- Rhetor'ically**, *ad.* in a rhetorical manner.
- Rhetorician**, -rish'-an, *s.* one skilled in rhetoric; a teacher of rhetoric.
- Rheum**, room, *s.* a thin, watery humour secreted by the mucous glands; an inflammatory action of certain glands, as in a cold.
- Rheumat'ic**, *a.* pertaining or tending to rheumatism.
- Rheu'matism**, *s.* a painful disease, usually affecting the joints or limbs.
- Rheumy**, *a.* full of moisture or rheum.
- Rhinoceros**, rī-nos'-, *s.* a large, pachydermatous animal with a horn on its nose.
- Rho'dium**, *s.* a hard white metal, found in the ore of platina.
- Rhōdoden'dron**, *s.* a genus of flowering shrubs.
- Rhomb**, rōmb or rom, or **Rhom'bus**, *s.* an oblique-angled parallelogram.
- Rhom'bic**, *a.* shaped like a rhomb.
- Rhomb'oid**, *s.* a figure like a rhomb.
- Rhomboi'dal**, *a.* like a rhomb.
- Rhubarb**, roo'-, *s.* a medicinal, purgative root; a garden plant.
- Rhumb**, rum, *s.* a vertical circle of any given place; a point of the compass.
- Rhumb'-line**, *s.* the track of a ship which cuts all the meridian lines at the same angle.
- Rhyme**, rīm, *s.* similarity of sound at the ends of verses; harmonical succession of sounds; a word chiming with another word; poetry, a poem: *v.* to agree in sound; to make verses.
- Rhyme'less**, *a.* destitute of rhyme.
- Rhy'mer**, **Rhy'mester**, *s.* a versifier.
- Rhythm**, rīthm, *s.* metre, verse, numbers; in music, the flow and proportion of sounds.
- Rhyth'mical**, *a.* relating to or having rhythm; harmonical.
- Rib**, *s.* a bone in the side of an animal; a piece of timber in the side of a ship; a prominent line; a strip.
- Rib**, *v.* to enclose as by ribs.
- Rib'ald**, *a.* base, mean, coarse, loose.
- Rib'ald**, *s.* a loose, rough, mean wretch.
- Rib'aldry**, *s.* lewd, vulgar talk.
- Rib'bed**, rībd, *p. a.* furnished with ribs; enclosed with ribs; having rising lines, and furrows, as *ribbed* cloth.
- Rib'bon**, *s.* a fillet of silk.
- Rice**, *s.* an esculent grain of warm climates.
- Rice-pa'per**, *s.* a material brought from China, and used for making fancy articles or for painting upon. It is obtained from a leguminous plant.
- Rich**, *a.* wealthy, opulent, sumptuous, valuable; fertile, copious.
- Rich'es**, *s. pl.* wealth, opulence, affluence.
- Rich'ly**, *ad.* with riches; splendidly; abundantly.
- Rich'ness**, *s.* the quality of being rich; opulence; splendour; fertility.
- Rick**, *s.* a pile or heap of corn, hay, &c.
- Rick'ets**, *s.* a disease in children, by which the joints grow knotty and the limbs uneven or disproportioned.
- Rick'ety**, *a.* diseased with the rickets.
- Ricochet**, rik'-o-shā' or -shet', *s.* a kind of firing which makes the shot or shell roll or bound along the ground.
- Rid**, *v.* to set free, to clear; to drive away.
- Rid'dance**, *s.* deliverance, disencumbrance.
- Rid'den**, *p. p.* of Ride.
- Rid'dle**, *s.* a coarse sieve: *v.* to sift or separate by a riddle.
- Rid'dle**, *s.* an enigma, anything puzzling: *v.* to unriddle, to solve.
- Ride**, *s.* an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; a road or place to ride in: *v.* to travel on horseback or in a vehicle.
- Ri'der**, *s.* one who rides; an after-clause to a bill while pending in parliament.
- Ridge**, *s.* the upper part of the back; the top of a roof or slope; a strip of ground thrown up by a plough; a wrinkle: *v.* to form into ridges; to wrinkle.
- Rid'gy**, *a.* having ridges.
- Rid'icule**, *s.* wit that exposes the object of it to laughter and contempt; derision; *v.* to laugh at; to deride.
- Rid'iculer**, *s.* one who ridicules.
- Rid'iculous**, *a.* fit to be laughed at; absurd.
- Rid'iculously**, *ad.* so as to excite laughter.
- Rid'iculousness**, *s.* the quality of being ridiculous.
- Ri'ding**, *s.* (a corruption of *trithing*, a third), one of the three divisions of Yorkshire.
- Ri'ding-habit**, *s.* a riding-dress for a lady.
- Ri'ding-hood**, *s.* a hood used when riding.
- Ri'ding-house**, **Ri'ding-school**, *s.* a place in which the art of riding is taught.
- Ri'dot'to**, It. *s.* a musical entertainment.
- Rife**, *a.* prevalent, abounding.
- Ri'fely**, *ad.* prevalently, abundantly.
- Ri'feness**, *s.* prevalence, abundance.
- Riff-raff**, *s.* the refuse of anything.
- Ri'fle**, *s.* a gun having the inside of the barrel spirally grooved to give the ball a rotatory motion: *v.* to form a groove.
- Ri'fle**, *v.* to seize and bear away by force; to plunder, to rob.

Ri'fled, *p.a.* formed with grooves.
Ri'fleman, *s.* a man armed with a rifle.
Ri'fler, *s.* one who rifles; a plunderer, a robber.
Rift, *s.* a cleft, a fissure, a split.
Rift, *v.* to rive, to split, to cleave.
Rift'y, *a.* having rifts or fissures.
Rig, *v.* to trim or dress; to put on a gay or flaunting dress; to furnish with gear or tackling, as a ship: *s.* dress; manner of being rigged; a romp, a wanton; a wanton trick; a practical joke.
Rig'ger, *s.* one that rigs or dresses.
Rig'ging, *s.* the cordage, tackling, and sails of a ship.
Right, **rit**, *a.* straight, direct; upright, just, proper, fit, suitable; not the left: *ad.* in a right manner; in a straight line; justly, properly; very: *s.* that which is right; justice; just claim; privilege, prerogative: *v.* to set right, to relieve from wrong: *int.* correctly! justly!
Righteous, **rit'-yus**, *a.* just, equitable; upright; religious.
Right'eously, *ad.* in a righteous manner.
Right'eousness, *s.* justice, uprightness; piety.
Right'er, *s.* one who sets right.
Right'ful, *a.* having a right or just claim.
Right'fully, *ad.* according to right.
Right'fulness, *s.* moral rectitude.
Right'ly, *ad.* in a right manner, justly.
Right'ness, *s.* straightness; correctness.
Rigid, **rij'-id**, *a.* having rigour; stiff; not to be bent; inflexible; severe; cruel.
Rigid'ity, *s.* the state or quality of being rigid; stiffness; inflexibility.
Rigid'ly, **rij'-**, *ad.* in a rigid manner.
Rig'idness, *s.* rij'-, rigidity; severity.
Rig'marole, *s.* tedious and nonsensical talk; a foolish or idle story.
Rig'orous, *a.* strict, exact; severe, harsh.
Rig'orously, *ad.* in a rigorous manner.
Rig'orousness, *s.* quality of being rigorous.
Rig'our, *s.* stiffness, strictness, severity.
Rill, *s.* a small brook or streamlet.
Rill, *v.* to run in small streams.
Rim, *s.* a border, a margin, an edge.
Rime, *s.* hoar frost or dew frozen.
Rimmed, **rimd**, *a.* having a rim or border.
Rimose, **ri-môs'**, **Ri'mous**, *a.* full of parallel cracks or fissures; chinky.
Rim'ple, *s.* a wrinkle, a fold; an undulation, a ripple: *v.* to wrinkle; to pucker.
Rim'pling, *s.* uneven motion; undulation.
Compare Crumple.
Ri'my, *a.* full of frozen mist; frosty.
Rind, *s.* bark, husk: *v.* to husk, to bark.
Ring, *s.* a circle; a circle of gold or other material worn as an ornament.
Ring, *v.* to fit with a ring; to encircle.
Ring, *v.* to sound a bell; to sound as a bell; to tinkle; to resound: *s.* a chime or sound, as of a bell or any other sonorous body.
Ring-bôlt, *s.* a bolt with a ring to it.
Ring-bone, *s.* a callous or hard swelling in the pastern of a horse.
Ring-dove, **-duv**, *s.* a kind of pigeon.
Ring'er, *s.* one who rings.
Ring'ing, *s.* a tinkling sound; the art of producing harmony from bells.
Ring'leader, *s.* the head of a riotous mob.
Ring'let, *s.* a small ring; a curl.

Ring'-streaked, *a.* circularly streaked.
Ring'worm, *s.* a circular tetter, a disease.
Rink. See **Skating-rink**.
Rinse, *v.* to cleanse by washing; to clear off the soap used in washing linen.
Ri'ot, *s.* a tumult, an uproar; noisy festivity: *v.* to raise an uproar; to revel.
Ri'oter, *s.* one who makes a riot.
Ri'oting, *s.* a riot, a revelling.
Ri'otous, *a.* disposed to riot, turbulent.
Ri'otously, *ad.* in a riotous manner.
Ri'otousness, *s.* state of being riotous.
Rip, *s.* a laceration, a rent.
Rip, *v.* to tear; to lacerate; to cut open.
Ripa'rian, *a.* relating to a river bank.
Ripe, *a.* brought to perfection, as fruit; ready or proper for use; complete.
Ri'pely, *ad.* maturely; at the fit time.
Ri'pen, *v.* to grow ripe, to mature.
Ri'peness, *s.* maturity, perfection, fitness.
Rip'per, *s.* one who rips or lacerates.
Rip'ple, *s.* a curl or agitation on the surface of water: *v.* to curl or agitate the surface of water.
Rip'pling, *s.* the breaking of ripples or the noise of it.
Rise, **riz**, *v.* to get up, to ascend; to grow; to increase; to spring: *s.* the act of rising; ascent, elevation; increase; source, origin, beginning.
Ris'en, **riz'n**, the *p. p.* of Rise.
Riser, **ri'-zer**, *s.* one who rises.
Risibil'ity, **riz-**, *s.* the faculty of laughing.
Risible, **riz'-**, *a.* having the faculty or power of laughing; exciting laughter.
Ri'sing, *s.* act of getting up; an elevation; a tumour; an insurrection.
Risk, *s.* hazard, danger, chance of harm.
Risk, *v.* to hazard, to put to chance.
Risk'er, *s.* he who risks or hazards.
Rite, *s.* a solemn act of religion; a ceremonial observance; an ordinance.
Rit'ornelle, **-nel**, **Ritornel'lo**, *s.* the return or burden of an air or song.
Rit'ual, *a.* pertaining to or prescribing rites: *s.* a book of religious ceremonies.
Rit'ualist, *s.* one skilled in the ritual; one who attaches great importance to the ritual.
Rit'ually, *ad.* by rites and ceremonies.
Ri'val, *s.* a competitor: *v.* to emulate; to be competitors: *a.* emulous.
Ri'valry, *s.* state of being rivals; competition, emulation.
Ri'valship, *s.* state or character of a rival.
Rive, *v.* to split, to cleave, to rend.
Riv'en, *p. p.* of Rive.
Riv'er, *s.* a large stream of water.
Riv'er, *s.* one who rives or cleaves.
Riv'er-drag'on, *s.* the crocodile.
Riv'er-god, *s.* the tutelar deity of a river.
Riv'er-horse, *s.* the hippopotamus.
Riv'er-water, *s.* the water of a river.
Riv'et, *s.* a nail or pin of metal clinched at one or both ends: *v.* to fasten with rivets; to fasten firmly.
Riv'ulet, *s.* a small river, a brook.
Rix-dol'lar, **riks-**, *s.* a German coin, value 4s. 6d.
Roach, **rôch**, *s.* a fresh-water fish.
Road, **rôd**, *s.* an open way; a public passage or thoroughfare; a roadstead or place for ships to anchor in.

Road'stead, -sted, *s.* a place for ships to anchor in.

Road'ster, *s.* a horse fitted for travelling.

Road'way, *s.* the public road, the highway.

Roam, rōm, *v.* to rove, to ramble, to wander.

Roam'er, *s.* a Rambler, a wanderer.

Roan, rōn, *a.* of a colour between bay and sorrel, with white hairs or small white spots intermixed: *s.* leather resembling morocco.

Roan'-tree, *s.* the mountain ash.

Roar, rōr, *s.* the cry of a wild beast; an outcry of distress; a loud noise: *v.* to make a full, loud, continuous sound or cry, as a lion, or the wind in a storm; to howl; to bellow.

Roar'er, *s.* a noisy fellow; a term applied to a broken-winded horse.

Roaring, *s.* the act of roaring; an outcry.

Roast, rōst, *v.* to dress meat by exposing it to the fire; to parch, to scorch, to heat to excess; to banter severely: *s.* anything roasted: *a.* roasted.

Roast'er, *s.* one who roasts; a gridiron.

Rob, *v.* to steal openly; to plunder.

Rob'ber, *s.* one that robs, a plunderer.

Rob'bery, *s.* theft by force; theft.

Robe, *s.* a gown of state; a dress of dignity: *v.* to put on a robe.

Rob'ert, *s.* the herb stork-bill.

Rob'in, *s.* a small bird with a red breast.

Rob'in-good'fellow, *s.* a sprite, a goblin.

Rob'orant, *a.* strengthening.

Robust, *a.* strong, sinewy, vigorous.

Robus'tious, -yus, *a.* vigorous, boisterous.

Robust'ness, *s.* strength; vigour.

Roc, *s.* a fabulous bird of the East, of monstrous size and strength.

Roc'ambole, *s.* a kind of wild garlic.

Rōche-alum, *s.* rock or pure alum.

Rochelle-salt, ro-shel', *s.* a tartrate of potash and soda, a salt used in medicine.

Rochet, roch'-et, *s.* a kind of surplice.

Rock, *s.* a large mass of stone; figuratively, defence, immovable strength.

Rock, *s.* a distaff used in spinning.

Rock, *v.* to move backwards and forwards, to shake; to lull to sleep.

Rock'-but'ter, *s.* a subsulphate of alumina, which oozes from certain rocks.

Rock'-crys'tal, *s.* the finest kind of quartz.

Rock'er, *s.* he who or that which rocks.

Rock'et, *s.* an artificial firework.

Rock'et, *s.* a plant, crucca.

Rock'iness, *s.* state of being rocky.

Rock'less, *a.* being without rocks.

Rock'oil, *s.* petroleum.

Rock'-pigeon, *s.* a pigeon which builds in and frequents rocks.

Rock'rose, *s.* a species of rose.

Rock'-ru'by, *s.* a sort of garnet.

Rock'salt, *s.* common salt, or muriate of soda, found in masses in beds or salt mines.

Rock'wood, *s.* ligniform asbestos.

Rock'work, *s.* a building imitating rocks.

Rock'y, *a.* full of rocks; hard, stony.

Rod, *s.* a twig: an instrument of correction; a long, slender stick; the length of 5½ yards.

Rode, *p. t.* of Ride.

Ro'dent, *a.* gnawing: *s.* a gnawing animal.

Rōdomonta'de, *s.* empty or noisy bluster.

Rodomonta'de, *v.* to boast, to bluster.

Rodomonta'dist, *s.* one who boasts or blusters.

Roe, or **Roebuck**, ro'-, *s.* a small species of deer; also the female of the hart.

Roe, *s.* the eggs or spawn of fishes.

Roga'tion, *s.* litany, supplication. *Rogation-week*, the second week before Whitsunday.

Rogue, rōg, *s.* a vagabond, a knave; a wag.

Rōguery, -er-I, *s.* dishonest practices; knavery; waggery.

Rōg'uish, -ish, *a.* fraudulent, knavish; waggish.

Rōg'uishly, *ad.* knavishly; waggishly.

Rōg'uishness, *s.* the qualities of a rogue; knavery; archness.

Rois'terer, *s.* a turbulent, blustering fellow.

Role, Fr. *s.* a part or character in a play or other public performance.

Rōll, *v.* to move or turn circularly, to revolve, to run on wheels; to smooth with a roller: to move as waves; to wrap or infold.

Rōll, *s.* the act of rolling; a mass made round; a register, a catalogue; the sound of a drum.

Rōll'er, *s.* that which rolls or is rolled; a heavy cylinder for rolling walks; a bandage, a fillet.

Rol'lic, *v.* to act in a frolicsome, swaggering manner: *p. t.* and *p.* Rollicked, Rollicking.

Rōlling-pin, *s.* a round, smooth piece of wood for moulding paste.

Rōlling-press, *s.* a machine consisting of one cylinder rolling on another.

Rōlling-stock, *s.* the carriages, engines, &c., in use on a railway.

Rōll'y-pō'ly, *Rō'ly-pō'ly*, *s.* a kind of game with a ball; a sort of sweetmeat pudding.

Rōma'ic, *a.* applied to the language spoken in modern Greece.

Ro'man, *a.* belonging to Rome, Papal.

Ro'man, *s.* a native of Rome.

Ro'man Cath'olic, *s.* a member of the Church of Rome.

Roman'ce, *s.* a tale of wild adventures, usually in war or love; a work of fiction in which the incidents are more wonderful and less in accordance with real life than those of a novel; a fiction; a falsehood. This term was first applied to the wild, fanciful, and improbable tales which were written in the *Roman* language. Romance was a mixture of (*Roman*) bad Latin, the dialect of Languedoc, and of some other districts of the south of France, about the ninth century.

Roman'ce, *v.* to write or tell fictitious or extravagant stories.

Roman'cer, *s.* one who writes romances.

Rōmanesque, -esk', *s.* the debased style of architecture adopted in the later Roman empire; the dialects of some of the southern districts of France.

Ro'manism, *s.* the tenets of the Church of Rome.

Ro'manist, *s.* a Roman Catholic.

Ro'manise, *v.* to Latinise; to convert to Roman Catholic opinions.

Roman'tic, *a.* wild, fanciful, improbable.

Roman'tically, *ad.* wildly, extravagantly.

Roman'ticness, *s.* wildness; extravagance. See Romance.

Ro'mish, *a.* belonging to Rome; Papal.

Romp, *s.* a rude, boisterous girl; rude play: *v.* to play rudely and noisily.

Romp'ish, *a.* inclined to or fond of romping.
Romp'ishness, *s.* disposition or inclination to romping.
Ron'deau, -do, **Ron'do**, *s.* a little poem or song which ends with the first part or strain repeated; a roundelay.
Ron'ion, -yun, *s.* a fat, bulky woman.
Rood, *s.* the fourth part of an acre.
Rood, *s.* the holy cross; a crucifix.
Roof, *s.* the cover of a house; the inside of the arch that covers a building; the palate or upper part of the mouth: *v.* to cover with a roof.
Roof'ing, *s.* act of covering with a roof; materials for a roof.
Roof'less, *a.* wanting a roof, uncovered.
Roof'y, *a.* having roofs.
Rook, *s.* one of the pieces at chess.
Rook, *s.* a species of crow; a rapacious fellow; a cheat: *v.* to rob, to cheat.
Rook'ery, *s.* a nursery of rooks.
Rook'y, *a.* inhabited by rooks.
Room, *s.* space, extent; place, stead; an apartment in a house.
Room'ful, *s.* as much or as many as a room will hold.
Room'iness, *s.* the state or quality of being roomy.
Room'y, *a.* having ample room; spacious.
Roost, *s.* the branch or perch on which a bird rests at night: *v.* to rest on a roost.
Roost'er, *s.* a cock.
Root, *s.* that part of the plant which is in the earth and nourishes the parts above; the lower part, the bottom, the origin, the first cause: *v.* to take root; to impress deeply; to root out, to destroy.
Root'ed, *a.* fixed, deep, radical.
Root'edly, *ad.* deeply, strongly.
Root'let, *s.* a little root, a radicle.
Root'y, *a.* full of or consisting of roots.
Rope, *s.* a thick, hempen cord; a halter; a line of things connected, as a rope of onions: *v.* to fasten with a rope; to draw out into threads, as a viscous substance.
Ro'pe-dancer, *s.* one who dances or walks on a stretched rope.
Ro'pe-ladder, *s.* a ladder made of ropes.
Ro'pe-maker, *s.* one who makes ropes.
Ro'pe-making, *s.* the business or trade of making ropes.
Ro'pe-walk, **Ro'pery**, *s.* a place where ropes are made.
Ro'pe-yarn, *s.* yarn for making ropes.
Ro'piness, *s.* state of being ropy; viscosity.
Ro'py, *a.* viscous, glutinous, tenacious.
Roquelaure, rōk'-ē-lōr, *s.* a kind of cloak which took its name from the Duke of Roquelaure.
Rōsaceous, -zā', *a.* composed of several petals disposed after the manner of a rose.
Rosary, rō'-zā-rī, *s.* a bed of roses, a chaplet of roses; a string of beads on which Roman Catholics count their prayers.
Rose, rōz, *s.* a well-known, beautiful, and fragrant flower.
Rose, *p. t.* of Riso.
Rosāl, rōz', *a.* like a rose in smell or colour.
Rosāte, rōz', *a.* rosy, blooming, fragrant.
Ro'se-bud, *s.* a bud of the rose.
Ro'segall, *s.* an excrescence on the dog-rose.
Ro'se-mallow, *s.* a large kind of mallow.

Rosemary, rōz', *s.* rose-marine, a sweet-smelling, evergreen plant.
Ro'se-quartz, *s.* a reddish kind of quartz.
Rosette, rō-zet', *s.* a ribbon or other material made up in the form of a rose.
Ro'se-water, *s.* water distilled from roses.
Ro'se-wood, *s.* a beautiful kind of wood used in ornamental furniture.
Rōsioru'cian, -shī-an, *s.* one of a sect of alchemists or visionary philosophers who were in Germany in the 14th century: *a.* relating to the Rosicrucians.
Rosin, rōz'-in, *s.* inspissated turpentine: *v.* to rub with rosin. See Resin.
Ro'siness, *s.* state or quality of being rosy.
Ros'iny, *a.* consisting of, or like rosin.
Ros'ter, *s.* a plan or table by which the duty of military officers is regulated.
Ros'tral, *a.* resembling the beak of a ship or rostrum.
Ros'trate, **Ros'trated**, *a.* adorned with beaks.
Ros'trum, *s.* the beak of a bird; the beak of a ship; a stage or pulpit.
Ro'sy, *a.* like a rose in bloom, fragrance, &c.; red as a rose; blushing.
Rot, *v.* to putrefy; to make putrid: *s.* putrefaction; a distemper in sheep.
Ro'tary, *a.* turning like a wheel.
Ro'tate, *a.* wheel-shaped; circular: *v.* to turn round on an axis, as a wheel; to revolve.
Rota'tion, *s.* the act of turning round like a wheel; vicissitude of succession, or taking in turn, as rotation in office.
Rota'tor, *s.* that which gives a circular or rolling motion; the name of a muscle.
Ro'tatory, *a.* turning on an axis, as a wheel; going in a circle.
Rote, *s.* an old instrument played with a wheel, a sort of hurdy-gurdy; a repetition of words by memory without attending to the meaning; rotation: *v.* to fix in the memory by mere repetition.
Rotten, rot'n, *a.* putrid, corrupt, unsound.
Rot'tenness, *s.* the state of being rotten.
Rot'ten-stone, *s.* a soft stone used in polishing, called also Tripoli.
Rotund, *a.* round, spherical.
Rotun'dity, *s.* roundness, sphericity.
Rotun'do, **Rotun'da**, *s.* a round building.
Rouble. See Ruble.
Roué, roo'-ā, *Fr. s.* a confirmed rake.
Rouge, roozh, *Fr. a.* red: *s.* red paint: *v.* to tinge the face with red.
Rough, ruff, *s.* one of the lowest and most turbulent of the mob or rabble.
Rough, ruff, *a.* having inequalities on the surface; not smooth; rugged; harsh; severe; unpolished; coarse; rude; uncivil; hard-featured; covered with hair; stormy, boisterous, as a rough sea, rough weather. *To rough it* is to go through in spite of obstacles or bad weather.
Rough-cast, ruff', *s.* a rude model: a kind of plaster mixed with pebbles: *v.* to mould rudely; to cover with rough-cast.
Rough'-draught, -draft, *s.* a rude or first sketch.
Rough-draw, *v.* to draw or trace rudely.
Roughen, *v.* to make or grow rough.
Rough'-hew, *v.* to shape rudely or roughly.
Rough'-hewn, *a.* unpolished, rude.
Rough'ly, *ad.* rudely, boisterously, harshly.

Rough'ness, *s.* unevenness; harshness.
Rough-shod, *a.* having the shoes roughened, applied to horses.
Rough-work, *v.* to work coarsely over, without regard to smoothness and finish.
Rough-wrought, *a.* done coarsely.
Rouleau, roo-lô', *Fr. s.* a little roll; a roll of coins in paper.
Roulette, roo-let', *Fr. s.* a game of chance, in which a ball rolls round a circle of coloured spaces.
Rounce, *s.* the handle of a printing-press.
Round, *a.* circular, spherical; plump, full; whole, not broken, as a *round* number, a *round* sum.
Round, *s.* a circle, an orb; a rotation, a revolution; a return to the same point; the appointed walk of a guard or officer; a step of a ladder.
Round, *ad.* on all sides: *prep.* circularly about: *v.* to make circular or smooth, to go round in form.
Round'about, *a.* circuitous; indirect; tedious: *s.* a circular machine in which children ride.
Roun'delay, Roun'del, *s.* a rondeau.
Round'head, -hed, *s.* a Puritan in the time of Cromwell, so called from the practice of cropping their hair close.
Round-headed, *a.* having a round top.
Round'house, *s.* a constable's prison, so called from its former usual shape.
Round'ish, *a.* somewhat round.
Round'let, *s.* a little circle.
Round'ly, *ad.* in a round form; fully; plainly; without reserve.
Round'ness, *s.* rotundity, sphericity.
Round-rob'in, *s.* a petition or remonstrance signed by several persons round a ring or circle, so as to make it impossible to know who signed it first.
Rouse, rowz, *v.* to wake from slumber; to excite to action or thought.
Rous'er, *s.* he who or that which rouses.
Rous'ing, *p. a.* awakening; exciting.
Rout, *v.* to break up and put to flight: *s.* the confusion of an army defeated and broken up; a tumultuous multitude; a large, crowded, evening party.
Route, root, *s.* the course or way travelled; a road; a march.
Routine, roo-tên', *s.* the ordinary or beaten way; a round or course of business or duties; regular practice; custom; formality.
Rôve, *v.* to ramble, to range, to wander.
Ro'ver, *s.* a Rambler; a pirate; a fickle man.
Ro'ving, *s.* the act of rambling or wandering: *p. a.* fond of rambling.
Row, *s.* a riotous noise; a drunken brawl.
Row, rô, *s.* a number of persons or things ranged in a line; a rank, a file.
Row, rô, *v.* to impel with oars: *s.* an excursion in a boat with oars.
Rowan-tree. See Roan-tree.
Row'dy, *s.* a turbulent, noisy fellow.
Row'el, *s.* the little wheel of a spur formed with sharp points; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to keep it open for the sake of the discharge: *v.* to keep open with a rowel.
Rower, rô-er, *s.* one who manages an oar.
Row-lock, rô-, colloquially, *ru'l'lok*, *s.* that part of a boat's gunwale on which the oars rest.

Roy'al, *a.* kingly, becoming a king, regal.
Roy'al, *s.* the highest sail of a ship: the name of a large-sized paper; a soldier of the Royals or 1st regiment of Foot, which is said to be the oldest regular corps in Europe.
Roy'alise, *v.* to make royal.
Roy'alism, *s.* attachment to royalty.
Roy'alist, *s.* an adherent to a king.
Roy'ally, *ad.* in a kingly manner, regally.
Roy'alty, *s.* the state or dignity of a king.
Rub, *v.* to wipe, to scour, to polish, to cleanse; to chafe, to fret, to gall: *s.* the act of rubbing; friction; difficulty; sarcasm.
Rub'ber, *s.* one who or that which rubs; at whist, two games out of three.
Rub'bish, *s.* that which is rubbed off; offscourings; worthless fragments of building materials; anything vile or worthless.
Rub'ble, *s.* fragmentary portions of stones, bricks, &c.; small stones.
Rub'ble-stone, *s.* stone rubbed or worn by the action of water.
Rubefacient, roo-bě-fă'-shent, *a.* making red.
Rubes'cent, *a.* growing or becoming red.
Rubicelle, roo'-bî-sel, *s.* a variety of ruby.
Ru'bicon, *s.* a small river which separated Italy from Gaul. *To pass the Rubicon* is to take a desperate and irretrievable step in an enterprise, in allusion to Cæsar's passage of that river to invade Italy and subvert the Commonwealth.
Ru'bicund, *a.* ruddy, red.
Rubicun'dity, *s.* disposition to redness.
Ru'bied, *a.* of a red or ruby colour.
Ru'ble, *s.* a silver coin of Russia, value about 3s. 1½d.
Ru'bric, *a.* marked with red: *s.* directions printed in prayer-books and books of law.
Ru'brical, *a.* placed in rubrics.
Ru'bricate, *v.* to mark with red.
Ru'by, *s.* a precious stone of a red colour: *a.* of the colour of a ruby.
Ru'by, *s.* a small kind of printing type.
Ruck, *v.* to draw into wrinkles; to cover; to sit close; to squat: *s.* a wrinkle; a fold; a heap of stones; the common herd.
Rud'der, *s.* the part that steers a ship.
Rud'diness, *s.* state of being ruddy.
Rud'dle, *s.* red earth; red ochre.
Rud'dock, *s.* the red-breast.
Rud'dy, *a.* of a red colour.
Rude, rood, *a.* untaught, barbarous, uncivil; rough, rugged; harsh.
Ru'dely, *ad.* in a rude manner.
Ru'deness, *s.* state or quality of being rude.
Ru'diment, *s.* an elegant or first principle: *pl.* (Rudiments) the first elements of a science; the first part of education.
Rūdimen'tal, *a.* rudimentary.
Rūdimen'tary, *a.* relating to or containing rudiments; elementary.
Rue, roo, *s.* a very bitter plant.
Rue, roo, *v.* to grieve for, to regret, to lament.
Rue'ful, *a.* mournful, woful, sorrowful.
Rue'fully, *ad.* mournfully, sorrowfully.
Rue'fulness, *s.* sorrow; mournfulness; sorrowfulness.
Ruff, *s.* a puckered, linen ornament formerly worn about the neck.
Ruff, *v.* to trump at cards.
Ruffian, ruf'-i-an, *s.* a brutal, boisterous fellow;

an insolent scoundrel; a cut-throat, a robber;
a. as of a ruffian; brutal; savagely boisterous.
Ruffianism, *s.* the act or conduct of a ruffian.
Ruffianly, *a.* like a ruffian; brutal.
Ruffle, *ruf'l*, *v.* to wrinkle, to draw into plaits; to put out of order; to discompose: *s.* fine linen or cambric plaited for an ornament of dress; discomposure; agitation; disturbance; a roll or flourish on a drum in presenting arms.
Ruffler, *s.* a bully; a boisterous fellow.
Ru'fous, *a.* of a yellowish red colour.
Rug, *s.* a coarse, nappy, woollen cloth or coverlet; a hearth-rug.
Rug'g'd, *a.* rough, of uneven surface; harsh; stern.
Rug'gedly, *ad.* in a rugged manner.
Rug'gedness, *s.* roughness; harshness.
Ru'gose, **Ru'gous**, *a.* rough; full of wrinkles.
Ru'gos'ity, *s.* state of being wrinkled.
Ru'in, *s.* fall, overthrow, destruction, calamity: *pl.* remains of demolished buildings: *v.* to demolish, to destroy utterly.
Ru'iner, *s.* one that ruins or destroys.
Ru'inous, *a.* fallen to ruin; destructive.
Ru'inously, *ad.* with ruin, destructively.
Ru'inousness, *s.* state of being ruinous.
Rule, *rool*, *s.* government, sway, that by which anything is regulated; an instrument for drawing lines; a principle, a maxim: *v.* to lay down, to control; to mark with lines; to govern, and settle as a rule.
Ruler, *s.* one who rules, a governor; an instrument by which lines are drawn.
Bu'ling, *p. a.* governing; predominant.
Rum, *s.* a spirit distilled from molasses.
Rum, *a.* odd, queer (a cant word).
Rum'ble, *v.* to make a low, heavy, continued sound, like distant thunder.
Rumb'ling, *s.* a low, heavy, continued noise.
Bu'minant, *a.* chewing the cud; *s.* an animal that chews the cud.
Bu'minate, *v.* to chew the cud; to think on again and again, to muse or meditate on.
Bu'mina'tion, *s.* the act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.
Bu'minator, *s.* one that ruminates.
Bu'mmage, *v.* to search among many things by tumbling them over: *s.* a close search.
Bu'mmer, *s.* a large glass, a drinking-cup.
Bu'mour, *s.* flying or popular report.
Bu'mour, *v.* to noise or spread abroad.
Bu'mourer, *s.* the spreader of news.
Bump, *s.* the buttock, the end of the backbone; the fag end of something, as "the *Rump* Parliament."
Bu'm'ple, *s.* a rough plait; a wrinkle.
Bu'm'ple, *v.* to disorder by rumples.
Run, *v.* to move swiftly, to flee, to go, to pass; to flow, to melt; to pierce; to force forward: *s.* the act of running; course, motion, flow; continued success, as a *run* of luck.
Run'agate, *s.* (a *renegade*), a vagabond.
Run'away, *s.* one that flies from danger.
Run'dle, *s.* a round; the step of a ladder.
Run'dlet, **Run'let**, *s.* a small barrel.
Rune, *s.* a Runic letter or character.
Rung, *s.* a spar, a timber in a ship's floor; a step of a ladder.
Bung, *p. p.* of Ring.

Bu'nic, *a.* denoting the letters and language of the ancient northern nations.
Run'nel, *s.* a small brook or rivulet.
Run'ner, *s.* one who runs; a shoot.
Run'net. See **Rennet**.
Run'ning, *p. a.* moving swiftly; flowing; kept for the race: *s.* the act of moving swiftly; a discharge from a wound or sore.
Run'ning-fight, *-fit*, *s.* a battle kept up or continued between the pursuer and pursued.
Run'ning-ti'tle, *s.* the title of a book continued on the top from page to page.
Runt, *s.* a stunted animal; an old cow.
Ru'pee, *s.* an Indian coin, value 2s.
Rup'ture, *s.* the act of breaking; the state of being broken; breach of peace; hernia: *v.* to break, to burst; to suffer rupture of.
Bu'ral, *a.* belonging to the country, rustic.
Bu'ral-dean, *s.* a clergyman who has the inspection of a rural deanery.
Bu'ral-deanery, *s.* a subdivision of an archdeaconry.
Bu'ralist, *s.* one who leads a country life.
Bu'rally, *ad.* as in the country.
Bu'ralness, *s.* the quality of being rural.
Ruse, *rooz*, *Fr. s.* artifice, stratagem, trick.
Ruse de guerre, *Fr. dā gār*, *s.* a stratagem of war.
Rush, *s.* a common plant; anything proverbially worthless.
Rush, *v.* to move forward with violence or rapidity; to enter eagerly.
Rush, **Rush'ing**, *s.* a violent motion or course.
Rush'-candle, **Rush'light**, *-lit*, *s.* a tallow candle with the wick made of rush.
Rush'er, *s.* one who rushes forward.
Rush'iness, *s.* state of being full of rushes.
Rush'like, *a.* resembling a rush, weak.
Rush'y, **Rushed**, *a.* abounding with rushes.
Rusk, *s.* a kind of biscuit or hard bread.
Russ. See **Russian**.
Rus'set, *a.* reddish-brown; homespun; coarse; rustic: *s.* an apple of a russet colour and coarse skin.
Bu's'seting, the same as **Russet**.
Russian, **rush'-yan**, *s.* an inhabitant of Russia; the Russian language: *a.* pertaining to Russia.
Rust, *s.* the oxide of metal which gathers on the surface from disuse; loss of power by inactivity: *v.* to gather rust; to impair by time or inactivity.
Rus'tic, **Rus'tical**, *a.* pertaining to the country, rural; rude, plain, simple, artless.
Rus'tic, *s.* a clown, a country swain.
Rus'tically, *ad.* in a rustic manner.
Rus'ticalness, *s.* the quality of being rustic.
Rus'ticate, *v.* to dwell in the country; to banish into the country for a short time, as a student from a college.
Rustica'tion, *s.* residence in the country.
Rusticity, *-tis'-i-ti*, *s.* rustic manners; simplicity; artlessness.
Rus'tily, *ad.* in a rusty state.
Rus'tiness, *s.* the state of being rusty.
Rustle, *rus'l*, *v.* to make a noise, as of the rubbing of silk or dry leaves.
Rust'ling, *s.* the noise of that which rustles.
Rust'y, *a.* covered with rust; impaired.
Rut, *s.* the deep track of a wheel.
Rut, *s.* the copulation of deer.

Ruth, *rooth*, *s.* sorrow, regret, pity, mercy.
Ruth'ful, *a.* rueful, woful, compassionate.
Ruth'fully, *ad.* sadly, wofully.
Ruth'less, *a.* cruel, pitiless.
Ruth'lessly, *ad.* without pity, cruelly.
Ruth'lessness, *s.* want of pity, cruelty.
Ru'tile, *s.* an oxide of titanium.
Rut'tish, *a.* wanton, libidinous.
Rut'tishness, *s.* wantonness.
Rut'ty, *a.* full of ruts.
Rye, *ri*, *s.* a coarse kind of bread corn.
Rye'grass, *s.* a coarse kind of grass.
Ry'ot, *s.* in India, a cultivator of the soil; a farmer or renter of land.

S

Saba'oth, Hebrew, *s.* hosts or armies.
Sabbata'rian, *s.* one who keeps the Sabbath on Saturday, or the seventh day of the week, and not on the first; one who observes the Sabbath with great strictness: *a.* pertaining to the Sabbath or Sabbatarians.
Sabbata'rianism, *s.* the tenets of Sabbatarians.
Sab'bath, *s.* the day of rest to be kept holy; *Saturday* among the Jews, *Sunday* with the Christians.
Sab'bath-breaker, -brā'-ker, *s.* one who breaks or profanes the Sabbath.
Sab'bath-break'ing, *s.* profanation of the Sabbath.
Sabbat'ical, **Sabbat'ic**, *a.* pertaining to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath. *Sabbatical year*, every seventh year among the Israelites, because during that year the land was allowed to be fallow.
Sa'bian, *s.* a professor of sabianism.
Sa'bianism, *s.* the worship of the heavenly bodies.
Sa'ble, *s.* a kind of marten, with glossy black fur, found in North Asia; the fur of the sable: *a.* black.
Sabot, -bo', Fr. *s.* a sort of wooden shoe.
Sa'bre, -ber, *s.* a convex short sword: *v.* to cut or wound with a sabre.
Sabretasche, sā'-ber-tash, *s.* a leathern pocket suspended from a cavalry officer's sword belt.
Sabūlos'ity, *s.* sandiness, grittiness.
Sab'ulous, *a.* sandy, gravelly, gritty.
Saccharif'erous, sak-ar-, *a.* producing sugar.
Sacchar'ify, *v.* to convert into sugar.
Sac'charine, *a.* having the qualities of sugar.
Saccharom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the amount of saccharine matter held in solution by a liquid.
Sacerdo'tal, sas-, *a.* belonging to the priesthood.
Sach'el, Satchel, *s.* a small sack or bag for books, &c.
Sa'chem, -chem, *s.* the chief of an Indian tribe.
Sack, *s.* a large bag: *v.* to put into a sack.
Sack, *v.* to take by storm, to pillage, to plunder: *s.* pillage, plunder.
Sack, *s.* Canary wine or sherry.
Sack'age, *s.* the act of sacking a town.
Sack'but, *s.* a kind of trumpet.
Sack'cloth, *s.* a kind of coarse cloth.
Sack'ful, *s.* as much as a sack can hold.
Sack'ing, *s.* cloth of which sacks are made.
Sack'pos'set, *s.* a posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.
Sac'rament, *s.* an oath; the oath taken by a

Roman soldier; a religious ceremony imposing an obligation; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. In the Roman Catholic Church, there are seven sacraments—namely, Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. In the Protestant Church, there are but two sacraments—namely, Baptism and the Eucharist or the Lord's Supper; and the term sacrament is usually applied by Protestants to the latter.
Sacramen'tal, *a.* constituting or pertaining to a sacrament.
Sacramen'tally, *ad.* as a sacrament.
Sacramenta'rian, *s.* one who differs from Roman Catholics regarding the sacraments, applied reproachfully to Protestants.
Sacramen'tary, *s.* a book of prayers and directions respecting the sacraments.
Sa'cred, *a.* holy, consecrated, inviolable.
Sa'credly, *ad.* religiously, inviolably.
Sa'credness, *s.* holiness, sanctity.
Sacrific, **Sacrific'al**, *a.* used in sacrifice.
Sacrific'atory, *a.* offering sacrifice.
Sac'rifice, -fiz, *v.* to offer to God; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation; to devote with loss; to destroy or give up for something else (with *to*).
Sac'rifice, *s.* act of sacrificing; that which is sacrificed; an oblation made to God for a religious purpose or by a religious act; anything given up for something else, deemed of less value; anything destroyed.
Sac'rificer, -fiz-, *s.* one who offers sacrifice.
Sacrific'ial, -fish'-al, *a.* pertaining to sacrifice.
Sac'rilege, -lēj, *s.* the robbery of a church.
Sacrile'gious, -jus, *a.* violating things sacred.
Sacrile'giously, *ad.* with sacrilege.
Sacrile'giousness, *s.* the crime of sacrilege.
Sac'rilegist, *s.* one who commits sacrilege.
Sac'ristan, *s.* the person who has charge of the sacred things used in a church, a vestry-keeper; a *sexton*.
Sac'risty, *s.* the vestry of a church.
Sad, *a.* sorrowful, melancholy, gloomy; grave, heavy; bad, worthless.
Sad'den, sad'n, *v.* to make sad or gloomy.
Sad'dle, *s.* a seat to put on a horse's back: *v.* to put on a saddle.
Sad'dle-backed, -bakt, *a.* having a hollow back.
Sad'dle-bow, -bō, *s.* part of a saddle.
Sad'dler, *s.* one who makes saddles.
Sad'dlery, *s.* the manufactures of a saddler; the business or trade of a saddler.
Sadduce'an, *a.* pertaining to the Sadducees.
Sad'ducee, *s.* one of a Jewish sect who denied the resurrection or future state.
Sad'ly, *ad.* sorrowfully, miserably.
Sad'ness, *s.* mournfulness, melancholy.
Safe, *a.* free from danger: *s.* a place for keeping anything safely.
Safe-con'duct, *s.* a convoy, passport, guard.
Sa'feguard, *s.* a defence, convoy, passport.
Sa'fely, *ad.* without danger, without hurt.
Sa'fety, *s.* freedom from danger; custody.
Sa'fety-valve, *s.* the valve of a steam-engine, which lets the superfluous steam escape, and prevents bursting.
Saffron, *s.* a yellow plant: *a.* yellow.
Sag, *v.* to bend or yield from weight.
Sa'ga, *s.* a Scandinavian legend.

Sa'gas, *pl. a.* a collection of ancient Norse literature and mythology.
Säga'cious, -shus, *a.* quick of scent or thought.
Säga'ciously, *ad.* with penetration.
Säga'ciousness, *s.* quickness of discernment.
Sagacity, sa-gas', *s.* quickness of scent; acuteness of discernment; penetration.
Sag'amore, *s.* an American Indian chief.
Sage, *s.* the name of a garden plant.
Sage, *a.* wise, grave, prudent, discerning.
Sage, *s.* a man of wisdom and gravity.
Sa'gely, *ad.* wisely, prudently.
Sa'geness, *s.* wisdom, gravity, prudence.
Sagittal, saj'-, *a.* like or pertaining to an arrow.
Sagitta'rius, säj-, *s.* an archer; one of the signs of the zodiac.
Sagittary, saj'- *a.* pertaining to an arrow: *s.* an archer; a centaur.
Sa'go, *s.* a mealy or granulated substance, the produce of a species of palm.
Sa'ic, *s.* a kind of Turkish vessel.
Said, sed, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Say.
Sail, *s.* a sheet of canvas by which the wind impels a ship; a ship or vessel; an excursion in a sailing vessel: *v.* to move by means of sails; to be carried along smoothly; to manage a vessel.
Sail'börne, *a.* conveyed by sails.
Sail'er, *s.* he who or that which sails.
Sail'loft, *s.* a place for making sails.
Sail'maker, *s.* one who makes sails.
Sail'making, *s.* the art of making sails.
Sail'or, *s.* a seaman, one used to the sea.
Sail'yard, *s.* a pole to extend a sail with.
Sain'foin, *s.* a sort of herb, trefoil.
Saint, *s.* a person eminent for sanctity; one of the blessed in heaven; one canonised or enrolled among the saints by the Roman Catholic Church.
Saint'ed, *a.* holy, pious, sacred.
Saint'like, **Saintly**, *a.* like a saint, holy, devout.
Saint'ship, *s.* the character or state of a saint.
Sake, *s.* final cause, end, purpose, account.
Sa'ker, *s.* a hawk; a sort of cannon.
Sal, *L. s.* salt; the scientific term for salt in chemistry and pharmacy, as *Sal-ammoniac* and *Sal-volat'ile*.
Sälaam, sä-lam'. See **Salam**.
Salacious, -a'-shus, *a.* lustful; lecherous.
Sala'ciously, *ad.* lustfully, lecherously.
Sala'ciousness, *s.* lust, lechery.
Salacity, -las'-i-ti, *s.* salaciousness.
Sal'ad, *s.* food of raw herbs, generally dressed with salt, oil, and vinegar.
Sal'ading, *s.* vegetables used for salad.
Sälam', *s.* an Eastern salutation of ceremony or respect—literally, *peace*.
Salaman'der, *s.* an animal like a lizard, fabled to be able to live in fire.
Salaman'drine, *a.* like a salamander; enduring fire.
Sal'aried, *a.* having a salary.
Sal'ary, *s.* an annual or periodical payment for services; stipend; wages.
Sale, *s.* the act of selling; state of being to be sold; market; auction.
Saleable, säl'-a-bl, *a.* fit for sale; vendible.
Sa'leableness, *s.* the state or quality of being saleable.
Sa'lesman, *s.* one employed in selling.
Sa'lework, *s.* work for sale; careless work.

Säl'io, **Sal'ique**, *a.* applied to a French law which excludes females from the throne.
Sa'liënt, *a.* leaping, springing.
Sa'liënt, *s.* in fortification, projecting.
Säliferous, *a.* producing salt.
Sal'ify, *v.* to form into a neutral salt.
Säli'ne, or **sal'in**, *a.* partaking of the qualities of salt; impregnated with salt.
Sali'va, *s.* the Latin for spittle.
Sali'val, **Sal'ivary**, *a.* relating to spittle.
Sal'ivate, *v.* to produce an unusual flow of saliva.
Saliva'tion, *s.* the act of salivating.
Sali'vous, *a.* having the nature of spittle.
Sal'low, *s.* a kind of willow: *a.* of the colour of the willow; yellow, as from illness.
Sal'lowness, *s.* sickly paleness.
Sally, *v.* to issue out suddenly: *s.* a sudden eruption, as from a place besieged; an excursion; a flight of fancy or humour.
Sally-pört, *s.* a port to make sallies from.
Salmagund'i, *s.* a mixture of chopped meat, pickled herrings, oil, onions, vinegar, &c.; a medley.
Salmon, sam'-un, *s.* a well-known fish.
Salmon-trout, *s.* a trout of the salmon kind.
Saloon', *s.* a grand hall or state room.
Salt, sawlt, *s.* a substance used for seasoning, and for preserving from corruption; wit, taste: *a.* having the taste of salt; impregnated or abounding with salt: *v.* to season or impregnate with salt.
Säl'tant, *a.* leaping, jumping, dancing.
Sälta'tion, *s.* the act of leaping.
Salt'cellar, *s.* a sort of cup to hold salt.
Salter, sawlt'-, *s.* one who salts or sells salt.
Saltern, sawlt'-, *s.* a place where salt is made.
Saltier, **Saltire**, säl'-tër, *s.* a cross in the form of X.
Saltish, sawlt'-, *a.* somewhat salt, brinish.
Salt'-junk, *s.* old, hard salt beef.
Salt'less, *a.* not tasting of salt, insipid.
Salt'-mine, *s.* a mine where salt is found.
Salt'ness, *s.* the state of being salt; taste of salt.
Salt'-pan, **Salt'-pit**, **Salt'-work**, **Salt'ern**, *s.* a place where salt is made.
Saltpetre, sawlt-pe'-tër, *s.* literally, salt rock or stone; nitre; nitrate of potash.
Salts, *s. pl.* the proper name for a salt, taken as a medicine.
Salu'brious, *a.* healthful, wholesome; promoting health.
Salu'briously, *ad.* so as to promote health.
Salu'briousness, *s.* quality of being salubrious.
Salu'brity, *s.* salubriousness.
Säl'utariness, *s.* the state or quality of being salutary.
Sal'utary, *a.* promoting health or safety; healthful; wholesome; beneficial.
Sälüta'tion, *s.* the act of saluting or wishing health; a salute; a greeting.
Salu'tatory, *a.* containing salutations; greeting.
Salu'te, *v.* to hail or wish health to; to greet; to kiss; to honour by some appropriate act, as by a discharge of cannon: *s.* a salutation, a greeting; a kiss; an exhibition of respect and honour, as a discharge of cannon.
Salvabil'ity, *s.* state of being salvable.
Sal'vable, *a.* that may be saved.

fäte, fät, far; mö, mët, her; fine, fin; nôte, nôt; müte, nüt, bull; tÿpe, syllable; thin, then.

Sal'vage, *s.* the compensation paid to those who save ships and goods at sea; the goods so saved.
Salva'tion, *s.* the act of saving; the state of being saved; preservation from eternal death and admission into heaven.
Salve, *sav*, *s.* an ointment for wounds or sores: *v.* to apply salve; to cure; to help or remedy.
Sal'ver, *s.* a tray or plate.
Sal'vo, *s.* an exception, a reservation; a military or naval salute.
Sāmar'itans, *s.* a sect among the Jews.
Sam'bo, *s.* a child of a negro and a mulatto; a negro: *pl.* Samboes.
Same, *a.* identical, of the like kind.
Sa'meness, *s.* identity, not different.
Sa'mian, *a.* pertaining to the island of Samos.
Sa'miel, or **Simoom'**, *s.* a hot, suffocating wind, common to the sandy deserts of Arabia, Africa, and Syria.
Samphire, *sam'-fir* or *-fer*, *s.* a plant used in pickling.
Sam'ple, *s.* a specimen; part of a whole.
Sam'pler, *s.* a specimen or piece of needlework, particularly a school-girl's.
San'able, *a.* that may be cured.
San'ative, *a.* tending to cure; sanatory.
San'ativeness, *s.* the quality of being sanative.
San'atory, *a.* healing.
Sanctifica'tion, *sangkt-*, *s.* act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified; consecration.
Sanc'tifier, *s.* the Holy Spirit.
Sanc'tify, *v.* to make holy.
Sanctimo'nious, *sangkt-*, *a.* having the appearance of sanctity.
Sanctimo'niously, *ad.* in a sanctimonious manner.
Sanctimo'niousness, *s.* the state or quality of being sanctimonious.
Sanc'timony, *s.* sanctity, or the appearance of it.
Sanction, *sangk'-shun*, *s.* the act of ratifying or giving validity to the act of another; ratification; authority: *v.* to give a sanction to; authorise.
Sanc'titude, **Sanc'tity**, *s.* holiness.
Sanc'tuary, *s.* a holy place; an asylum.
Sanctum, *sangk'-tum*, *L. s.* a sacred place; a place of retreat, as an editor's *sanctum*.
Sancto'rum, *s.* "the Holy of Holies."
Sand, *s.* fine or powdered gravel.
Sand, *v.* to sprinkle with sand.
San'dal, *s.* a sort of slipper or loose shoe.
San'dal-wood, *s.* a kind of aromatic wood grown in the East Indies; a tree or wood used for dyeing red. This is also called *Sanders-wood* or *red Sandal-wood*.
San'darac, *s.* a gum resin; a mineral.
Sand'-bag, *s.* a bag filled with sand.
Sand'-bath, *s.* a bath made by warm sand.
Sand'-blind, *a.* having a defect in the sight, in which small particles appear to float before the eyes.
Sand'-box, *s.* a box containing sand or pounce; also, a kind of tree whose pericarp bursts and scatters its seeds.
Sand'-eel, *s.* a kind of eel commonly found under the sea-sand.
Sand'erling, *s.* a bird frequenting the sands.
Sanders. See *Sandal-wood*.

Sand'-heat, *s.* the heat of warm sand.
Sand'iness, *s.* state of being sandy.
San'diver, **San'dever**, *s.* the superfluous salt or scum cast up in making glass.
Sand'-paper, *s.* paper covered on one side with a gritty substance for polishing.
Sand'-piper, *s.* a bird allied to the snipe.
Sand'stone, *s.* a species of freestone.
Sand'wich, *s.* two slices of bread and butter with a slice of cold meat between.
Sand'wort, *s.* the name of a plant.
Sand'y, *a.* consisting of sand; like sand.
Sane, *a.* sound in mind; healthy.
Sangfroid, *sang-frwa'*, *s.* coolness.
Sanguiferous, *sang-gwif'*, *a.* conveying blood.
Sanguifica'tion, *s.* the production of blood; conversion of the chyle into blood.
San'guifer, *s.* that which produces blood.
San'guify, *v.* to produce blood.
Sanguinariness, *sang'-gwin-*, *s.* the quality of being sanguinary.
Sang'uiary, *a.* bloody, bloodthirsty, cruel.
Sanguine, *sang'-gwin*, *a.* having the colour of blood; abounding with blood; cheerful; ardent; confident; inclined to expect much.
San'guinely, *ad.* ardently; with confidence of success.
San'guineness, *s.* state of being sanguine.
Sanguineous, *a.* like blood; full of blood.
Sanguin'ity, *s.* sanguineness.
San'hedrim, *s.* the chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders.
Sa'nies, *s.* a thin serous matter, ichor.
Sa'nious, *a.* discharging thin matter.
San'itary, *a.* pertaining to health; promoting health.
San'ity, *s.* soundness of mind; health.
San'skrit, **San'scrit**, *s.* the learned language of the Brahmins; the ancient language of India or Hindostan.
Sans-culotte, *sang-koo-lot'*, *s.* a French extra republican.
Sans Souci, *sang-soo-see'*, *Fr.* without care; free and easy.
San'ton, *s.* a Turkish saint or dervis.
Sap, *s.* the vital juice of plants.
Sap, *v.* to undermine, to subvert.
Sap, *s.* a trench for undermining.
Sap'id, *a.* tasteful, palatable, savoury.
Sapid'ity, **Sap'idness**, *s.* state of being sapid; power of stimulating the palate.
Sa'pience, *s.* wisdom, sageness.
Sa'pient, *a.* wise, sage, prudent.
Sap'less, *a.* wanting sap, dry, old.
Sap'ling, *s.* a young tree full of sap.
Sāpona'ceous, *-shus*, *a.* soapy, like soap.
Sāpon'ify, *v.* to convert into soap.
Sa'por, *s.* taste, savour, relish.
Sāporific, *a.* giving flavour or taste.
Sap'per, *s.* one who saps; a kind of miner.
Sapphic, *saf'-ik*, *a.* applied to a kind of verse, supposed to be invented by *Sappho*.
Sapphire, *saf'-fer* or *-fir*, *s.* a precious blue stone.
Sapph'irine, *a.* made of or like sapphire.
Sap'piness, *s.* juiciness, succulence.
Sap'py, *a.* juicy, succulent.
Sar'aband, *s.* a Spanish dance and air.
Sāracen'ic, **Sāracen'ical**, *-sen-*, *a.* pertaining or belonging to the Saracens.
Sar'casm, *s.* a cutting expression; a bitter taunt.

Sarcas'tic, Sarcas'tical, a. cutting, bitterly satirical; severe.
Sarcas'tically, ad. in a sarcastic manner.
Sarcenet, sars'-net, s. fine, thin, woven silk.
Sarcology, s. that part of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body.
Sarcophagous, -kof'-a-gus, a. flesh-eating.
Sarcophagus, -kof'-a-gus, s. a stone coffin.
Sarcot'ic, a. promoting the growth of flesh.
Sard, Sar'dine, Sar'dius, Sar'doin, s. a mineral; a cornelian.
Sardine, sar'-dīn or sar'-dēn, s. a small fish of the herring kind, caught in the neighbourhood of the island of *Sardinia*.
Sardon'ic, a. forced or feigned, as applied to laughter, smiles, or grins. *Sardonic laugh, a* bitter laugh or grin, which but ill conceals the real feelings.
Sar'donyx, s. a precious stone.
Sarmat'ian, -shī-an, a. pertaining to Sarmatia.
Sarmen'tous, a. full of twigs.
Sarsaparilla, s. the name of a plant of great efficacy as a sudorific.
Sash, s. a silk belt: *v.* to dress with a sash.
Sash, s. the frame of a window; a window that lets up and down by pulleys.
Sas'safras, s. a species of the corneil cherry, the wood of which is medicinal.
Sat, p. t. and p. p. of Sit.
Sa'tan, s. a name of the devil.
Sātan'io, Sātan'ical, a. devilish, infernal.
Sātan'ically, ad. with diabolical malice.
Sat'ohel. See Sachel.
Sate, v. to satiate; to pall.
Sate, sat, v. a form of Sat, *p. t.* of Sit.
Sat'ellite, s. a small or secondary planet revolving round a larger, as the moon round the earth; a follower.
Sa'tiate, -shī-āt, a. filled to satiety; glutted.
Sa'tiate, -shī-āt, v. to satisfy; to sate, to glut.
Sātiety, -tī', s. the state of being satiated, fullness beyond desire; wearisomeness of plenty.
Sat'in, s. a glossy, close silk.
Sat'inet, s. a thin kind of satin; a twilled stuff made of wool and cotton.
Sat'in-flower, s. the name of a plant.
Sat'in-spar, s. a mineral, fibrous limestone.
Sat'ire, -ir or er, s. a poem censuring vice or folly; severity of remark.
Sātir'ic, Sātir'ical, a. belonging to satire; censorious; severe in language.
Satir'ically, ad. with invective or censure.
Sat'irist, s. one who writes satires.
Sat'irise, v. to censure as in a satire.
Satisfac'tion, s. the act of satisfying; the state of being satisfied; gratification; amends; payment.
Satisfac'torily, ad. so as to satisfy.
Satisfac'toriness, s. power of satisfying.
Satisfac'tory, a. giving satisfaction.
Sat'isfier, s. one who makes satisfaction.
Sat'isfy, v. to content, to please fully; to convince; to pay to content.
Sā'trap, or sat'-, s. a viceroy in ancient Persia.
Sā'trapal, or sat'-, s. pertaining to a satrap.
Sā'trapy, or sat'-, s. the jurisdiction of a satrap.
Sat'urable, a. that may be saturated.
Sat'urant, a. impregnating to the full.
Sat'urate, v. to impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

Satura'tion, s. act of saturating; state of being saturated; repletion; fulness.
Sat'urday, -dā, s. the last day of the week.
Sat'urn, s. a heathen deity; a planet.
Sāturna'lian, a. free from restraint, loose, licentious, as at the feasts of Saturn.
Sātur'nian, a. happy, as in Saturn's reign.
Sat'urnine, a. gloomy, grave, heavy, dull, leaden.
Satyr, sat'-er or sāt'-, s. a fabulous, evil, half man and half goat.
Sauce, s. that which stimulates or provokes; something eaten with food to improve the relish; pertness, petulance, insolence.
Sau'cebox, s. an impertinent fellow.
Sau'cepan, s. a pan to make sauce in.
Sau'cer, s. a small plate for a teacup, a little platter on which sauce is served.
Sau'cily, ad. impudently, petulantly.
Sau'ciness, s. impudence, petulance.
Saucisse, sō-sis', Saucisson, -sōng', Fr. s. a long bag filled with powder used in firing mines.
Sau'cy, a. pert, petulant, insolent.
Sauer-kraut, sowr'-krowt, s. cabbage pickled and fermented, a German dish.
Saunter, san'- or sawn'-, v. to wander about idly, to loiter.
Saun'terer, s. one who saunters about.
Sau'rian, s. a lizard: *a.* of the lizard family or order.
Sau'roid, a. resembling a lizard.
Sau'sage, s. a roll of seasoned, minced meat, stuffed into a skin or intestine.
Sā'vable, a. capable of being saved.
Sā'vableness, s. capability of being saved.
Sav'age, a. wild, uncivilised, cruel.
Sav'age, s. a barbarian; a cruel person.
Sav'agely, ad. barbarously, cruelly.
Sav'ageness, s. barbarity, cruelty.
Savan'nah, Savan'na, s. one of the open plains or meadows in North America.
Savant, sav-ang', Fr. s. a learned man.
Save, v. to preserve from danger, loss, or destruction; to preserve from eternal death; to keep frugally: *prep.* except.
Sa've-all, s. a pan to save candle-ends in.
Sāv'ōloy, s. a kind of dried sausage.
Sa'ver, s. one who saves or preserves.
Sav'in, s. a plant; a species of juniper.
Sa'ving, a. frugal, parsimonious: *s.* anything saved: *prep.* excepting.
Sa'vingly, ad. frugally, with parsimony.
Sa'vingness, s. frugality, parsimony.
Sa'vings-bank, s. a bank of deposit for the earnings or savings of the poor.
Sa'viour, s. he who saves; the REDEEMER.
Sa'vory, s. an aromatic or spicy plant.
Sa'vour, -ur, s. a taste, an odour: *v.* to have a particular taste or smell; to like.
Sa'vourily, ad. with a pleasing relish.
Sa'vouriness, s. quality of being savoury.
Sa'vourless, a. wanting savour.
Sa'voury, a. pleasing to the smell or taste.
Sāv'oy', s. a sort of cabbage.
Saw, s. a saying, a proverb.
Saw, s. an instrument with teeth for cutting boards or timber: *v.* to cut or separate with a saw.
Saw'dust, s. dust arising from sawing.
Saw'-fish, s. a fish with a serrated horn.
Saw'-fly, s. a fly with a serrated sting.

Saw'pit, *s.* a pit where wood is sawed.
Saw'-wrest, -rest, or **Saw'-set**, *s.* the tool with which the teeth of a saw are set.
Saw'yer, *s.* one who saws timber.
Sax'-horn, *s.* a kind of brass wind instrument.
Sax'ifrage, -frāj, *s.* that which breaks or dissolves stone; a medicinal herb.
Saxifragens, -gus, *a.* dissolvent of stone.
Saxon, *s.* one of the ancient inhabitants of the northern part of Germany: *a.* belonging to the Saxon nation or language.
Sax'omism, *s.* an idiom of the Saxon language.
Say, *s.* a speech, what one has to say.
Say, *v.* to speak, to allege, to tell.
Saying, *s.* an expression, a proverb.
Scab, *s.* an incrustation over a sore; the mange, the itch; a dirty, low fellow.
Scab'bard, *s.* the sheath of a sword.
Scabbed, skabd, *a.* covered with scabs; vile.
Scabbedness, skab'-ed-, *s.* state of being scabbed.
Scab'biness, *s.* state of being scabby.
Scab'by, *a.* diseased with scabs.
Scab'ious, *a.* itchy, leprous: *s.* a kind of plant.
Scab'rous, *a.* rough, rugged, harsh.
Scad, *s.* a fish like a mackerel.
Scaffold, *s.* a temporary stage or platform erected for the execution of criminals, or for builders to stand on while at work.
Scaffold, *v.* to furnish with a scaffold.
Scaffolding, *s.* materials for scaffolds; a scaffold for workmen.
Scagliola, skal-yō'-la, *It. s.* a plaster or stucco, with variegated colours, in imitation of marble.
Scal'able, *a.* that may be scaled.
Scalade. See Escalade.
Scäld, *s.* an ancient Scandinavian poet.
Scald, skawld, *v.* to burn with hot liquor: *s.* a burn by hot liquor.
Scald, skawld, *s.* scurf on the head.
Scald'head, *s.* a scabby or scurfy head.
Scäld'ic, *a.* relating to the Scalds.
Scald'ing-hot, *a.* so hot as to scald.
Scale, *s.* a ladder; a series of steps; a graduated ruler; gradation; the sounds of the gamut; one of the thin covering plates of a fish; the order or ratio of a system of notation; one of the dishes of a balance.
Scale, *v.* to mount as if by a ladder; to peel off in scales.
Scal'ed, *a.* having scales like a fish.
Scal'eless, *a.* having no scales.
Scäl'e'ne, *a.* applied to a triangle whose sides are unequal to each other.
Scal'iness, *s.* the state of being scaly.
Scal'ing-ladder, *s.* a ladder for scaling walls.
Scall, skawl, *s.* scald, scab, leprosy.
Scal'ion, -yun, *s.* a kind of onion.
Scallop, skol'-up, *s.* a shell-fish with a pectinated shell; an indenting or cut like those of a scallop-shell: *v.* to frame with scallops, as round the edge of anything.
Scalloped, skol'-upt, *a.* having the edge marked with scallops.
Scälp, *s.* the skin on the top of the head; sometimes the skull itself: *v.* to deprive of the scalp.
Scal'pel, *s.* a surgical instrument.
Scalp'ing-knife, *s.* a knife used by Indians in taking off the scalps of their prisoners.
Scaly, *a.* covered with scales.

Scam'mony, *s.* a kind of gum-resin.
Scamp, *s.* a scapegrace, a rake, a roué.
Scam'per, *v.* to run with speed.
Scan, *v.* to examine verse by counting the feet; to examine minutely.
Scan'dal, *s.* offence given by a fault; reproachful aspersion; defamation; infamy: *v.* to give scandal; to defame.
Scan'dalise, *v.* to offend by committing some criminal act; to defame.
Scan'dalous, *a.* giving scandal; shameful.
Scan'dalously, *ad.* shamefully.
Scan'dalousness, *s.* the being scandalous.
Scan'dent, *a.* climbing, creeping.
Scan'ning, *s.* the act of scanning; act of examining minutely.
Scan'sion, *s.* the scanning of verses.
Scant, *v.* to limit, to straiten: *a.* not plentiful; not sufficient; scanty.
Scan'tily, *ad.* not plentifully; sparingly.
Scan'tiness, *s.* the state of being scanty.
Scan'tle, *v.* to divide into thin pieces.
Scan'tling, *a.* not plentiful, scant, small: *s.* a small quantity; a certain proportion; a pattern; the breadth and thickness of timber.
Scant'ly, *ad.* scantily, sparingly.
Scant'ness, *s.* scantiness.
Scan'ty, *a.* narrow; small; not sufficient; not full or ample; niggardly.
Scape, *contr.* of Escape.
Scä'pe-goat, *s.* the goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation.
Scä'pegrace, *s.* an idle, worthless fellow.
Scä'pement. See Escapement.
Scap'ula, *L. s.* the shoulder-blade.
Scap'ular, **Scap'ulary**, *a.* pertaining to the shoulder: *s.* a part of the habit of certain Roman Catholic religious orders, consisting of two woollen bands worn over the shoulders and breast.
Scar, *s.* the mark of a wound; a cicatrix; a rocky steep on a hill.
Scar, *v.* to mark as with a sore or wound.
Scär'ab, **Scär'abee**, **Scarabæus**, -be'-us, *s.* a beetle.
Scar'amouch, *s.* a buffoon in motley dress.
Scä'roe, *a.* not plentiful; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand; not common; rare: *ad.* scarcely.
Scä'roely, *ad.* barely; with difficulty.
Scä'roeness, **Scä'roity**, *s.* state of being scarce; rareness; uncommonness.
Scare, *v.* to frighten, to terrify suddenly.
Scä'recrow, *s.* an image set to frighten crows or birds from corn-fields; anything terrifying without danger.
Scarf, *s.* a loose covering for the shoulders.
Scarf, *v.* to throw loosely on; to join two pieces of timber at the ends so as to make one beam.
Scarf'skin, *s.* the outer skin of the body.
Scarifica'tion, *s.* the act of scarifying.
Scar'ifer, *s.* one who scarifies.
Scar'ify, *v.* to lance or cut the skin.
Scä'rious, *a.* in botany, tough, thin.
Scarlatina, -te'-na, *s.* scarlet-fever.
Scar'let, *s.* a deep-red colour; red cloth.
Scar'let, *a.* of the colour of scarlet.
Scar'let-bean, **Scar'let-run'ner**, *s.* a plant.
Scar'let-fe'ver, *s.* a disease characterised by a

fever, accompanied with a crimson-red flush or eruption.
Scarlet-oak, *s.* a kind of oak, the *ilex*.
Scarp, *s.* in fortification, a slope.
Scate. See **Skate**, a fish.
Scath, *s.* harm, damage, injury.
Scath, *skāth*, **Scathe**, *skāth*, *v.* to damage, to waste, to destroy.
Scath'ful, *a.* hurtful, destructive.
Scath'less, *a.* free from harm or damage.
Scat'ter, *v.* to throw loosely about, to disperse; to spread thinly.
Scat'ter-brained, *-brained*, *a.* giddy, light-headed.
Scat'tering, *s.* the act of dispersing.
Scat'teringly, *ad.* loosely, dispersedly.
Scat'terling, *s.* a vagabond, a spendthrift.
Scaur, *s.* a steep rock. See **Scar**.
Scavenger, *-jer*, *s.* a cleaner of the streets.
Scene, *sēn*, *s.* part of a play; the curtain or hanging adapted to a play; any series of actions or objects exhibited; a view or prospect.
Scenery, *s.* imagery, representation.
Scene-painter, *s.* one who paints scenes for theatres.
Scenic or *sē-*, *a.* dramatic, theatrical.
Scenograph'ical, *sēn-*, *a.* drawn in perspective.
Scenograph'ically, *ad.* in perspective.
Scēnography, *s.* the art of perspective.
Scent, *sent*, *s.* smell, odour; chase by the smell: *v.* to smell; to perfume.
Scent'ful, *a.* full of smell; odorous.
Scent'less, *a.* having no smell; inodorous.
Sceptic, *skep'tik*, *s.* one who doubts, particularly one who doubts the truths of revelation.
Scept'ical, *a.* doubting; not believing; disbelieving.
Scept'ically, *ad.* in a sceptical manner.
Scepticism, *-sizm*, *s.* an ancient system of philosophy, founded by Pyrrho, which recommended universal doubt or suspension of assent with respect to all grounds of knowledge; in modern times, it means a disposition to doubt or disbelieve the truths of revelation.
Sceptre, *sep'ter*, *s.* the ensign of royalty, a staff or baton borne in the hand by kings.
Scept'red, *-terd*, *a.* bearing a sceptre.
Schedule, *sed'ul* or *shed'ul*, *s.* a small scroll; a detached or separate inventory; a list or catalogue of property, debts, &c.: *v.* to place in a schedule or list.
Scheme, *skēm*, *s.* a combination of things into one view, design, or purpose; a delineation; a diagram; a plan; a project; a design; a contrivance: *v.* to plan; to design; to contrive.
Sche'mer, *s.* one who schemes; a designing person.
Sche'ming, *p. a.* forming schemes; designing; artful.
Schiedam, *skēdam'*, *s.* Holland gin.
Schism, *sizm*, *s.* a division in the church.
Schismat'ic, *s.* one guilty of schism.
Schismat'ic, **Schismat'ical**, *a.* practising schism; tending to schism.
Schismat'ically, *ad.* in a schismatical manner.
Schist, *shist*, *s.* rocks easily split up into slaty-like plates or divisions.

Schist'ose, **Schist'ous**, *a.* having a slaty structure; fissile.
Scholar, *skol'-ar*, *s.* one who learns of a master or teacher; a pupil; a learned person; a man of letters; a student of the university who is on the foundation, and who has a share of its revenues.
Scholar-like, **Scholarly**, *a.* like a scholar; learnedly.
Schol'arship, *skol'-*, *s.* learning; a knowledge of literature; an exhibition or maintenance for a scholar in a college.
Scholas'tic, *skōl-*, *a.* pertaining to a school or scholar; pertaining to the schools of the middle ages; pedantic; sophistic.
Scholas'tic, *s.* one who adheres to the subtleties of the schools.
Scholas'tically, *ad.* according to the schools; in the manner of the schools.
Scholas'ticism, *-sizm*, *s.* the niceties of the schools.
Schōliast, *sko'-*, *s.* one who makes notes upon an author; a commentator—a name given to the old critics who wrote *scholia* or marginal notes on the manuscripts of the Greek and Latin classics.
Scho'lium, **Scho'lion**, *s.* a note or annotation.
School, *skool*, *s.* a place for elementary instruction; a place of discipline and instruction; a seminary, an academy; pupils assembled for instruction; the doctrine, system, or practice of any one set of teachers; a place of improvement: *v.* to instruct; to educate.
School'-boy, *s.* a boy who attends school.
School'-fellow, *s.* a fellow student.
School'-house, *s.* a house for instruction.
School'ing, *s.* instruction; reprimand.
School'man, *s.* a scholastic divine.
School'master, *s.* he who keeps a school.
School'mistress, *s.* a female who keeps a school.
Schooner, *skoon'-er*, *s.* a vessel with two masts.
Schorl, *shorl*, *s.* a variety of tourmalin.
Sciagraphy, *si-ag'-*, *s.* the art of delineating or drawing shadows.
Sciatic, *si-at'-ik*, **Sciatic'a**, *s.* a rheumatic affection of the hip-joint, the hip-gout.
Sciatic, **Sciatical**, *a.* of the nature of sciatica; affected with sciatica.
Science, *si'-ens*, *s.* knowledge, a branch of knowledge; a collection or system of the general principles or leading truths relating to any subject; art attained by precepts or founded on principles.
Scientific, *a.* relating to science; according to the principles of science; versed in science; learned.
Scientifically, *ad.* in a scientific manner.
Scilicet, *sil'-i-set*, *L. ad.* to wit, namely.
Scimitar, *sim'-*, *s.* See **Cimeter**.
Scin'tillant, *a.* emitting sparks or fine igneous particles.
Scin'tillate, *v.* to sparkle, to emit sparks.
Scintilla'tion, *s.* the act of sparkling.
Sciolism, *si'-ō-lizm*, *s.* superficial knowledge.
Sci'olist, *s.* one of superficial knowledge or learning.
Sciom'achy, *si-*, *s.* battle with a shadow.
Scion, *si'-un*, *s.* a twig or shoot; a graft.
Sciop'tic, **Sciop'tric**, *si-*, *a.* applied to a ball, used in the camera obscura, for giving an eye-like motion to a lens.

Scirrheosity, -ros'- *s.* state of being scirrhus; induration of the glands.
Scirrhus, skir'-us, *a.* indurated; knotty, as a gland.
Scirrhus, skir'-us, *s.* an indurated gland.
Scissible, **Scissile**, sis'-, *a.* that may be cut.
Scission, sizh'-un, *s.* act of cutting.
Scissors, siz'-orz, *s.* a small pair of shears.
Scissure, siz'-, *s.* a crack, a rent, a fissure.
Slavo'nian, **Slavon'ic**. See Slavonic.
Sclerotic, sklě-, *a.* hard, applied to the outer coat of the eye: *s.* an application in medicine for hardening and consolidating.
Scoff, skof, *s.* ridicule, mockery, scorn: *v.* to deride or mock, to ridicule.
Scoffer, *s.* one who scoffs.
Scoffingly, *ad.* in mockery, in derision.
Scold, sköld, *v.* to chide rudely, to rail: *s.* a scolding, brawling woman.
Scöld'er, *s.* one who scolds or rails.
Scöld'ing, *s.* act of chiding or railing: *p. a.* chiding; brawling.
Scöld'ingly, *ad.* in a scolding manner.
Scol'lop. See Scallop.
Sconce, sköns, *s.* the head; the head or part of a candlestick in which the candle is inserted; a hanging or projecting candlestick; a small fort; the head, in contempt.
Scoop, skoop, *s.* a large ladle; a sweep or sweeping stroke; a surgical instrument: *v.* to lade out; to cut into a hollow, as a scoop.
Scope, sköp, *s.* the whole extent or reach of view; aim or purpose; ultimate design; drift; space; room; liberty.
Scorbütic, **Scorbütical**, *a.* pertaining to scurvy; diseased with the scurvy.
Scorch, *v.* to burn on the surface, to burn slightly; to be parched or dried up.
Scordium, *s.* the name of a plant.
Score, skör, *s.* a long incision, a notch, a line drawn; an account kept by notches or scores; debt or account of debt; sake, motive; the number twenty: *v.* to cut, to mark; to set down as a debt.
Scö'ria, *L. s.* dross, recrement.
Scöria'ceous, -shus, *a.* scorious, drossy.
Scö'rifca'tion, *s.* the act of scorifying.
Scö'rify, *v.* to reduce to dross.
Scö'rious, *a.* drossy, worthless.
Scorn, *s.* extreme contempt, disdain: *v.* to disdain, to despise, to slight.
Scorn'er, *s.* one who scorns; a scoffer.
Scorn'ful, *a.* contemptuous, disdainful.
Scorn'fully, *ad.* contemptuously.
Scorn'fulness, *s.* the quality of being scornful; disdainfulness.
Scör'pion, *s.* a reptile with a very venomous sting; one of the signs of the zodiac.
Scör'pion-fly, *s.* a stinging insect.
Scör'pion-grass, **Scör'pion's-tail**, *s.* a plant.
Scot, *s.* a tax, a share, a reckoning.
Scot, *s.* a native of Scotland; originally a native of Ireland.
Scotch, *s.* a slight cut or incision.
Scotch, *v.* to cut or wound slightly.
Scotch, **Scot'tish**, *a.* relating to Scotland.
Scotch'-collops, *s.* veal cut in small pieces.
Scot'-free, *a.* excused from paying his scot.
Scot'ticism, -sizm, *s.* a Scottish idiom.
Scoun'drel, *s.* a mean rascal, a low villain.
Scoun'drel, *a.* rascally, base, villanous.

Scoun'drelism, *s.* rascality, villany.
Scour, *v.* to rub hard with something rough in order to cleanse; to purge violently; to pass swiftly over, to scamper.
Scour'er, *s.* one who scours; a cathartic.
Scourge, skürj, *s.* a whip, a lash; an instrument of discipline or punishment; a punishment; any continued calamity: *v.* to lash with a whip; to punish severely; to chastise; to afflict greatly.
Scourger, *s.* one who scourges.
Scout, *s.* one who is sent out privately to observe the motions of an enemy: *v.* to act as a scout.
Scout, *v.* to reject with contempt.
Scowl, *s.* a look of anger or sullenness: *v.* to look angry or sullen, to frown on.
Scrab'ble, *v.* to scrape; to scramble; to scrawl.
Scrag, *s.* anything thin, lean, or rugged in the surface, as a *scrag* of mutton.
Scrag'g'd, *a.* lean, meagre; rugged, rough.
Scrag'gedness, **Scrag'giness**, *s.* leanness with ruggedness of surface.
Scrag'gy, *a.* lean, meagre; rough, rugged.
Scram'ble, *v.* to catch at or contend for eagerly; to climb with the hands.
Scram'ble, *s.* eager contest for anything.
Scram'bler, *s.* one that scrambles.
Scrap, *s.* a small piece; a fragment.
Scrape, *v.* to rub off the surface with anything sharp or hard; to clean by scraping; to make a harsh, grating noise; to gather by penurious savings: *s.* the noise made by scraping; a difficulty, a perplexity; an awkward bow.
Sera'per, *s.* an instrument for scraping; a vile fiddler; a miser.
Sera'ping, *s.* that which is scraped off.
Scratch, *v.* to tear with the nails or anything sharp; to wound slightly; to write vilely: *s.* a slight laceration or wound.
Scratch'er, *s.* one who or that which scratches.
Scratch'es, *s. pl.* cracked ulcers in a horse's foot.
Scraw, *s.* the surface or scurf; a surface sod (*Irish*).
Scrawl, *v.* to write badly or illegibly; *s.* wretched or bad writing.
Scrawl'er, *s.* a clumsy or bad writer.
Scray, *s.* a bird, the sea-swallow.
Scream, skrëk, *v.* to shriek, to creak.
Scream, *s.* a creaking, a screech.
Scream, skrëm, *s.* a shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or pain; *v.* to cry out as in terror or agony; to cry out shrilly and loudly, as in pain or fright.
Scream'er, *s.* one that screams; a bird.
Screech, *s.* a cry of horror and anguish.
Screech, *v.* to shriek; to cry as an owl.
Screech'-owl, *s.* an owl that hoots by night.
Screen, *s.* anything that affords shelter or concealment; a riddle to sift sand: *v.* to shelter, to conceal; to sift sand.
Screw, skroo, *s.* one of the mechanical powers; a screw-propeller: *v.* to turn or move by a screw; to fasten with a screw; to twist, to contort; to force, to squeeze; to oppress by extortion.
Screw'er, *s.* one who or that which screws.
Screw'-propel'ler, *s.* a sort of wheel with a spiral blade for propelling vessels.

Screw'-steam'er, *s.* a steam vessel propelled by a screw.
Scrib'ble, *s.* careless or hasty writing.
Scrib'ble, *v.* to fill with worthless writing; to write negligently and inelegantly.
Scrib'bler, *s.* a petty author; a bad writer.
Scribe, *s.* a writer; a public notary; a doctor of the law among the Jews.
Scrimp, skrimp, *a.* short, scanty: *v.* to make short or scanty.
Scrip, *s.* a small writing; a schedule; a certificate of stock *subscribed* to a bank or other company.
Scrip, *s.* a small bag.
Script, *s.* a printing-type like writing.
Scrip'tūral, *a.* contained in the Scriptures; in accordance with the Scriptures.
Scrip'ture, *s.* a writing, but emphatically applied to the sacred writings or Holy Scriptures; the Bible, or the Old and New Testaments.
Scrip'tūrist, *s.* one versed in Scripture.
Scriv'ener, *s.* a public writer, one who draws or copies law documents.
Scrof'ula, *s.* a disease, the king's evil.
Scrof'ulous, *a.* diseased with the scrofula; pertaining to scrofula.
Scrōll, *s.* a writing rolled up.
Scrub, *v.* to rub hard: *s.* a mean fellow; low underwood.
Scrub'bēd, Scrub'by, *a.* mean, vile, sorry.
Scruple, skroo'pl, *s.* a small weight; a weight of twenty grains; a very small quantity.
Scru'ple, *s.* doubt; hesitation to decide: *v.* to doubt or hesitate about.
Scru'pler, *s.* one who has scruples.
Scrūpulos'ity, *s.* scrupulousness.
Scrup'ulous, *a.* having scruples or doubts; conscientious; strict; exact; careful.
Scru'pulously, *ad.* in a scrupulous manner; conscientiously; strictly.
Scrūpulousness, *s.* quality or state of being scrupulous.
Scrutable, skroo'-, *a.* that may be scrutinised.
Scrūta'tor, *s.* a searcher, an inquirer.
Scrutineer, *s.* one who scrutinises, as votes.
Scru'tinise, *v.* to search or examine closely; to inquire into; to investigate.
Scru'tiny, *s.* close search or examination into.
Scru'toir, skroo-twar', *s.* a case of drawers for writing. See *Ecritoire*.
Scud, skud, *s.* a thin cloud, swiftly driven by the wind: *v.* to be driven along hastily as a ship; to pass over quickly.
Scudo, skoo'-do, It. s. a modern Roman coin of about 4s.: *pl.* *Scudi, skoo'-dē*.
Scuffle, *s.* a confused quarrel or broil: *v.* to fight or struggle confusedly.
Scuffler, *s.* one who scuffles.
Skulk. See *Skulk*. [Skulker.
Skulk'er, *s.* one that skulks; a lurker. See *Skull*.
Skull, skul, *s.* a shoal of fish. See *Shoal*.
Skull, *s.* a small boat; a small oar: *v.* to impel a boat by rowing and turning an oar over the stern.
Skull'er, *s.* one who skulls; a boat rowed by one man.
Skullery, skul'-, *s.* the place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept.
Skullion, -yun, *s.* one that cleans pots, kettles, &c.; a kitchen drudge.

Skull'ionly, *a.* low, mean.
Sculp'tor, *s.* an artist in sculpture.
Sculp'tural, *a.* pertaining to sculpture.
Sculp'ture, *s.* the art of carving in wood, stone, or other materials, or of forming images of visible objects from solid substances; carved images or statues; carved work: *v.* to carve; to form images by chiselling and carving.
Scum, skum, *s.* froth or impurities on the surface of liquors; refuse: *v.* to take off the scum; to skim.
Scupper-holes, skup'-er-, *s.* small holes through which water is carried off a ship's deck.
Scurf, skurf, *s.* a dry scab or crust; anything adhering to the surface.
Scurf'iness, *s.* the state of being scurfy.
Scurf'y, *a.* having scurf or scabs.
Scurrile, skur'-ril, *a.* befitting a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly abusive.
Scurril'ity, *s.* low buffoonery, grossness of reproach; opprobrious language.
Scur'rilous, *a.* grossly and vulgarly abusive.
Scur'rilously, *ad.* with gross reproach.
Scur'rilousness, *s.* scurrility.
Scurvily, skur'-, *ad.* vilely, meanly, coarsely.
Scur'viness, *s.* state of being scurvy.
Scur'vy, *s.* a disease: *a.* diseased with the scurvy, scabbed; vile, sorry, mean.
Scur'vy-grass, *s.* the plant spoonwort.
Scut, skut, *s.* the tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short.
Scu'tage, *s.* a tenure by knight-service; a money fine paid instead of knight-service.
Scu'tate, *a.* having the form of a round buckler; protected by scales on the surface.
Scutch, v. to beat or cleanse, as flax.
Scutcheon. See *Escutcheon*.
Scu'tiform, *a.* shaped like a shield.
Scuttle, skut'-l, *s.* a pan or dish; a metal pan or pail for holding coals; a small hatchway or opening in the deck or side of a ship: *v.* to sink a ship by cutting holes in the bottom.
Scythe, sith, *s.* an instrument for mowing.
Scythian, sith'-I-an, *a.* pertaining to Scythia: *s.* a native of Scythia.
Sea, *s.* the water as opposed to land; the ocean; a large wave or billow.
Sea'-anem'onē, *s.* a kind of polypus found on coast rocks; the actinia.
Sea'-bank, *s.* a bank or mole against the sea.
Sea'-bat, *s.* a sort of flying fish.
Sea'-beach, *s.* the sea-shore.
Sea'-bear, *s.* the white polar bear.
Sea'-beaten, *a.* beaten by the waves.
Sea'-board, *s.* the sea-coast; the country bordering on the sea: *ad.* towards the sea-coast.
Sea'-boat, *s.* a vessel fit for the sea.
Sea'-born, *a.* produced by the sea.
Sea'-bound, *a.* bounded by the sea.
Sea'-boy, *s.* a boy employed on shipboard.
Sea'-breach, *s.* a breach made by the sea.
Sea'-breeze, *s.* wind blowing from the sea.
Sea'-built, -bilt, *a.* built for the sea.
Sea'-calf, *s.* the seal or phoca.
Sea'-chart, *s.* a map of the sea-coast.
Sea'-coal, *s.* pit-coal brought by sea.
Sea'-coast, *s.* the land skirting the sea.
Sea'-cob, *s.* a bird, the sea-gull.
Sea'-devil, *s.* the fishing-frog or toad-fish.
Sea'-dog, *s.* the seal; an old sailor.
Sea'-eel, *s.* an eel caught in salt water.

Sea'-el'ephant, *s.* the elephant seal, a large animal of the seal family.
Sea'-encircled, *a.* encompassed by the sea.
Sea'fa'rer, *s.* a traveller by sea; a mariner.
Sea'fa'ring, *a.* employed or living at sea.
Sea'-fen'nel, *s.* a plant, samphire.
Sea'-fight, *s.* a naval battle.
Sea'-fowl, *s.* a bird that lives at sea.
Sea'-gage, *s.* the depth that a ship draws.
Sea'-girt, *a.* encircled by the sea.
Sea'-god, *s.* a fabulous deity of the sea.
Sea'-green, *a.* having the colour of the sea.
Sea'-gull, *s.* a common sea-bird.
Sea'-hedgehog, *s.* the sea-urchin.
Sea'-holly, *s.* a maritime plant.
Sea'-horse, *s.* the walrus, the morse.
Sea'-kale, *s.* sea-colewort, a plant dressed and eaten in the manner of asparagus.
Seal, *s.* the sea-calf or phoca.
Seal, *s.* a stamp for making impressions; wax stamped or impressed; any act of confirmation: *v.* to fasten, secure, or stamp with a seal; to ratify.
Sea'-legs, *s. pl.* the ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching and rolling.
Seal'er, *s.* one that seals.
Sea'like, *a.* resembling the sea.
Seal'ing-wax, *s.* wax used to seal letters, &c.
Sea'-lion, *s.* a large earless seal, with a kind of mane.
Seam, *s.* a suture or juncture at which two edges are sewed or joined together; the mark where flesh has joined after a wound, a scar; a stratum: *v.* to join together; to mark, to scar.
Sea'man, *s.* a sailor, a skilful mariner.
Sea'manship, *s.* naval skill and ability.
Sea'-mark, *s.* an object or beacon at sea.
Sea'-mew, *s.* a species of sea-gull.
Seam'less, *a.* having no seam.
Seamstress, *sēms'tress*, *s.* a woman who sews. See **Sempstress**.
Seam'y, *a.* having a seam; showing the seam.
Séance, *sā'-ans*, *s.* a sitting or session, as of some public body.
Sea'-needle, *s.* a name of the gar-fish.
Sea'-nettle, *s.* the sea-anemone or animal flower. See **Actinia**.
Seannachie, *shan'-ă-kī*. See **Shan'nachie**.
Sea'-nymph, *s.* a goddess of the sea.
Sea'-ooze, *s.* the soft mud or slime near the sea-shore.
Sea'-otter, *s.* a kind of seal.
Sea'-pad, *s.* the star-fish.
Sea'-pie, *s.* a bird; a dish common at sea.
Sea'-piece, *s.* a picture of a scene at sea.
Sea'port, *s.* a harbour or port for ships.
Sear, *sēr*, *v.* to dry, to cauterise, to burn.
Sear, *a.* dry, withered, no longer green.
Search, *serch*, *v.* to examine thoroughly in order to find something; to seek for; to explore: *s.* act of searching; a seeking for; a close examination or inquiry.
Search'able, *a.* that may be searched.
Search'er, *s.* one who searches; an inquirer.
Search'ing, *p. a.* examining closely; probing; penetrating: *s.* act of searching; a seeking for.
Search-warrant, *serch'-*, *s.* a warrant granted by a justice of the peace to search houses and other places for stolen goods.

Sear'edness, *s.* state of being seared.
Sea'-robber, *s.* a pirate, a corsair.
Sea'-rocket, *s.* the name of a plant.
Sea'-room, *s.* open sea, far from the shore.
Sea'-serpent, *s.* a huge animal of great length like a serpent, said to inhabit the sea.
Sea'-service, *s.* naval service.
Sea'-shell, *s.* a shell found on the shore.
Sea'-shore, *s.* the coast of the sea.
Sea'-sick, *a.* affected by sea-sickness.
Sea'-sickness, *s.* sickness or nausea and retching which most persons suffer on first going to sea.
Sea'-side, *s.* the margin of the sea.
Season, *se'-zn*, *s.* one of the four seasons or divisions of the year; a fitting time for doing anything; a time of some continuance, but not long, as for a *season*. *To be in season*, is to be at the proper time; to be in perfection. *To be out of season*, is the reverse.
Sea'son, *v.* to fit for use by time or habit; to inure; to harden, as to *season* timber; to give a goût or relish to by the admixture of some other ingredient; to temper; to imbue; to become mature or fit for use.
Sea'sonable, *a.* at a fitting season; timely; opportune.
Sea'sonableness, *s.* fitness or opportuneness of time.
Sea'sonably, *ad.* in good time, opportunely.
Sea'soning, *s.* that which is added to any food to give it a relish; a drying or inuring.
Seat, *s.* that on which one sits, a chair; a throne; a tribunal; situation, site; mansion, abode: *v.* to place on a seat, to fix, to settle; to put a new seat to.
Sea'-term, *s.* a nautical expression.
Sea'-urchin, *s.* the echinus.
Sea'ward, *a.* directed towards the sea.
Sea'ward, *ad.* towards the sea.
Sea'-water, *s.* the salt water of the ocean.
Sea'-weed, *s.* a common marine plant.
Sea'-worthiness, *s.* fitness to resist wind and weather, applied to a ship.
Sea'-worthy, *a.* fit to go to sea, as a ship.
Sēba'ceous, *a.* suety, resembling suet.
Se'cant, *a.* cutting, dividing: *s.* a line from the centre of a circle cutting a tangent to it.
Secede, *sē-sēd'*, *v.* to withdraw or separate from.
Sece'der, *s.* one who secedes.
Secern, *sē-tern'*, *v.* to secrete.
Seces'sion, *s.* the act of seceding.
Seclu'de, *v.* to shut up apart, to exclude.
Seclu'sion, *s.* a secluding, a separating.
Seclu'sive, *a.* that secludes.
Sec'ond, *a.* next to the first; inferior.
Sec'ond, *s.* one who accompanies or supports another in a duel; a supporter; the sixtieth part of a minute or of a degree: *v.* to follow next; to support.
Sec'ondarily, *ad.* in the second degree.
Sec'ondariness, *s.* state of being secondary.
Sec'ondary, *a.* next to the first; subordinate: *s.* a delegate or deputy.
Sec'onder, *s.* one who supports the proposition or motion of another.
Sec'ond-hand, *a.* not original, not new.
Sec'ondly, *ad.* in the second place.
Sec'ond-rate, *a.* of the second order.
Sec'ond-sight, *-sīt*, *s.* power of seeing what is to

follow the things now seen, or things yet to come.
Sec'ond-sighted, *a.* having second sight.
Se'orécy, *s.* state of being secret; privacy; seclusion; concealment; close silence.
Se'oret, *a.* kept apart; concealed; secluded, private; unknown: *s.* something concealed or unknown; privacy.
Sécrétá'rial, *a.* pertaining to a secretary.
Sécrétá'ry, *s.* one who manages or conducts the affairs of a department or office; one who notes and records the proceedings of a board or public body, one who writes for another; a bureau with a writing-desk.
Sec'retaryship, *s.* the office of a secretary.
Sécrete, -krét', *v.* to separate from; to put aside or apart; to conceal; to separate, as from the blood in animals, or from the sap of vegetables.
Secretion, -kre'-shun, *s.* act of secreting; the matter secreted.
Sécrétitious, -tish'-us, *a.* parted by secretion.
Secré'tiveness, *s.* in phrenology, a disposition to conceal or dissemble.
Se'cretly, *ad.* privately, in secret.
Se'cretness, *s.* state of being secret, privacy.
Secré'tory, *a.* performing secretion.
Sect, *s.* a body of persons who follow some teacher, or who are united in certain religious tenets.
Secta'rian, *a.* pertaining or belonging to any sect: *s.* a member of any sect.
Secta'rianism, *s.* disposition to dissent from the established church.
Sect'ary, **Sect'arist**, *s.* a follower of a sect.
Sect'ile, *a.* that may be cut.
Sect'ion, *s.* the act of cutting; a division.
Sect'ional, *a.* pertaining to a section.
Sect'or, *s.* a portion of the area of a circle, bounded by two radii and the intercepted arc; a mathematical instrument.
Sec'ular, *a.* relating to the affairs of the present world, not spiritual; not bound by monastic rules, as the *secular* clergy.
Secularisa'tion, *s.* the act of secularising.
Sec'ularise, *v.* to make secular; to convert from an ecclesiastical to a temporal use.
Séc'ular'ity, *s.* state of being secular.
Sec'ularly, *ad.* in a secular or worldly manner.
Sec'ularness, *s.* secularity; worldliness.
Sécu'rablé, *a.* that may be secured.
Secu're, *a.* free from fear or danger; safe; confident, careless: *v.* to insure; to protect; to make fast.
Secu'rely, *ad.* without fear or danger; safely.
Secu'reness, *s.* security.
Secu'ritý, *s.* state of being secure; protection; freedom from fear; anything given as a pledge or safeguard.
Sédan', *s.* a portable covered chair.
Seda'te, *a.* calm, quiet, still, serene.
Seda'tely, *ad.* calmly, tranquilly.
Seda'teness, *s.* calmness, tranquillity.
Sed'ative, *a.* assuaging, composing.
Sed'ative, *s.* an assuaging medicine.
Sed'entarily, *ad.* in a sedentary manner.
Sed'entariness, *s.* state of being sedentary.
Sed'entary, *a.* sitting much, requiring much sitting; inactive; sluggish.
Sede'runt, *L. v.* literally they sat; a sitting.
Sedge, *s.* a growth of coarse flag-like grass.

Sed'gy, *a.* overgrown with sedge.
Sed'imént, *s.* the matter which settles at the bottom of liquors; grounds or dregs.
Sedimen'tary, *a.* relating to or containing sediment.
Sedition, sê-dish'-un, *s.* a tumult; a mutiny; a conspiracy against the government; an insurrection.
Séditious, -dish'-us, *a.* relating to or partaking of sedition; guilty of sedition, mutinous; factious.
Seditiously, *ad.* in a seditious manner; with factious turbulence.
Seditiousness, *s.* factious turbulence.
Sedu'ce, *v.* to draw aside from the right path; to entice from the path of rectitude and virtue; to tempt; to corrupt.
Sedu'cement, *s.* act of seducing; seduction.
Sedu'cer, *s.* one who seduces, a corrupter.
Sedu'cible, *a.* that may be seduced; corruptible.
Seduc'tion, *s.* the act of seducing; the crime of enticing to the surrender of chastity.
Seduc'tive, *a.* tending to seduce; tempting.
Seduc'tively, *ad.* in a seductive manner.
Sed'ulous, *a.* assiduous, diligent.
Sed'ulously, *ad.* assiduously, diligently.
Sed'ulousness, *s.* assiduity, diligence.
See, *s.* the seat of episcopal authority or jurisdiction; the diocese of a bishop.
See, *v.* to perceive by the eye, to descry, to behold, to observe: *int.* look! behold!
Seed, *s.* the substance, animal or vegetable, by means of which the species is reproduced; first principle; progeny; race: *v.* to produce seed; to shed seed.
Seed'-bud, *s.* the germ of the fruit in embryo.
Seed'-cake, *s.* a cake with aromatic seeds.
Seed'-leaf, *s.* the primary leaf of a plant.
Seed'ling, *s.* a plant from the seed.
Seed'-lobe, *s.* a lobe containing seed.
Seed'-pearl, *s.* small grains of pearl.
Seed'-plot, *s.* the ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.
Seeds'man, *s.* a sower, he who sows seed.
Seed'-time, *s.* the season for sowing.
Seed'-vessel, *s.* a vessel containing seed.
Seed'y, *a.* full of seed; shabby looking.
See'ing, *s.* sight, vision.
See'ing, *conj.* since; inasmuch.
Seek, *v.* to look or search for; to solicit.
Seek'er, *s.* one that seeks, an inquirer.
Seel, *v.* to close up the eyes; to hoodwink.
Seem, *v.* to appear to have a show or semblance; to have the appearance of truth.
Seem'er, *s.* one who seems or carries an appearance.
Seem'ing, *p. a.* appearing; making a show or semblance: *s.* appearance; show; semblance.
Seem'ingly, *ad.* apparently.
Seem'ingness, *s.* appearance; show.
Seem'liness, *s.* becomingness; propriety; decorum; grace.
Seem'ly, *a.* becoming; decorous, proper, fit.
Seer, *s.* one who foresees events; a prophet.
See'saw, *s.* a reciprocating motion: *v.* to move with reciprocating motion.
Seethe, sêth, *v.* to boil, to decoct, to be in a state of ebullition.
Seg'ment, *s.* a part cut off from anything.

Seg'rogate, *v.* to separate or set apart.
Segrega'tion, *s.* a separation from others.
Seid'litz-powder, *s.* a medicine intended to produce a similar effect to seidlitz-water.
Seid'litz-water, *sed'-*, *s.* a saline mineral water from Sedlitz in Bohemia.
Seigneu'rial, *sēn-yū'-ri-al*. See **Seignioral**.
Seignior, *sēn'-yur*, *s.* a title equivalent to *lord*, but originally, a *senior* or *elder*. *The Grand Seignior* is the Sultan of Turkey.
Seigniorage, *sēn'-yūr-āj*, *s.* lordship; baronial authority; a small percentage paid to the government for coining bullion into money.
Seignioral, *sēn'-yō-ral*, **Seigniorial**, *sēn-yō'-ri-al*, *a.* pertaining to a seignior; baronial.
Seigniory, *sēn'-yūr-l*, *s.* a lordship, a manor.
Seine, *sēn*, *s.* a large fishing-net.
Seismal, **Seismic**, *sīs'-*, *a.* applied to the area within which an earthquake is felt.
Seismograph, *sīs'-*, *s.* an electrical apparatus for registering earthquake shocks.
Seismol'ogy, *sīs-*, *s.* the science of earthquakes.
Seismom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the duration and strength of earthquake shocks.
Seiz'able, *sēz'-*, *a.* that is liable to be seized.
Seize, *sēz*, *v.* to take possession of suddenly or by force; to grasp, to fasten on.
Seiz'er, *s.* one who seizes.
Seiz'in, *s.* the act of taking possession; possession in deed or in law.
Seizure, *-zhūr*, *s.* the act of seizing; the thing seized; gripe, grasp, catch.
Selah, *s.* a Hebrew word which often occurs in the Psalms, supposed to indicate a rest or pause in singing.
Sel'dom, *ad.* rarely, not frequently.
Select, *v.* to choose in preference to others; to pick out: *a.* selected; picked out; choice.
Selec'tion, *s.* the act of choosing; that which is chosen.
Select'ness, *s.* state of being well chosen.
Sel'enite, *s.* a mineral; the mirror-stone.
Selē'nium, *s.* one of the elementary non-metallic substances.
Selenog'raphy, *s.* a description of the surface of the moon.
Self, *s.* one's own person, as a man's *self*; one's personal interest, as fondness for *self*. *Self* and its plural *Selves* are added to pronouns to mark the person with emphasis or opposition, as *myself*, *ourselves*, *thymself*, *yourselves*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *themselves*. These words are called emphatic, reciprocal, or compound pronouns. *Self* is also used adjectively, or as forming part of a compound noun; as *self-knowledge*, *self-interest*, &c.
Self-abasement, *s.* abasement of one's self.
Self-accu'sing, *a.* accusing one's self.
Self-admira'tion, *s.* admiration of one's self.
Self-admi'ring, *a.* admiring one's self.
Self-applau'se, *s.* applause of one's self.
Self-appro'ving, *a.* the feeling which approves of one's own actions or conduct.
Self-ban'ished, *a.* exiled voluntarily.
Self-conceit, *s.* high opinion of one's self.
Self-conceit'ed, *a.* vain, conceited.
Self-con'fidence, *s.* confidence in one's self.
Self-con'fident, *a.* confiding in one's self.
Self-consu'ming, *a.* that consumes itself.

Self-convic'ted, *a.* convicted by one's own avowal or acknowledgment.
Self-defen'ce, *s.* the act or art of defending one's self.
Self-delu'sion, *s.* the delusion of one's self.
Self-deni'al, *s.* **Self-denying**, *a.* See **Denial**.
Self-destruc'tion, *s.* voluntary destruction.
Self-devo'ted, *a.* voluntarily devoted.
Self-enjoy'ment, *s.* internal satisfaction.
Self-esteem, *s.* high opinion of one's self.
Self-ev'ident, *a.* evident by itself, not requiring any other proof.
Self-in'terest, *s.* a regard to self.
Self-in'terested, *a.* selfishly attentive to one's individual interest.
Selfish, *a.* regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely.
Selfishly, *ad.* in a selfish manner.
Selfishness, *s.* an inordinate or exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness.
Self-knowledge, *-nöl'-ej*, *s.* a knowledge of one's self, or of one's own character or abilities.
Self-love, *-luv'*, *s.* the love of one's self.
Self-mur'der, *s.* the murder of one's self.
Self-prai'se, *s.* praise of one's self.
Self-righteous, *-rit'-yus*, *a.* righteous in one's own esteem.
Self-right'eousness, *s.* Pharisaical righteousness.
Self'same, *s.* the very same; identical.
Self-sufficiency, *-fish'-en-si*, *s.* high opinion of one's self, conceit; assurance.
Self-suffi'cient, *a.* confident; conceited; arrogant.
Self-will, *s.* headstrongness, obstinacy.
Self-will'ed, *a.* governed by one's own will.
Sell, *v.* to part with for a price; to betray for money; to have traffic with.
Seller, *s.* one who sells, a vender.
Seltzer-water, *s.* a mineral water of Seltzer in Germany.
Sel'vage, **Sel'vedge**, *s.* the edge of cloth, a border. It is another form of *salvage*.
Selves, *selvz*, *pl.* of **Self**.
Sem'aphore, *-fōr*, *s.* a signal, a kind of telegraph.
Sem'blable, *obs. a.* like, resembling.
Sem'blance, *s.* likeness, resemblance.
Se'men, *L. s.* seed, sperm.
Sem'i, *a.* in composition, signifies *half*.
Semi-an'nūlar, *a.* half round.
Sem'ibreve, *s.* in music, half a breve.
Sem'icircle, *s.* half of a circle.
Semicir'cular, *a.* half round.
Sem'icolon, *s.* half a colon, made thus (;), denoting a longer pause than a comma.
Semi-cylin'drical, *a.* half cylindrical.
Semi-diam'eter, *s.* half a diameter.
Semi-diaph'anous, *a.* half transparent.
Semi-flu'id, *a.* imperfectly fluid.
Semilu'nar, *a.* resembling a half moon.
Sem'inal, *a.* belonging to seed; contained in the seed.
Sem'inary, *a.* pertaining to seed; seminal: *s.* a seed-plot or place where seed is sown; a school.
Sēmina'tion, *s.* the dispersion of seed.
Semi-pellu'cid, *a.* imperfectly clear.
Semi-quar'tile, *s.* an aspect of the planets when distant from each other 45°.

Sem'iquāver, *s.* in music, half a quaver.
Sem'i-sav'age, *a.* half savage.
Sem'i-ter'tian, -shī-an, *s.* a kind of ague.
Semit'ic, *a.* pertaining to Shem, his descendants, and their language.
Sem'i-tone, *s.* in music, half a tone.
Semi-ton'ic, *a.* consisting of half a tone.
Sem'i-transpa'rent, *a.* half transparent.
Sem'i-vit'rified, *a.* imperfectly vitrified.
Sem'i-vo'cal, *a.* half vocal; pertaining to a semi-vowel.
Sem'i-vow'el, *s.* a consonant which can be sounded without the help of a vowel.
Sempit'er'nal, *a.* perpetual, everlasting.
Sempit'er'nity, *s.* duration without end.
Sempster, sem'-, *s.* one who sews; a tailor.
Semp'stress, *s.* a woman who lives by needle-work. See **Seamstress**.
Sen'ary, *a.* containing the number six.
Sen'ate, *s.* an assembly of counsellors; a body of legislators, a parliament.
Sen'ate-house, *s.* a place of public council.
Sen'ater, *s.* a member of the senate.
Senato'rial, *a.* belonging to a senator; becoming a senator.
Senato'rially, *ad.* in a senatorial manner.
Sen'atorship, *s.* the office of a senator.
Send, *v.* to despatch or cause to go; to convey by another, to transmit; to commission.
Send'er, *s.* the person that sends or transmits.
Senescence, sen-es'-ens, *s.* a growing old; decay by old age.
Seneschal, sen'-ē-shal, *s.* a steward; a high bailiff; a judge of a manor court.
Se'nile, *a.* belonging to old age.
Se'nility, *s.* old age; the weakness of age.
Senior, sēn'-yur, *a.* older than another; older in office: *s.* an aged person.
Seniority, sēn-i-or-, *s.* priority of birth; eldership; priority in office.
Sen'na, *s.* a plant, used as a cathartic.
Sennight, sen'-it, *s.* a week (*sevensnight*).
Sen'sate, *a.* perceived by the senses.
Sensa'tion, *s.* perception by the senses; a deep feeling or emotion.
Sensa'tional, *a.* exciting and interesting the senses or feelings, as some modern works of fiction.
Sense, *s.* a faculty by which external objects are perceived; perception, understanding; import or meaning.
Sen'seless, *a.* wanting sense, stupid.
Sen'selessly, *ad.* in a senseless manner.
Sen'selessness, *s.* stupidity, absurdity.
Sensibil'ity, *s.* susceptibility of emotion; acute or delicate feeling.
Sen'sible, *a.* perceptible by the senses; intelligent; wise; convinced, persuaded.
Sen'sibleness, *s.* quality of being sensible.
Sen'sibly, *ad.* in a sensible manner.
Sen'sitive, *a.* having sense or feeling; having acute feeling; easily offended.
Sen'sitively, *ad.* in a sensitive manner.
Sen'sitive-plant, *s.* a plant, the leaves of which shrink at the touch.
Senso'rial, *a.* pertaining to the sensorium.
Senso'rium, *s.* the seat of sense and perception, supposed to be the brain; the organ of sensation.
Sen'sual, -shoo-al, *a.* pertaining to the senses;

depending on or derived from the senses, as *sensual* pleasures; carnal; not spiritual; lewd.
Sen'sualise, *v.* to render sensual.
Sen'sualist, *s.* one devoted to sensuality.
Sensual'ity, *s.* addiction to carnal pleasures.
Sen'sually, *ad.* in a sensual manner.
Sen'sualness, *s.* sensuality.
Sen'suous, *a.* sensual; pathetic.
Sent, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Send**.
Sentence, *s.* a judgment or decision of the understanding; a judicial decision, a judgment or doom; a maxim or axiom; any number of words joined together so as to make complete sense: *v.* to pass judgment on; to doom to punishment.
Senten'tial, *a.* comprising sentences.
Senten'tious, -shus, *a.* abounding with short, pithy sentences and maxims; short, pithy, energetic, pointed.
Senten'tiously, *ad.* in a sententious manner.
Senten'tiousness, *s.* quality of being sententious.
Sen'tient, -shī-ent, *a.* having the faculty of perception: *s.* a being having sensation.
Sen'timent, *s.* a feeling, a thought, a notion, an opinion; sensibility.
Sentimen'tal, *a.* abounding with sentiment.
Sentimen'talism, *s.* sentimentality.
Sentimen'talist, *s.* one that affects exquisite sensibility.
Sentimental'ity, *s.* affectation of sensibility.
Sen'tinel, *s.* a soldier on guard.
Sen'try, *s.* a sentinel.
Sen'try-box, *s.* a shelter for a sentinel.
Sēparabil'ity, *s.* the being separable.
Sep'arable, *a.* that may be separated.
Sep'arableness, *s.* capability of separation.
Sep'arate, *v.* to divide into parts; to disunite; to sever; to disconnect; to make a space between; to set apart; to withdraw; to part; to be divided.
Separate, *a.* divided, disunited, distinct.
Sep'arately, *ad.* apart, singly, distinctly.
Sep'arateness, *s.* state of being separate.
Separa'tion, *s.* act of separating; state of being separate; division; disjunction; divorce.
Sep'aratist, *s.* a schismatic; a seceder.
Sep'arātor, *s.* one who secedes; a divider.
Sep'arātory, *s.* a chemical vessel for separating liquors: *a.* used in separation.
Se'pia, *L. s.* the cuttle-fish; a pigment from the ink of the cuttle-fish.
Se'poy, *s.* an Indian native who is a soldier in the British service.
Sept, *s.* a clan, a race (*Ireland*).
Septan'gular, *a.* having seven angles.
Septem'ber, *s.* the ninth month of the year—with the Romans the *seventh*.
Sep'tenary, *s.* the number seven.
Sep'tenary, *a.* consisting of seven.
Septen'nial, *a.* lasting seven years.
Septen'trion, *s.* the north: *a.* northern.
Septen'trional, *a.* relating to the north.
Sep'tic, **Sep'tical**, *a.* having power to promote putrefaction.
Sep'tic, *s.* a septic substance.
Septilat'eral, *a.* having seven sides.
Septuagenarian, sep-tū-ā-jen-ā'-rī-an, *s.* one who has attained the age of seventy years.
Septūagenary, -aj'-, *a.* consisting of seventy: *s.* a person seventy years old.

Séptuages'ima, *L. s.* the third Sunday before Lent, so called from its being *seventy* days before Easter.

Septuages'im'al, *a.* consisting of seventy.

Septuagint, *sep'-tu-ā-jint, s.* the Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it was the work of *seventy*, or rather seventy-two interpreters or translators. This translation was made from the Hebrew, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about the year 280 B.C., for the advantage of the Jews in Egypt, who had lost the use of the Hebrew language.

Sep'tum, *L. s.* an inclosure; a fence.

Sep'tuple, *-tū-pl, a.* sevenfold.

Sepul'chral, *-krāl, a.* relating to a sepulchre or to a burial; monumental.

Sep'ulchre, *-ker, s.* a tomb, a grave: *v.* to entomb, to bury.

Sep'ulture, *s.* interment, burial.

Sequacious, *-kwā'-shus, a.* following; pliant.

Sequel, *se'-kwel, s.* that which follows; the succeeding part; consequence inferred; event.

Sē'quence, *s.* a following or that which follows; order of succession; series.

Sēquester, *-kwes'-, v.* to take possession of property for the benefit of creditors; to put aside, to deprive of; to withdraw for the sake of privacy.

Seques'trable, *a.* that may be sequestered.

Seques'trate, *v.* to take possession of property for the benefit of creditors.

Sequestra'tion, *s.* a separation; retirement; deprivation of profits.

Seques'trator, *s.* he into whose custody the thing in dispute is committed.

Se'quin, *s.* a gold coin of Venice and Turkey.

Seraglio, *se-rāl'-yo, s.* the palace of the Grand Signior or Sultan; a harem.

Serai, *sē-rā'-ē or ser-ā', s.* in Tartary and India, a palace; a khan; a caravansary.

Ser'aph, *s.* an angel of the highest order.

Seraph'ic, *a.* belonging to a seraph, angelic.

Ser'aphim, *s.* the *pl.* of Seraph.

Ser'aphine, *s.* a musical instrument.

Seras'kier, *-kēr, s.* a Turkish commander-in-chief or generalissimo.

Sere. See **Sear** (dry, withered).

Sērēna'de, *s.* music by lovers in the night: *v.* to entertain with nocturnal music.

Sērē'ne, *a.* calm, placid, quiet, unruffled.

Sere'nely, *ad.* calmly, quietly, coolly.

Sere'neness, **Seren'ity**, *s.* calmness, peace.

Serf, *s.* a slave employed in husbandry.

Serf'dom, *s.* state of being a serf.

Serge, *s.* a kind of thin, woollen cloth.

Sergeancy, *s.* the office of a sergeant.

Sergeant, *sar-jent, s.* a non-commissioned officer in the army; a degree in law next below a judge.

Se'rial, *a.* pertaining to a series; *s.* a work or story appearing in successive numbers or parts.

Séria'tim, *L. ad.* in a regular order.

Sericeous, *sē-rish'-us, a.* silky.

Series, *sē'-rī-ēz, s.* a connected succession; a set of connected terms; sequence; order; course.

Sērio-comic, *a.* uniting pathos with humour.

Se'rious, *a.* grave, solemn, not volatile; in earnest; not trifling; important.

Se'riously, *ad.* gravely, solemnly, in earnest; in an important degree.

Se'riousness, *s.* quality of being serious.

Ser'mon, *s.* a discourse from the pulpit; a serious exhortation.

Ser'monise, *v.* to preach, to make sermons; to give instructions in a formal manner.

Sēros'ity, *s.* state of being serous.

Se'rous, *a.* of the nature of serum.

Ser'pent, *s.* an animal without feet that moves by a winding motion or by means of the folds which it forms; a snake; anything resembling a serpent; a venomous or malicious person; a wind instrument of music; a sort of firework.

Serpenta'ria, *s.* the plant snake-root.

Serpenta'rius, *s.* a northern constellation.

Ser'pentine, *a.* resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent: *s.* the name of a plant; a species of magnesian stone, usually green, with shades and spots like a serpent's skin.

Ser'pent's-tongue, *s.* a kind of fern.

Serpiginous, *ser-pij'-in-us, a.* diseased with serpigo.

Serpi'go, *s.* a kind of tetter; a ringworm.

Ser'rate, **Ser'rated**, *a.* indented like a saw; jagged; notched.

Ser'rat'ure, *s.* an indenting in the edge like a saw.

Ser'ried, *a.* closely joined together.

Se'rum, *s.* the thin, transparent part of the blood or of milk; whey.

Ser'vant, *s.* one who serves another.

Ser'vant-maid, *s.* a female servant.

Ser'vant-man, *s.* a male servant.

Serve, *v.* to work for as a servant; to attend at command; to assist, to be of use to; to suit; to supply with food; to worship.

Service, *s.* the business of a servant; office, duty, use; a course or order of dishes, as a *service* of plate.

Serviceable, *a.* useful, of service.

Serviceableness, *s.* usefulness.

Serviceably, *ad.* so as to be serviceable.

Service-tree, *s.* a kind of tree.

Ser'vile, *a.* slavish, mean, fawning.

Ser'vilely, *ad.* in a servile manner; meanly.

Ser'vileness, *s.* dependence; servility.

Servil'ity, *s.* slavishness, meanness.

Ser'vitor, *s.* an attendant; in the university of Oxford, a student of the lowest order.

Ser'vitorship, *s.* office of a servitor.

Ser'vitude, *s.* slavery, dependence.

Ses'āme, *s.* a genus of Oriental plant, from the seed of which oil is made.

Sesquiped'al, **Sesquipeda'lian**, *a.* containing a foot and a half.

Ses'quitone, *s.* in music, a minor third.

Sess. See **Cess** and **Assess**.

Ses'sile, *a.* in botany, sitting on the stem.

Session, *sesh'-un, s.* act of sitting; a sitting of magistrates or senators; the term during which Parliament sits.

Ses'sional, *a.* pertaining to a session.

Ses'terce, *s.* a coin of ancient Rome.

Set, *v.* to place, to fix, to frame, to plant: *a.* fixed, regular, formal: *s.* a number of persons associated; a coterie; a gang; a slip of a plant for growth.

Sēta'ceous, *-shus, a.* bristly; set with strong hairs.

Set-down, *s.* a rebuff, an overwhelming answer or reply; a short drive, as from one street to another.

Set-off, *s.* an account set against another; anything which serves as an equivalent.

Se'ton, *s.* a twist of hair or silk drawn through a portion of skin for an issue.

Sétose, -os', Sè'tous, *a.* bristly.

Settee, *s.* a long seat with a back.

Set'ter, *s.* one who sets; a kind of dog.

Set'ting, *s.* a placing; the apparent descent of the sun or other heavenly body below the horizon; an enclosure, as of gems.

Set'tle, *s.* a seat, a bench with a seat.

Set'tle, *v.* to fix in any place or way of life; to establish; to compose; to subside.

Settle-bed, *s.* a bed that turns up so as to form a seat.

Settlement, *s.* the act of settling; adjustment; a jointure granted to a wife; a place where a colony is established. The *Act of Settlement* was that of the 12th and 13th of William III., which fixed the succession to the crown.

Set'tler, *s.* one who settles in a colony.

Set'tling, *s.* settlement; dregs, lees.

Seven, sev'n, *a.* one more than six.

Sev'enfold, *a.* taken seven times.

Sev'enfold, *ad.* as seven to one.

Sev'ennight. See *Sennight*.

Sev'enscore, *a.* seven times twenty.

Sev'enteen, *a.* ten and seven.

Sev'enteenth, *a.* the ordinal of seventeen.

Sev'enth, *a.* the ordinal of seven.

Sev'enthly, *ad.* in the seventh place.

Sev'entieth, *a.* the ordinal of seventy.

Sev'enty, *a.* seven times ten.

Sev'er, *v.* to force asunder; to separate; to divide; to disjoin.

Sev'eral, *a.* divers, many, distinct.

Sev'eral, *s.* each particular taken singly.

Sev'erally, *ad.* distinctly, separately.

Sev'erälty, *s.* a state of separation.

Sev'erance, *s.* separation, partition.

Sev'ere, *a.* rigorous, harsh, cruel; painful; afflictive; rigid; strict; grave.

Sev'erely, *ad.* in a severe manner.

Sév'erity, *s.* rigour; harshness; cruel treatment; austerity.

Sew, so, *v.* to join with a needle and thread.

Sew'age, su'áj. *s.* the filth or matter carried off by sewers; sewerage.

Sew'er, *s.* one who sews.

Sewer, sū'-er, *s.* a drain or passage for water.

Sewerage, sū'-, *s.* the discharging of water, &c., by sewers or a sewer; the construction of sewers.

Sex, *s.* the distinction of male and female; by way of emphasis, womankind.

Sexagena'rian, *s.* a person aged sixty.

Sexagenary, -aj', *a.* aged sixty years.

Sexages'ima, *s.* the second Sunday before Lent (the *sixtieth* day before Easter).

Sexages'imäl, *a.* numbered by sixties.

Sexan'gular, *a.* having six angles.

Sexen'nial, *a.* lasting six years.

Sexen'nially, *ad.* once in six years.

Sex'tant, *s.* the sixth part of a circle; an instrument for angular distances.

Sex'tile, *s.* the aspect of two planets which are 60° or two signs apart.

Sex'ton, *s.* a grave-digger; a church caretaker. See *Sacristan*.

Sex'tonship, *s.* the office of a sexton.

Sex'tuple, *a.* sixfold, six times told.

Sex'ual, *a.* relating to the sexes.

Shab'bily, *ad.* in a shabby manner.

Shab'biness, *s.* state or quality of being shabby.

Shab'by, *a.* mean in attire, slovenly; mean in conduct, paltry.

Shac'kle, *v.* to chain, to fetter, to bind.

Shac'kles, *s. pl.* fetters, chains, gyves.

Shad, *s.* the name of a fish.

Shad'dock, *s.* a variety of the orange.

Shade, *s.* an interception of light, darkness, obscurity; a shelter, a screen; an obscure place, the dark part of a picture; a spirit, a ghost; *v.* to cover from light or heat; to obscure; to produce gradation of colour.

Sha'diness, *s.* the state of being shady.

Sha'ding, *s.* gradation of light or colour.

Shad'ow, -ō, *s.* a shade, a faint representation, opposed to *substance*; a type; protection; *v.* to cloud, to darken; to represent imperfectly or typically.

Shad'owing, *s.* gradation of light or colour.

Shad'owy, *a.* full of shade, dark, gloomy; typical, unsubstantial.

Sha'dy, *a.* full of shade, sheltered.

Shaft, *s.* an arrow; the pole of a carriage; the handle of a weapon; a narrow perpendicular pit.

Shag, *s.* rough, woolly hair; rough cloth.

Shag, *v.* to make shaggy or rough.

Shag'gedness, *s.* state of being shaggy.

Shag'gy, **Shag'ged**, *a.* hairy, rough, rugged.

Shagreen', *s.* the skin of a kind of fish, or leather made rough in imitation of it.

Shah, *s.* the Persian word for king.

Shake, *v.* to tremble, to totter, to be agitated; *s.* a vibratory motion; concussion.

Sha'ken, *p. p.* of Shake.

Shaker, *s.* he who or that which shakes.

Shak'ō, *s.* a kind of military cap.

Sha'ky, *a.* about to fall; crazy.

Shale, *s.* a husk; clay-slate.

Shall, shāl, an auxiliary verb, denoting future time.

Shalloon', *s.* a slight woollen stuff, originally made at *Chalons* in France.

Shal'lop, *s.* a small vessel.

Shallot, -lot', *s.* a kind of small onion.

Shal'low, -ō, *a.* not deep; superficial; silly.

Shal'low, *s.* a shoal, a sand, a flat.

Shal'low-brained, *a.* foolish, trifling.

Shal'lowness, *s.* want of depth or thought.

Shālot'. See *Shallot*.

Sha'ly, *a.* partaking of or like shale.

Sham, *v.* to counterfeit, to trick, to cheat.

Sham, *s.* a delusion, an imposture, a trick.

Sham, *a.* false, counterfeit, fictitious.

Sham'bles, *s.* a place where butchers kill or sell meat; a slaughter-house.

Sham'bling, *a.* moving awkwardly.

Shame, *s.* reproach, ignominy; disgrace.

Shame, *v.* to make ashamed, to disgrace.

Sha'mefaced, *a.* modest, bashful, sheepish.

Sha'mefacedly, -fäst-, *ad.* bashfully, with modesty.

Sha'mefacedness, *s.* bashfulness, modesty.

Sha'meful, *a.* disgraceful, ignominious.

Sha'mefully, *ad.* disgracefully, infamously.

fulness, *s.* disgracefulness.
 less, *a.* without shame, impudent.
 lessly, *ad.* impudently, audaciously.
 lessness, *s.* impudence, immodesty.
 fight, -fit, *a.* a mock or feigned fight.
 ner, *s.* a cheat, an imposter.
 ny, Shāmoy', *s.* a kind of soft leather,
 nally the skin of the Chamois goat. See
 nois.
 oo', *v.* to rub and press the limbs and
 les after warm bathing, &c.
 ock, *s.* a species of trefoil, the emblem of
 . nationality.
 . *s.* the middle joint of the leg; the long
 of a tool or instrument.
 achie, -kī, *s.* a historian or bardic story-
 r among the Celts of Ireland and Scot-
 y, *s.* a rude hut or shed.
 . *v.* to form, to mould, to make; to suit:
 m, make, pattern.
 less, *a.* wanting regularity of form.
 lessness, *s.* without regular form.
 liness, *s.* beauty of proportion or form.
 ly, *a.* well-formed, symmetrical.
 . *s.* a piece of a broken pot or earthen
 al; a piece of a shell; the sheath that
 rs the wings of some insects.
 ad, *a.* having wings, as within shells.
 . *s.* a division, a proportion, an allotment;
 rt contributed; the blade of a plough:
 divide, to partake with others, to cut.
 holder, *s.* one who holds a share or shares
 joint-stock company.
 ; *s.* one who shares; a partaker.
 . *s.* a large, voracious sea-fish; a greedy,
 l person: *v.* to live by petty rapine and
 l.
 ng, *s.* petty rapine, trickery.
 . *a.* having a keen edge or fine point,
 ing, acute, quick; acid; shrill.
 . *s.* a sharp or acute sound.
 . *v.* to sharpen, to make keen.
 edged, *a.* having a fine, keen edge.
 n, *v.* to make sharp; to grow sharp.
 r, *s.* a trickster, a cheat.
 ly, *ad.* with sharpness; keenly.
 ness, *s.* state or quality of being sharp;
 ness; acuteness; severity.
 -set, *a.* eager, hungry.
 -shooter, *s.* a skilful marksman.
 -sighted, -si'-ted, *a.* having quick sight or
 rnment.
 -visaged, *a.* having a sharp or thin face.
 -witted, *a.* having an acute mind.
 r, Shas'tra, *s.* a sacred book of the Hin-
 , containing the dogmas of the religion
 e Brahmins.
 r, *v.* to break into pieces, to impair
 ly.
 rs, *s. pl.* the fragments of anything for-
 broken.
 . *v.* to pare close with a razor; to cut into
 slices; to strip, to pillage.
 r, *s.* one who shaves; a sharp dealer.
 ng, *s.* the act of paring the surface; a
 slice pared off anything.
 . *s.* a thicket, a small wood.
 . *s.* an article of female dress.
 a, *s.* a hautboy or cornet.
 . *s.* the woman or female.

Sheaf, *s.* a bundle of new-cut corn; any bundle
 or collection held together.
 Sheaf, *v.* to collect and bind into sheaves.
 Shear, *v.* to clip or cut off with shears.
 Shear'er, *s.* one that shears sheep, &c.
 Shear'ing, *s.* the act of clipping off.
 Shears, *s.* a large kind of scissors.
 Shears, *s.* an engine for raising weights, parti-
 cularly the masts of ships.
 Sheath, *s.* a scabbard, the case or covering of
 anything.
 Sheath'e, shēth, *v.* to put into a sheath.
 Sheath'ing, *s.* the covering of a ship's bottom,
 or the materials used for it.
 Sheath'less, *a.* not having a sheath.
 Sheave, *s.* the grooved wheel of a pulley.
 Shēbeen', *s.* a house where illicit whiskey is
 privately sold (*Irish*).
 Shed, *s.* a shelter made of boards, &c.
 Shed, *v.* to spill, to scatter, to let fall.
 Shed'der, *s.* a spiller; one who sheds.
 Sheel'ing, *s.* a hut, a cottage.
 Sheen, *s.* brightness, splendour: *a.* bright.
 Sheen'y, *a.* bright, shining.
 Sheep, *s.* a well-known animal.
 Sheep'-cot, *s.* a small inclosure for sheep.
 Sheep'-fold, *s.* a fold or pen for sheep.
 Sheep'-hook, *s.* a shepherd's crook.
 Sheep'ish, *a.* awkwardly bashful; timorous to
 excess.
 Sheep'ishly, *ad.* in a sheepish manner.
 Sheep'ishness, *s.* quality of being sheepish.
 Sheep's-eye, *s.* a loving, sly look.
 Sheep'-shearer, *s.* one who shears sheep.
 Sheep'-shearing, *s.* the act or time of shearing
 sheep; a feast made when sheep are shorn.
 Sheep'-stealer, *s.* one who steals sheep.
 Sheep'-walk, *s.* pasture ground for sheep.
 Sheer, *a.* unmixed, pure; unbroken.
 Sheer, *v.* to slip off clandestinely.
 Sheer'-hulk, *s.* an old ship of war fitted up with
 shears for dismasting other ships.
 Sheet, *v.* to cover, as with a sheet.
 Sheet, *s.* linen for a bed; the sail of a ship; as
 much paper as is made into one piece; any-
 thing expanded, as a *sheet* of water; *sheet*-
 iron, &c.
 Sheet'-anchor, *s.* the largest or chief anchor;
 chief support.
 Sheet'-copper, *s.* copper in sheets.
 Sheet'ing, *s.* cloth for making sheets.
 Sheik, shēk, *s.* a title of respect among the
 Bedouin Arabs; the chief of a tribe; in
 Egypt, a kind of priest.
 Shek'el, *s.* a Jewish coin, value 2s. 6d.
 Shel'drake, *s.* a kind of wild duck.
 Shelf, *s.* a board fixed to a wall, &c., to place
 things on; a sand-bank or ledge of rocks in
 the sea: *pl.* Shelves.
 Shelf'y, *a.* full of shelves or hidden rocks and
 shoals.
 Shell, *s.* a crustaceous covering; the outer part
 of a house; a coarse kind of coffin; a bomb,
 or hollow iron ball.
 Shell, *v.* to strip off the shell; to cast the shell;
 to attack with bomb-shells.
 Shellac, Shell-lac, *s.* lac-resin formed into thin
 plates.
 Shell'-fish, *s.* a fish covered with a shell.
 Shell'-work, *s.* ornaments made of shells.
 Shell'y, *a.* abounding with shells.

Shel'ter, *s.* that which covers and protects; the state of being covered and protected; a protection; a refuge: *v.* to shelter, to protect; to take shelter.

Shel'terless, *a.* having no shelter.

Shel'tery, *a.* affording shelter.

Shel'tie, **Shel'ty**, *s.* a Shetland pony.

Shelve, *v.* to place on a shelf; to lay aside as out of use; to slope.

Shelv'ing, *p. a.* sloping; slanting; raised, as a shelf.

Shelv'y, *a.* shelfy.

Shemit'ic. See **Semitic**.

Shep'herd, -*erd*, *s.* one who tends sheep.

Shep'herdess, *s.* a female that tends sheep.

Sher'bet, *s.* a Persian beverage, composed of lemon-juice, sugar, and rose-water.

Sher'iff, *s.* the *shire reeve*, or the chief legal functionary of a county.

Sher'iffalty, *s.* the office of sheriff.

Sher'ry, *s.* a wine from Xeres in Spain.

Shew. See **Show**.

Shib'boleth, *Heb. s.* a word which was made a criterion whereby the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites, who could not pronounce *sh*; and hence it comes to signify the criterion or watchword of a party.

Shield, shēld, *s.* a buckler, defence, protection.

Shield, *v.* to protect, to defend.

Shift, *v.* to change, to alter; to find some expedient; to practise evasions: *s.* a change; an expedient; an evasion; last resource; a chemise.

Shift'er, *s.* an artful person; a dodger.

Shift'ing, *s.* the act of changing, evasion.

Shift'ingly, *ad.* by shifts or tricks.

Shift'less, *a.* without a shift or expedient.

Shillelah, -lā'-lā, **Shillā'lah**, *s.* an oaken sapling; a cudgel (*Irish*).

Shilling, *s.* a silver coin, value 12d.

Shilly-shal'ly, *s.* hesitation, want of determination; ridiculous indecision.

Shim'mer, *obs. v.* to shine faintly, to glimmer.

Shim'mering, *s.* faint or imperfect light, a glimmer.

Shin, *s.* the fore part of the leg.

Shine, *v.* to emit rays of light; to give light steadily, as the sun *shines*; to glitter; to glisten; to be prosperous; to be bright or glossy; to be conspicuous or eminent; to exhibit animation or talent: *s.* brightness, lustre; fair weather, as rain or *shine*.

Shingle, shing'gl, *s.* a thin board for covering houses; round loose stones or pebbles on shores and coasts: *v.* to cover with shingles, as to *shingle* a roof.

Shin'gles, *s.* a kind of tetter or herpes.

Shi'ning, *a.* bright; splendid; illustrious.

Shi'ny, *a.* bright, luminous.

Ship, *s.* a vessel for sailing, properly one with three masts: *v.* to put on board a ship.

Ship'board, *ad.* on board or in a ship.

Ship'boy, *s.* a boy that serves in a ship.

Ship'build'er, -bīld-er, *s.* one who constructs a ship; a shipwright.

Ship'build'ing, *s.* naval architecture.

Ship'chān'dler, *s.* one who deals in ship tackling, as cordage, canvas, &c.

Ship'mate, *s.* one who serves in the same ship with another.

Ship'ment, *s.* the act of loading a ship.

Ship'money, *s.* an imposition or tax formerly levied for fitting out the king's ships.

Ship'owner, *s.* a proprietor of shipping.

Ship'ping, *s.* ships collectively.

Ship'ping, *a.* relating to ships.

Ship'wreck, -rek, *s.* the destruction of a ship at sea; destruction, miscarriage: *v.* to suffer shipwreck; to destroy completely.

Ship'wright, -rit, *s.* a ship carpenter.

Shire, shīr, *s.* a division; a county.

Shirk, sherk, *v.* to steal away from, to avoid.

Shirt, shert, *s.* a man's linen under garment: *v.* to put on or furnish with a shirt.

Shirt'ing, *s.* cloth for shirts.

Shirt'less, *a.* destitute of a shirt.

Shit'tah, Shittim, *s.* a sort of precious wood, mentioned in Scripture.

Shive, *s.* a shaving or slice; a splinter.

Shiv'er, *s.* one fragment of many into which anything is broken; a slice, a little piece: *v.* to break into shivers; to quake, to tremble; to shudder as with cold or fear.

Shiv'ering, *s.* the act of doing so.

Shiv'ery, *a.* easy to be shivered; not compact.

Shoad'stone, *s.* a dark, liver-coloured stone; a fragment of ore.

Shoal, shōl, *s.* a crowd or multitude; as of fishes; a shallow; a sand-bank: *v.* to crowd, to throng; to grow or become shallow: *a.* shallow, not deep.

Shoal'iness, *s.* state of being shoaly.

Shoal'y, *a.* full of shoals or shallows.

Shock, *v.* to *shake* by the sudden collision of a body; to strike with sudden surprise or terror; to offend suddenly and greatly: *s.* a collision or dashing together; a sudden impression of fear, disgust, or abhorrence; a sudden offence.

Shock'ing, *p. a.* that shocks; offensive; disgusting; frightful.

Shock'ingly, *ad.* so as to disgust; offensively.

Shock, *s.* a rough, *shaggy* dog; a mass of shaggy hair.

Shock, *s.* a pile of sheaves of corn.

Shod, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Shoe**.

Shod'dy, *s.* a thin, cheap, woollen cloth.

Shoe, shoo, *s.* the outer cover for the foot: *pl.* Shoes, shoos.

Shoe, *v.* to fit the foot with a shoe.

Shoe'black, *s.* one who cleans shoes.

Shoe'-buckle, *s.* a buckle to fasten shoes.

Shoe'-horn, **Shoe'ing-horn**, *s.* a horn to draw on shoes.

Shoe'less, *a.* destitute of shoes.

Shoe'maker, *s.* one who makes shoes.

Shoer, shoo'-er, *s.* one who fits the foot with a shoe.

Shoe'string, *s.* a ribbon to tie the shoes.

Shone, shon, *p. t.* of **Shine**.

Shook, shuk, *p. t.* of **Shake**.

Shook, shuk, *s.* a bundle of staves.

Shoot, *s.* the act of shooting; a young branch.

Shoot, *v.* to discharge as from a gun or bow; to strike or kill with anything shot; to fly with speed; to emit, to thrust out, to jut out; to germinate, to sprout; to diversify as by a colour cast or thrown by the warp; to feel a quick, darting pain.

Shoot'er, *s.* one that shoots, an archer.

Shoot'ing, *s.* the act of discharging, as from a gun; the practice of killing game with

firearms; sensation of a quick, darting pain.
Shoot'ing-star, *s.* a falling star, a meteor.
Shop, *s.* a place of sale or for work; *v.* to visit shops for purchasing goods.
Shop-board, *s.* a bench or table on which work is done.
Shop'keeper, *s.* one who keeps a shop.
Shop-lifter, *s.* one who, under pretence of buying, steals goods from a shop.
Shop-lifting, *s.* the crime of a shop lifter.
Shop'man, *s.* a man who serves in a shop.
Shore, *s.* the coast of the sea, or of a lake.
Shore, *v.* to prop or support by props: *s.* a prop; a buttress.
Sho'reless, *a.* having no shore; boundless.
Short, *a.* not long; not adequate, scanty, deficient; brittle, friable, abrupt; curt; sharp: *ad.* not long, quickly.
Short-breathed, -bretht, *a.* having shortness of breath.
Short-dated, *a.* having little time to run.
Short'en, *v.* to make short or shorter; to abbreviate or abridge; to become short or shorter; to contract.
Short'hand, *s.* a short method of writing.
Short-lived, -līvd, *a.* not living or lasting long.
Short'ly, *ad.* quickly, soon; briefly.
Short'ness, *s.* the quality of being short in space or time; brevity; conciseness.
Short-sighted, -sī'ted, *a.* unable to see far; wanting discernment.
Short-sight'edness, *s.* inability to see far.
Short-waisted, *a.* having a short waist.
Short-winded, *a.* short-breathed, asthmatic.
Shot, *s.* the act of shooting; that which is discharged; small globules of lead; the distance to which a shot flies, as within rifle-shot; reckoning, as *shot-free*. See *Scot*.
Shot'ten, *a.* having ejected the spawn.
Shough, shok. See *Shock*, a dog.
Should, shud, *v.* the *p. t.* of *Shall*.
Shoulder, shōl', *s.* the joint that connects the arm to the body; the upper joint in the fore leg of a quadruped; a rising part, a prominence: *v.* to put on the shoulder; to push rudely.
Shoul'der-belt, *s.* a belt for the shoulder.
Shoul'der-blade, *s.* the bone of the shoulder.
Shoul'der-knot, *s.* a knot of lace or ribbon worn on the shoulder.
Shout, *s.* a loud cry: *v.* to utter a loud cry.
Shout'er, *s.* one who utters a shout.
Shove, shuv, *v.* to push by main strength, to push: *s.* the act of shoving, a push.
Shovel, shuv'-l, *s.* an instrument for throwing earth, or other loose substances: *v.* to take up and throw with a shovel.
Shoveller, shuv'-, *s.* a fowl of the duck kind.
Show, shō, *v.* to exhibit to view; to prove, to make known, to teach; to appear; to look: *s.* a spectacle; something shown to the public for money; ostentatious display or parade; an appearance or semblance; hypocritical pretence.
Show'-bread, **Shew-bread**, -bred, *s.* twelve loaves of bread, representing the twelve tribes of Israel, placed weekly on the golden table of the Sanctuary.
Shower, show'-er, *s.* a temporary fall of rain; a fall of things from the air in thick succes-

sion, as a *shower* of arrows; a copious supply bestowed: *v.* to rain in showers; to pour down; to distribute or bestow liberally.
Show'eriness, *s.* the state of being showery.
Show'erless, *a.* without showers.
Show'ery, *a.* subject to frequent showers.
Show'ily, shō'-, *ad.* in a showy way, gaudily.
Show'iness, *s.* state of being showy.
Show'y, *a.* splendid, gaudy, ostentatious.
Shrank, the *p. t.* of *Shrink*.
Shrap'nell, *s.* a bomb filled with bullets.
Shred, *s.* a small piece, a fragment.
Shred, *v.* to cut into small pieces.
Shred'ding, *s.* that which is cut off.
Shrew, shroo, *s.* a peevish, brawling woman.
Shrewd, *a.* cunning; astute; acute; sagacious; arch; sly; witty.
Shrewd'ly, *ad.* in a shrewd manner; with a good guess.
Shrewd'ness, *s.* quality of being shrewd; sagacity; sly cunning.
Shrew'ish, *a.* peevish, petulant, brawling.
Shrew'ishly, *ad.* petulantly, frowardly.
Shrew'ishness, *s.* petulance, frowardness.
Shrew-mouse, *s.* a small animal resembling a mouse, erroneously thought to be venomous.
Shriek, shrēk, *v.* to utter a sharp, shrill cry, to scream: *s.* a cry of anguish or horror.
Shriev'al'ty, shrēv'-, *s.* the office of sheriff.
Shrift, *s.* confession made to a priest; absolution.
Shrill, *a.* having an acute, piercing sound.
Shrill, *v.* to make an acute, piercing sound.
Shrill'ness, *s.* sharpness of sound.
Shrill'y, *ad.* with a sharp sound.
Shrimp, *s.* a small crustaceous fish; a little wrinkled man: *v.* to contract.
Shrine, *s.* a case in which something sacred is deposited, as relics.
Shrink, *v.* to contract spontaneously; to become less; to become wrinkled by contraction; to fall back or withdraw, as from danger; to recoil: *s.* contraction; a drawing together.
Shrink'er, *s.* one who shrinks.
Shrink'ing, *s.* the act of drawing back through fear or from danger.
Shrive, *v.* to hear at confession; to give absolution.
Shrivel, shriv'-l, *v.* to contract itself into wrinkles; to wither; to shrink.
Shroud, *s.* a shelter, a cover; the dress of the dead; a winding-sheet; that which covers, conceals, or protects: *v.* to shelter, to cover; to dress for the grave.
Shrouds, *s. pl.* ropes extended from the mast-head to the sides of a ship.
Shro've or **Shrived**, the *p. t.* of *Shrive*.
Shro've-tide, **Shrove-Tu'esday**, *s.* the day before Ash-Wednesday.
Shrub, *s.* a kind of liquor or beverage.
Shrub, *s.* a bush; a small, woody plant.
Shrub'bery, *s.* a plantation of shrubs.
Shrub'by, *a.* full of or like shrubs.
Shrug, *v.* to contract or draw up.
Shrug, *s.* a contraction of the shoulders to signify contempt, pity, or aversion.
Shrunk, the *p. p.* of *Shrink*.
Shud'der, *v.* to tremble with fear or horror.
Shud' der, *s.* a tremor from fear or horror.
Shuffle, -fl, *v.* to prevaricate; to move with

an irregular gait: *s.* the act of shuffling; an evasion; a trick.
Shuf'ler, *s.* one who shuffles.
Shuffling, *s.* a shuffle, a trick; an irregular gait: *p. a.* evasive; having an irregular gait.
Shun, *v.* to avoid; to decline.
Shunt, *v.* to move a railway carriage or train from one line to another: *s.* a short side rail to allow the main line to be kept free.
Shut, *v.* to close so as to prevent egress or ingress; to confine; to prohibit; to exclude; to contract from an expanded state; to close itself; to be closed.
Shut'ter, *s.* a cover for a window, &c.
Shut'tle, -tl, *s.* an instrument with which a weaver shoots the cross threads.
Shut'tle-cock, *s.* a cork stuck with feathers to be beaten backwards and forwards.
Shy, *a.* reserved, cautious, suspicious.
Shy'ly, *ad.* in a shy manner.
Shy'ness, *s.* reserve, coyness.
Sialogogue, si-al'-ō-gog, *s.* a medicine for increasing the flow of saliva.
Sibe'rian, *a.* relating to Siberia.
Sib'ilant, *a.* hissing: *s.* a letter having a hissing sound, as *s* and *z*.
Sibila'tion, *s.* a hissing or hissing sound.
Sib'yl, *s.* in mythology, certain women supposed to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. The most celebrated of them was the sibyl of Cumæ.
Sib'yline, *a.* of or belonging to a sibyl.
Sic'cative, *a.* drying; tending to dry: *s.* that which promotes drying.
Sice, siz, *s.* the number six at dice.
Sick, *a.* afflicted with disease, ill; inclined to vomit; disgusted.
Sick'en, sik'-n, *v.* to make sick; to disgust.
Sick'ish, *a.* somewhat sick; inclined to be sick.
Sick'ishness, *s.* a tendency to sickness.
Sic'kle, *s.* a hook for reaping corn.
Sick'liness, *s.* state of being sickly; unhealthiness.
Sick'ly, *a.* not healthy; diseased; morbid; faint; languid.
Sick'ness, *s.* state of being sick; illness; disease.
Side, *s.* the part of an animal in which the ribs are situated; the margin, the edge; the part between the top and the bottom; any part as opposed to another; party, interest: *v.* to lean to one party or side; to take part with: *a.* lateral; oblique; not direct.
Si'deboard, *s.* a side-table in a dining-room on which conveniences are placed.
Si'debox, *s.* an enclosed seat on one side of a theatre.
Si'delong, *a.* lateral, oblique: *ad.* laterally.
Sid'eral. See **Sidereal**.
Side'rēal, *a.* relating to the stars; starry.
Sid'erite, *s.* a phosphate of iron; the loadstone; a plant, ironwort.
Si'de-saddle, *s.* a woman's saddle.
Si'deways, **Si'dewise**, *ad.* on one side.
Sidle, *v.* to go side foremost.
Siege, sēj, *s.* the act of besieging or besetting a fortified place; any continued endeavour to get possession; a seat.
Siér'ra, sē-, Sp. *s.* a saw; applied to mountains whose peaks are like the teeth of a saw.

Sis'ta, sē-, Sp. *s.* the afternoon's nap or short sleep, regularly taken by the inhabitants of hot countries.
Sieve, siv, *s.* a vessel with a bottom of net-work, more or less fine, used to separate the fine part of anything from the coarse.
Sift, *v.* to put through a sieve; to separate; to examine minutely.
Sift'er, *s.* one who sifts; a sieve.
Sigh, si, *s.* a mournful breathing; a long breath: *v.* to lament; to breathe audibly.
Sight, sit, *s.* the sense of seeing: the act of seeing; that which is seen; a view, a spectacle; that which directs the line of vision, as the sight of a rifle: *v.* to come in sight of, as to sight the land.
Sight'less, *a.* wanting sight; not sightly.
Sight'liness, *s.* quality of being sightly.
Sight'ly, *a.* pleasing to the eye, seemly.
Sig'moid, **Sigmoi'dal**, *a.* curved like the Greek letter *sigma* or *s*.
Sign, sin, *s.* a mark; a token; an indication; a device; a symbol; a wonder, a miracle; a constellation in the zodiac: *v.* to mark with characters, or with one's own name, as to subscribe a document; to ratify by hand or seal.
Signal, *s.* a sign that gives notice; a mark: *a.* remarkable; memorable.
Signalise, *v.* to make remarkable, distinguished, or eminent; to make signals.
Sign'ally, *ad.* remarkably; eminently.
Sign'ature, *s.* a mark or sign; a person's name signed; among printers, a letter to distinguish different sheets.
Signer, si'-ner, *s.* one that signs his name.
Signet, *s.* a small seal.
Significance, **Significancy**, *s.* power of signifying; that which is signified; meaning, import; force; importance.
Significant, *a.* bearing a meaning; expressive of something beyond the external mark; full of meaning; important.
Significantly, *ad.* in a significant manner.
Significa'tion, *s.* act of signifying; that which is signified; meaning expressed by a sign or word; import; sense.
Significātive, *a.* showing by a sign; having signification or meaning.
Sign'ify, *v.* to make known by signs or words; to denote; to import; to mean; to be of importance or use.
Signior, **Signor**, sēn'-yur. See **Seignior**.
Sign-man'ual, *s.* an autograph signature.
Sign'-post, *s.* a post on which a sign hangs.
Silence, *s.* absence of sound or noise; state of being silent; taciturnity; secrecy: *v.* to put to silence; to make silent; to still; to prevent from preaching: *int.* commanding silence, as *silence!*
Silent, *a.* not speaking or making a noise; speaking little; taciturn; still; not pronounced, as a *silent* letter; not acting, as a *silent* partner.
Silently, *ad.* in a silent manner.
Sil'lex, *s.* flint; the earth of flint.
Silhouette, sil'-oo-et, Fr. *s.* a profile portrait filled in with a black colour.
Sil'ica, *s.* the scientific name for *silex*.
Silicio, si-lis'-ik, *a.* pertaining to flint; applied to an acid which is one of the components of flint.

Silicify, -lis'-, *v.* to convert into silex; to become silex.
Silicious, -lish'-us, *a.* of the nature of silex; containing silex.
Sil'icon, *s.* the base of silica.
Silique, sil'-ik or sil'-ek', **Sil'iqua**, -qwa, *L. s.* a pod or capsule; a carat, six to a scruple.
Sil'iquose, **Sil'iquous**, *a.* having a pod.
Silk, *s.* a fine, soft thread, spun by silk-worms; cloth made of it: *a.* silken.
Silk, **Silk'en**, *a.* made of silk; soft, tender.
Silk'iness, *s.* quality of being silky.
Silk'-man, **Silk'-mercer**, *s.* a dealer in silk.
Silk'-weaver, *s.* a weaver of silken stuffs.
Silk'-worm, *s.* the worm that spins silk.
Silk'y, *a.* made of silk; soft, tender.
Sill, *s.* the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window.
Sil'labub, *s.* a liquor made of milk, cider or wine, sugar, &c.
Sil'lily, *ad.* in a silly manner; foolishly.
Silliness, *s.* simplicity, harmless folly.
Silly, *a.* simple, foolish; harmless.
Silt, *s.* a deposit of mud or fine earth by running water: *v.* to fill or obstruct with accumulations of silt.
Sil'van, *a.* woody, full of woods.
Sil'ver, *s.* a precious metal; money.
Sil'ver, *a.* made of or like silver.
Sil'ver, *v.* to overlay with silver.
Sil'ver-fr, -fer, *s.* a species of the fir-tree.
Sil'ver-fish, *s.* a fish with silvery stripes.
Sil'vering, *s.* a covering of silver.
Sil'versmith, *s.* one who works in silver.
Sil'very, *a.* resembling silver.
Simar', *s.* a kind of light scarf. See **Cymar**.
Sim'ilar, *a.* like, resembling.
Similar'ity, *s.* likeness, resemblance.
Sim'ilarly, *ad.* in a similar manner.
Sim'ilē, *s.* a similitude; a comparison for illustration.
Simil'itūde, *s.* likeness, comparison.
Sim'ious, *a.* monkey-like.
Sim'mer, *v.* to boil gently or slowly.
Simo'niac, *s.* one who is guilty of simony.
Simōni'acal, *a.* relating to simony; guilty of simony.
Sim'ony, *s.* the crime of buying or selling church preferments (named from *Simon Magus*).
Simoom', *s.* a hot suffocating wind in some parts of Arabia and Africa, called also *Samiel*.
Si'mous, *a.* having a flat nose; *ape-nosed*.
Sim'per, *v.* to smile affectedly or foolishly: *s.* a kind of silly or foolish smile.
Sim'perer, *s.* one who simpers.
Sim'pering, *s.* the act of smiling sillily.
Sim'peringly, *ad.* with a foolish smile.
Sim'ple, *a.* single; not complex; plain; artless; unadorned; silly: *s.* a single ingredient; a plant or herb, in medicine.
Sim'ple-m'inded, *a.* simple, artless.
Sim'pleness, *s.* the quality of being simple.
Sim'pleton, *s.* a silly or simple person.
Simplicity, -plis'-, *s.* state of not being complex; state of being unadorned; plainness; artlessness; silliness.
Simplifica'tion, *s.* act of simplifying.
Sim'plify, *v.* to make simple; to free from complexity; to make plain.
Sim'plist, *s.* one skilled in simples.

Sim'ply, *ad.* without art; sillily.
Sim'ular, *s.* one that counterfeits.
Sim'ulate, *v.* to feign, to counterfeit.
Sim'ulate, *a.* feigned, pretended.
Sim'ula'tion, *s.* a dissembling, a feigning.
Simulta'neous, *a.* existing or happening at the same time.
Simulta'neously, *ad.* at the same time.
Simulta'neousness, *s.* the state of happening at the same time.
Sin, *s.* a violation of the laws of God.
Sin, *v.* to violate the laws of God.
Sināit'ic, *a.* pertaining to Mount Sinai.
Sin'apism, *s.* a mustard poultice.
Sin'-born, *a.* born of or sprung from sin.
Since, *con.* because that; seeing that; from the time that: *ad.* ago, before this: *prep.* after, reckoning from.
Since're, *a.* pure, honest, uncorrupt.
Since'rely, *ad.* honestly; unfeignedly.
Since'reness, *s.* sincerity.
Sincer'ity, *s.* purity of mind; honesty; freedom from hypocrisy or dissimulation.
Sin'ciput, *s.* the fore part of the head, in contradistinction to the *occiput*.
Sine, *s.* a kind of geometrical line.
Si'necure, *s.* an office which has revenue without any employment.
Si'necūrist, *s.* one who holds a sinecure.
Sin'ew, *s.* a tendon; a muscle; a nerve; strength: *v.* to unite, as with a sinew.
Sin'ewy, *a.* consisting of sinews; muscular; strong.
Sin'ful, *a.* guilty of sin, unholy, wicked.
Sin'fully, *ad.* wickedly, irreligiously.
Sin'fulness, *s.* the state of being sinful.
Sing, *v.* to utter sweet or melodious sounds; to celebrate or praise in poetry; to make a small, shrill noise.
Singe, **sinj**, *s.* a slight, superficial burn: *v.* to scorch, to burn slightly: *p. a.* Singeing.
Sing'er, *s.* one skilled in singing.
Sing'ing, *s.* musical articulation.
Sing'ingly, *ad.* with a kind of tune.
Sing'ing-master, *s.* one who teaches singing.
Single, **sing'-gl**, *a.* one, individual, alone; unmarried: *v.* to choose one from a number; to select.
Single-hearted, **sing'-gl-hart-ed**, *a.* pure; sincere; upright.
Sin'gle-minded, *a.* pure; single-hearted.
Sin'gleness, *s.* state of being single; simplicity; sincerity.
Sin'gle-stick, *s.* a fencing-stick.
Singly, **sing'-gli**, *ad.* individually, only; by one's self.
Sing'-song, *s.* a contemptuous expression for bad singing or defective intonation.
Singular, **sing'-gū-lar**, *a.* single; not complex; particular; remarkable; eminent; rare; unexampled; strange; odd; eccentric.
Singular'ity, *s.* anything remarkable or peculiar; an oddity or curiosity.
Sin'gularly, *ad.* in a singular manner.
Sin'ister, *a.* being on the left hand; unlucky, inauspicious; bad, perverse.
Sin'isterly, *ad.* perversely, unfairly.
Sinistror'sal, *a.* rising from left to right.
Sin'istrous, *a.* perverse; absurd.
Sin'istrously, *ad.* perversely; absurdly.
Sink, *v.* to fall gradually; to decline; to settle;

to enter deep ; to put under water ; to suppress.

Sink, *s.* a drain, a place of filth.

Sink'ing-fund. See **Fund**.

Sinless, *a.* free from sin, innocent.

Sin'lessness, *s.* freedom from sin.

Sin'ner, *s.* one who sins.

Sin-offering, *s.* an expiation for sin.

Sin'uate, *v.* to wind or bend in and out.

Sinua'tion, *s.* a bending in and out.

Sinu'ous, *a.* winding or bending in and out.

Sinuos'ity, *s.* the quality of being sinuous.

Sip, *v.* to drink by small draughts.

Sip, *s.* a small draught, a small mouthful.

Siphon, -fon, *s.* a bent tube or pipe for drawing off liquor from a vessel by atmospheric pressure.

Sipper, *s.* one that sips.

Sir, ser, *s.* a word of respect to men : the title of a knight or baronet.

Sircar, ser-kar', *s.* a native Hindoo clerk.

Sirdar, ser-dar', *s.* a native Hindoo chief.

Sire, *s.* a father ; the word of respect in addressing the king ; the male parent of a beast.

Siren, *s.* a fabulous sea-monster or mermaid who enticed men by singing, and then devoured them ; an enticing woman ; an instrument for measuring the rate of vibration in musical sounds (also in this application spelt *Sirene*, si-rēn) : *a.* alluring ; bewitching like a siren.

Sir'ius, *s.* the dog-star

Sir'loin, ser'-, *s.* a loin of beef.

Sir'name. See **Surname**.

Sirocco, *s.* the south-east or *Syrian* wind.

Sirrah, ser'-ā, *s.* a term of reproach and insult.

Sir'up, *s.* the sweetened juice of fruit.

Sis'kin, *s.* a bird, the greenfinch.

Sis'ter, *s.* a female born of the same parents ; a female of the same society.

Sis'terhood, *s.* females of the same society.

Sis'ter-in-law, *s.* a husband's or wife's sister.

Sis'terly, *a.* like or becoming a sister.

Sit, *v.* to rest on a seat ; to take a seat ; to incubate or brood ; to hold a session, as magistrates, &c.

Site, *s.* situation ; seat ; place.

Sith, ad. since ; seeing that.

Sit'ter, *s.* one that sits.

Sit'ting, *s.* a resting on a seat ; the time during which a person keeps his seat ; a session.

Sit'uate, *a.* situated, placed.

Sit'uated, *p. a.* placed ; being in a condition.

Situa'tion, *s.* a position ; condition, state.

Sitz'-bath, *s.* a tub or bath for bathing in a sitting posture.

Six, *a.* twice three, one more than five.

Six'fold, *a.* six times told.

Six'pence, *s.* a silver coin, half a shilling.

Six'penny, *a.* worth sixpence.

Six'score, *a.* six times twenty.

Six'teen, *a.* six and ten.

Six'teenth, *a.* the ordinal of sixteen.

Sixth, *a.* the ordinal of six.

Sixth'ly, ad. in the sixth place.

Six'tieth, *a.* the ordinal of sixty.

Six'ty, *a.* six times ten.

Si'zable, *a.* of suitable size.

Sizar, Si'zer, *s.* a student of the lowest rank at the universities of Cambridge and Dublin.

Size, *s.* a glutinous substance used in manufactures ; *v.* to besmear with size.

Size, *s.* bulk, magnitude ; a settled quantity : *v.* to arrange according to size ; to adjust, to settle, to fix.

Sized, sizd, *a.* having a particular size.

Si'ziness, *s.* glutinousness, viscosity.

Si'zy, *a.* glutinous, viscous, ropy.

Skate, *s.* a flat sea-fish.

Skate, *v.* to slide on ice with skates : *s.* a sliding shoe.

Ska'ter, *s.* one who skates

Ska'ting-rink, *s.* an artificial floor made level and smooth like ice, for skating on with wheeled skates.

Skean, *s.* a dagger ; a knife (*Ireland*).

Skédad'dle, *v.* to run away hastily in a panic ; to abandon one's post and take to flight in a cowardly and secret manner (*American*).

Skeg, *s.* a sort of wild plum.

Skeg'ger, *s.* a little salmon.

Skein, skān, *s.* a hank of thread or silk.

Skel'eton, *s.* the bones of the body preserved in their natural situation ; the frame of anything ; a very lean person.

Skep, *s.* a kind of basket, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom ; a bee-hive.

Skept'ic. See **Sceptic**, **Sceptical**, &c.

Sketch, *s.* an outline, a rough draught : *v.* to trace the outlines, to plan.

Sketch'y, *a.* made up of sketches ; unfinished.

Skew, *a.* oblique : ad. obliquely, askew.

Skew, *v.* to squint ; to look disdainfully.

Skewer, sku'-er, *s.* a sort of pin to truss meat for roasting : *v.* to fasten with skewers.

Skid, *s.* a drag or chain to lock a wheel of a coach in going down a hill ; a defensive piece of timber placed on a ship's side ; a piece of timber on which heavier timber is rolled.

Skiff, *s.* a small, light boat.

Skil'ful, *a.* having skill ; knowing ; dexterous ; able.

Skil'fully, ad. in a skilful manner.

Skil'fulness, *s.* state or quality of being skilful.

Skill, *s.* knowledge of any practice or art ; readiness or dexterity in any practice ; knowledge ; experience.

Skilled, skild, *a.* having skill in ; skilful.

Skil'let, *s.* a small kettle or boiler.

Skim, *v.* to take off the scum or top ; to pass lightly over the surface, to glide along : *s.* the scum ; refuse.

Skim'mer, *s.* a ladle to take off the scum.

Skim'-milk, *s.* milk deprived of its cream.

Skim'mings, *s. pl.* matter skimmed off.

Skin, *s.* the natural covering of the flesh or the animal body ; the hide of an animal ; the rind of fruit.

Skin, *v.* to flay or strip off the skin ; to peel ; to cover with or acquire a skin ; to heal.

Skin-deep, *a.* superficial, slight.

Skin'flint, *s.* a niggardly person.

Skin'less, *a.* having no skin ; thin-skinned.

Skin'ned, *a.* having skin ; hard.

Skin'ner, *s.* a dealer in skins.

Skin'niness, *s.* the quality of being skinny.

Skin'ny, *a.* wanting flesh, thin, lean.

Skip, *v.* to pass by quick leaps ; to pass over, to omit : *s.* a light leap or bound.

Skip-jack, *s.* an upstart ; a kind of fish.

fāte, fāt, far ; me, mēt, her ; fluc, fln ; nōte, nōt ; mūte, nūt, bull ; tȳpe, sȳllable ; thip, then.

Skip'per, *s.* one who skips; a giddy person; the cheese maggot.
Skip'per, *s.* one who *ships*; the master of a merchant vessel.
Skip'pingly, *ad.* by skips and leaps.
Skirmish, *sker'*, *v.* to fight in a desultory manner, or in small parties: *s.* a slight, desultory combat.
Skir'misher, *s.* one who skirmishes.
Skirr, *sker*, *obs. v.* to scour, to run in haste.
Skirt, *skert*, *s.* the lower and loose part of a garment below the waist; the edge, margin, or border of anything: *v.* to border; to run along the edge.
Skit'tish, *a.* shy; fickle; easily frightened.
Skit'tishly, *ad.* shyly; with fickleness.
Skit'tishness, *s.* shyness; fickleness.
Skit'tles, *s.* the play of ninepins.
Skreen. See **Screen**.
Skulk, *v.* to lurk in hiding.
Skull, *s.* the bone that encloses the head.
Skull'cap, *s.* a helmet; a close-fitting cap.
Skunk, *s.* an American weasel-like animal, with a very offensive smell.
Sky, *s.* the heavens, the firmament.
Sky'-colour, *s.* an azure colour, light blue.
Sky'-coloured, *a.* azure, like the sky.
Sky'ey, *a.* like the sky, ethereal.
Sky'lark, *s.* a bird that soars and sings.
Sky'light, *s.* a window in the roof.
Sky'rocket, *s.* a firework that ascends.
Slab, *s.* a thin piece of marble or other stone with plane surfaces; the outside plank of a log or piece of timber when sawn into boards.
Slab'ber, *v.* to slaver, to smear with spittle; to drivel, to spill.
Slab'by, *a.* flashy; thick; viscous.
Slack, *a.* not terse, loose, remiss, relaxed.
Slack, *v.* to loosen; to relax, to abate.
Slack, *s.* coal broken into small parts.
Slack'en, *v.* to make slack; to relax.
Slack'ly, *ad.* loosely, remissly.
Slack'ness, *s.* looseness, remissness.
Slag, *s.* the dross or recrement of metals.
Slake, *v.* to *slack* or slacken; to quench.
Slam, *s.* a winning of all the tricks at cards: *v.* to win all the tricks at cards.
Slam, *v.* to drive or shut with force or noise, as to *slam* a door.
Slan'der, *s.* defamation, detraction, reproach: *v.* to censure falsely, to belie, to defame.
Slan'derer, *s.* one who belies another.
Slan'derous, *a.* defamatory, scandalous.
Slan'derously, *ad.* with false reproach.
Slan derousness, *s.* the being slanderous.
Slang, *s.* low words or phrases used by the vulgar; cant language.
Slant, *v.* to turn aslant, to slope.
Slant, **Slant'ing**, *a.* oblique, sloping.
Slant'ingly, *ad.* with a slant; obliquely.
Slant'ly, **Slant'wise**, *ad.* obliquely, aslant.
Slap, *s.* a blow with the open hand, or with anything open.
Slap, *ad.* with a slap or sudden blow.
Slap, *v.* to strike with the open hand.
Slap-dash, *ad.* all at once, suddenly.
Slash, *v.* to cut with long strokes; to strike at random: *s.* a long cut, a wound; a large slit in the thighs and arms of the old costumes, made to show a brilliant colour through the openings.

Slate, *s.* a kind of stone easily split into thin plates: *v.* to cover the roof with slates.
Sla'ter, *s.* one who covers with slates.
Slat'tern, *s.* a slovenly, dirty woman.
Slat'ternly, *a.* slovenly in dress: *ad.* like a slattern; negligently.
Sla'ty, *ad.* having the nature of slate.
Slaughter, **slaw'ter**, *s.* carnage, butchery: *v.* to massacre, to slay.
Slaugh'terer, *s.* one employed in killing.
Slaugh'ter-house, *s.* a house in which beasts are killed by the butcher.
Slaugh'terous, *a.* destructive, murderous.
Slave, *s.* one held in bondage; a drudge.
Slave, *v.* to drudge, to moil, to toil.
Sla'veborn, *a.* not inheriting liberty.
Sla'velike, *a.* becoming a slave.
Sla'ver, *s.* a ship employed in the slave-trade.
Slav'er, *s.* spittle running from the mouth.
Slav'er, *v.* to besmear with saliva.
Slav'erer, *s.* a driveller, an idiot.
Slav'eringly, *ad.* with slaver or drivel.
Sla'very, *s.* the state of a slave, bondage.
Sla've-trade, *s.* the practice of buying and selling fellow-creatures for slaves.
Slāv'ic, *a.* Slavonic.
Sla'vish, *a.* servile, base, mean.
Sla'vishly, *ad.* servilely, meanly.
Sla'vishness, *s.* servility, meanness.
Slāv'on'ic, **Slavo'nian**, *a.* pertaining to Slavonia.
Slay, *v.* to kill, to butcher, to put to death.
Slay'er, *s.* a killer; a destroyer.
Sleave, **slēv**, *s.* silk or thread untwisted: *v.* to separate into threads.
Slea'zy, *a.* thin, slight, wanting substance.
Sled, **Sledge**, *s.* a carriage without wheels.
Sledge, *s.* a smith's large hammer.
Sleek, **Sleek'y**, *a.* smooth, glossy.
Sleek, *v.* to render smooth or glossy.
Sleek'ly, *ad.* smoothly, glossily.
Sleek'ness, *s.* smoothness, glossiness.
Sleep, *v.* to indulge in sleep, to repose; to be careless or inattentive; to rest in the grave: *s.* repose, rest, slumber.
Sleep'er, *s.* one who sleeps; a strip of solid timber or stone which lies on the ground to support the joist of a floor or the rails of a railway.
Sleep'ily, *ad.* drowsily, dully, lazily.
Sleep'iness, *s.* drowsiness, heaviness.
Sleep'ing, *s.* the act of taking rest in sleep.
Sleepless, *a.* wanting sleep, always awake.
Sleep'lessness, *s.* want of sleep.
Sleep'y, *a.* drowsy, sluggish, causing sleep.
Sleet, *s.* a fall of hail or snow with rain intermixed: *v.* to snow or hail with rain intermingled.
Sleet'y, *a.* of the nature of sleet.
Sleeve, *s.* the dress covering the arm.
Sleeve, *v.* to furnish with sleeves—*To laugh in one's sleeve*, to laugh unperceived, as behind the sleeve, when it was large and pendent.
Sleeveless, *a.* having no sleeves.
Sleigh, **slā**, *s.* a sledge, or carriage without wheels for travelling over snow; a sledge.
Sleight, **slit**, *s.* a dexterous trick, as *sleight of hand*; a cunning artifice.
Slen'der, *a.* thin, slight, sparing.
Slen'derly, *ad.* without bulk, slightly.
Slen'derness, *s.* thinness, slightness.
Slept, the *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Sleep**.

Slough'-hound, slouth-, *s.* a bloodhound; a hound that follows track by scent.
Slay, sla, *a.* weaver's reed: *v.* to part threads and arrange them in a reed.
Slize, v. to cut into thin pieces, to divide.
Slize, s. a broad, thin piece cut off.
Slide, v. to glide on ice; to pass unnoticed: *s.* a frozen or smooth place to slide on.
Slider, s. the part of an instrument that slides; one who slides.
Sliding-rule, s. a mathematical instrument for measuring with.
Sliding-scale, s. a scale for raising or lowering the duties in proportion to the fall or rise of prices.
Slight, slit, s. thin, weak, small, inconsiderable; superficial; careless: *s.* light estimation of, neglect, disregard with contempt; *v.* to make light of; to treat with disregard and contempt.
Slighter, sliter, s. one who slights.
Slightly, ad. with contempt or neglect.
Slightly, ad. in a slight manner.
Slightness, s. state or quality of being slight.
Silly, See Slyly.
Slime, s. slender, thin of shape.
Slime, s. mud, any glutinous substance.
Slimey, s. viscosity, glutinous matter.
Slimey, s. state or quality of being slimy.
Slimy, s. viscous, glutinous, ropy.
Slimey, s. See Slyness.
Sling, s. an instrument for throwing stones; *a.* throw, a stroke; a hanging bandage for a wounded arm: *v.* to throw with a sling; to hang loosely.
Slinger, s. one who uses the sling.
Slink, s. the young of beasts produced prematurely: *v.* to cast prematurely.
Slink, v. to sneak or steal away.
Slip, v. to slide involuntarily; to fall into error; to move out of a place unmoved; to escape, to convey secretly; to put on in haste, as clothes.
Slip, s. the act of slipping; a mistake; an escape, that which is slipped off, as a twig; a long, narrow piece.
Slip-board, s. a board sliding in grooves.
Slip-knot, s. a knot easily untied.
Slipper, s. a morning shoe, a loose shoe.
Slipped, -pard, s. wearing slippers.
Slipperiness, s. the state or quality of being slippery.
Slippery, a. smooth; tending or causing to slip; easily sliding; hard to hold or keep; unstable, uncertain; wily.
Slipped, s. not having the shoe pulled up, slovenly.
Slip-slop, s. a bad or insipid liquor; weak, careless writing or speaking.
Slit, v. to cut anything lengthwise.
Slit or Slitted, p. t. and p. p. of Slit.
Slit, s. a long cut or narrow opening.
Slitter, s. one who cuts or slashes.
Slitting-mill, s. a mill for slitting iron bars or plates into nail rods.
Sliver, v. to split: *s.* a slice torn off.
Slim, slom, s. a term applied to layers of clay between layers of coal.
Slub'ber, See Slab'ber.
Slub'ery, s. moist, dank; muddy.
Slue, slö, s. the fruit of the blackthorn.

Slug'gan, s. the wry-ory or watch-word of the Scottish Highlanders.
Sluep, s. a small vessel with one mast.
Sluep, v. to dash with water; to make a puddle; *s.* wetness by negligence; liquid spilled; bad liquor of any kind.
Slupe, s. a declivity; an oblique direction: *s.* to form with a slope; to take an oblique direction.
Slupe-wise, ad. obliquely.
Slu'ping, p. a. forming a slope; oblique.
Slu'pingly, ad. obliquely; not perpendicularly.
Slu'piness, s. state of being sloppy.
Slu'py, a. miry, wet, plashy.
Slupe, s. pl. loose trousers; ready-made clothes; liquid food.
Slue-shop, s. a place where ready-made clothes and bedding for sailors are sold.
Slut, etc. s. the track of a deer.
Sluth, s. slowness, sluggishness; laziness; idleness; a sluggish or slow-moving animal in South America.
Sluth'ful, a. idle, lazy, sluggish, inactive.
Sluth'fully, ad. with sluth, lazily.
Sluth'fulness, s. sluggishness, laziness.
Slouch, s. a hanging down of the head; a downcast look, a man who looks heavy and clownish: *v.* to have a downcast, clownish gait or manner; to press down, as one's hat.
Slouching, a. having an awkward gait or mien.
Slough, sluf, s. the cast skin of a serpent; the part which separates from a foul sore, *s.* to cast off the skin, as a serpent, or the slough, as a sore.
Slough, slou, s. a deep, miry place.
Sloughy, slou-t, a. full of slough; miry.
Slou'ce, sluv'n, s. a man careless of dress and cleanliness.
Slou'ciness, s. state of being slovenly.
Slou'cey, a. negligent of dress and cleanliness; untidy.
Slow, slö, a. not swift; late, tardy; dull.
Slow-bound, s. same as Slouth-bound.
Slowly, ad. not speedily, with slowness.
Slowness, s. moderate motion, want of speed; idly, idleness.
Slow worm, s. a kind of viper.
Slubber, v. to do a thing lazily; to dabble.
Sludge, s. watery mire, soft mud.
Slug, s. a piece of metal shot from a gun.
Slug, s. a kind of snail, an idler, a drone.
Slug, v. to be idle, to play the drone.
Slug-a-bed, s. one fond of lying in bed.
Slug'ard, s. a drone; an idle, lazy fellow.
Sluggard, s. sluggish, slothful, lazy.
Sluggish, a. dull, drowsy, lazy, slothful.
Sluggishly, ad. in a sluggish manner.
Sluggishness, s. sloth, laziness, idleness.
Sluice, sluice, s. a water-gate, a flood-gate; *v.* to enter by flood gates.
Sluicy, a. falling in streams as from a sluice.
Slum, s. a damp, dirty, wretched abode; a low street.
Slum'ber, v. to sleep lightly; to drowse; to be in a state of negligence and supineness; a light sleep; drowsing, reposing.
Slum'berous, a. causing sleep; sleepy.
Slump, s. a wet, marshy place.
Slur, v. to sully, to soil; to leave in obscurity when clearness was expected; to pass over

Slie, slä, for; mä, mät, her; slie, fin; nite, nit; mite, nit, bull; slie, slie, this, then.

without doing what was expected: *s.* a soil; a slight reproach or disgrace.
Slush, *s.* soft mud; snow in a state of liquefaction; grease or fat from boiled meat: *v.* to lubricate with grease.
Slushy, *a.* containing slush.
Slut, *s.* a dirty, slatternly woman.
Slut'tish, *a.* nasty, dirty, not cleanly.
Slut'tishly, *ad.* nastily, dirtily.
Slut'tishness, *s.* nastiness, dirtiness.
Sly, *a.* cunning, artful, crafty; waggish.
Sly'-boots, *s.* a sly, cunning, or waggish person (*Colloquial*).
Slyly, *ad.* in a sly manner; cunningly.
Sly'ness, *s.* quality of being sly; cunning.
Smack, *v.* to have any particular taste or savour; to make a noise as by separation of the lips after tasting; to give a hearty or smacking kiss.
Smack, *s.* taste, savour; a loud kiss.
Smack, *s.* a small coasting vessel.
Small, *smawl*, *a.* little in quantity, bulk, or number; not great; slender; weak; trifling; not important; petty.
Small'-arms, *s. pl.* a general term for all kinds of muskets, rifles, carbines, &c.
Small'-coal, *s.* little wood-coals used to light fires; coals not in large pieces.
Small'-craft, *s.* small trading vessels.
Small'ish, *a.* somewhat small.
Small'ness, *s.* littleness, minuteness.
Small'-pox, *s.* an eruptive, contagious disease, variola.
Smalt, *smawlt*, *s.* a beautiful blue glass, made by fusing glass with oxide of cobalt, &c.
Smārag'dīne, *a.* made of or like emerald.
Smart, *a.* pungent; quick; brisk; gay; lively; clever: *v.* to feel a sharp, stinging pain; to feel acutely; to make to feel the penalties or consequence of anything: *s.* a sharp, stinging pain.
Smarten, *smart'-n*, *v.* to make smart or showy.
Smartly, *ad.* sharply, briskly, wittily.
Smart'-money, *-mun'-ī*, *s.* money paid by a person to buy himself off from some painful situation, as by one who has enlisted: money allowed to soldiers or sailors for wounds received in action.
Smart'ness, *s.* the quality of being smart.
Smash, *v.* to break in pieces.
Smash, *s.* a breaking to pieces.
Smatch, *s.* a taste or tincture: *v.* to have a taste or tang (corrupted from *Smack*).
Smat'ter, *s.* superficial knowledge.
Smat'ter, *v.* to have a superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly.
Smat'terer, *s.* one who has a slight or superficial knowledge of things.
Smat'tering, *s.* a slight knowledge.
Smear, *v.* to overspread with anything unctuous or adhesive; to daub, to soil.
Smell, *v.* to perceive by the sense of smell, or by the nose; to have a particular scent: *s.* the sense or power of smelling; the quality of bodies which affects the olfactory organs; scent, odour.
Smelling, *s.* act of one who smells; the sense by which smells are perceived; smell or scent.
Smelling-bottle, *s.* a bottle containing smelling-salts, &c.

Smelt, *s.* a small sea-fish.
Smelt, *v.* to extract metal from ore by melting.
Smelt'er, *s.* one who melts ore.
Smelt'ery, *s.* a place for melting ores.
Smew, *s.* a kind of sea-bird; the diver.
Smick'er, *v.* to smirk, to look amorously.
Smile, *v.* to express pleasure by the countenance; to look joyous; to be propitious; to express slight contempt by the look: *s.* a look of pleasure or of kindness; propitiousness.
Smil'ing, *p. a.* expressing kindness, love, or pleasure.
Smil'ingly, *ad.* in a smiling manner.
Smirch, *smersch*, *v.* to cloud, to dusk; to smutch, to soil.
Smirk, *smerk*, *v.* to smile affectedly; to look affectedly soft or kind: *s.* an affected smile: *a.* nice, smart, jaunty, gay.
Smite, *v.* to strike, to kill, to destroy; to afflict; to affect with a passion for.
Smi'ter, *s.* one who smites or strikes.
Smith, *s.* one who works in iron or other metals.
Smith'ery, *s.* the work or workshop of a smith.
Smithy, *s.* a smith's workshop.
Smitt, *s.* clayey ore used to mark sheep.
Smock, *s.* a shift or chemise.
Smock'-faced, *a.* pale-faced; maidenly.
Smock'-frock, *s.* a gabardine, a loose dress.
Smoke, *s.* a sooty exhalation from a burning substance; steam or vapour: *v.* to emit smoke; to scent or dry by smoke; to use tobacco; to find out.
Smō'ke-dry, *v.* to dry by smoke.
Smō'ke-jack, *s.* an engine moved by smoke for turning the spit.
Smō'keless, *a.* having no smoke.
Smō'ker, *s.* one that smokes tobacco.
Smō'kily, *ad.* so as to be full of smoke.
Smō'king, *s.* the act of emitting smoke.
Smō'ky, *a.* emitting smoke; full of smoke.
Smooth, *a.* even on the surface; not rough; level; calm; bland; soft; adulatory.
Smooth, *v.* to make smooth; to make even or easy; to calm; to allay; to flatter or soften with blandishments.
Smooth'-faced, *a.* having a soft, smooth face.
Smooth'ly, *ad.* in a smooth manner; calmly; blandly.
Smooth'ness, *s.* state or quality of being smooth; calmness; blandness.
Smother, *smuth'-er*, *v.* to suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of air; to stifle; to suppress: *s. obs.* smoke; thick dust.
Smoulder, *smōl'-der*, *v.* to burn and smoke without having vent.
Smoul'dering, *Smoul'dry*, *a.* burning and smoking without vent.
Smug, *a.* nice, spruce; affectedly smart.
Smuggle, *smug'-l*, *v.* to import or export goods without paying the customs; to manage or convey clandestinely.
Smug'gler, *s.* one who cheats the revenue.
Smug'ly, *ad.* in a smug manner.
Smut, *s.* a spot made with soot or coal; mildew; a fungous disease of corn; obscenity: *v.* to mark with soot or coal; to taint with mildew.
Smutch, *v.* to blacken with smoke.
Smut'tily, *ad.* smokily, blackly; obscenely.

Smut'tiness, *s.* soil from smoke ; obscenity.
Smut'ty, *a.* black with smoke ; obscene.
Snack, *s.* a share ; a part ; a slight repast.
Snaffle, *snaf'-l*, *s.* a bridle that crosses the nose, or one having a slender bit : *v.* to hold as in a bridle ; to manage.
Snag, *s.* a jag or sharp protuberance ; a tooth left by itself ; a trunk of a tree with its roots fastened in the bottom of a river, and its top near the surface, so as to endanger navigation (*America*).
Snag'ged, **Snag'gy**, *a.* full of snags.
Snail, *s.* a slimy, slow creeping mollusc ; a sluggish person, a drone.
Snail'-like, *a.* resembling a snail : *ad.* slowly.
Snake, *s.* a serpent of the oviparous kind.
Snake-weed, *s.* the name of a plant.
Snake-wood, *s.* the smaller branches of an Indian tree used in medicine.
Snake'y, *a.* having snakes ; like a snake.
Snap, *v.* to break short or at once ; to bite or catch at suddenly : *s.* a sudden breaking ; a quick, eager bite.
Snap-dragon, *s.* a kind of plant ; a play, the same as *Flap-dragon*, which see.
Snapper, *s.* one who snaps.
Snappish, *a.* eager to bite ; surly, cross.
Snappishly, *ad.* in a snappish manner.
Snappishness, *s.* quality of being snappish.
Snare, *s.* a slip-knot or noose set to catch an animal ; a gin ; a trap ; anything by which one is entrapped or entangled : *v.* to ensnare ; to entrap ; to entangle.
Snarl, *s.* a knot, as in twisted thread ; an entanglement.
Snarl, *v.* to growl, as an angry dog ; to speak in a rough and surly manner.
Snarl'er, *s.* a surly, captious fellow.
Sna'ry, *a.* entangling, insidious.
Snatch, *v.* to seize hastily ; to catch at eagerly : *s.* a hasty catch ; a short fit or turn.
Snatch'-block, *s.* a kind of pulley in a ship.
Snatch'er, *s.* one who catches at hastily.
Sneak, *s.* a sneaking fellow : *v.* to creep as if afraid to be seen ; to crouch, to truckle.
Sneak'ing, *a.* crouching ; servile ; mean ; niggardly.
Sneakingly, *ad.* in a sneaking manner.
Sneakingness, *s.* servility ; mean parsimony.
Sneer, *v.* to show contempt as by turning up the nose : a contemptuous and derisive expression or look.
Sneer'er, *s.* one who sneers ; a scorner.
Sneeringly, *ad.* in a sneering or scornful manner.
Sneeze, *s.* a sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose : *v.* to emit air suddenly and violently through the nose.
Sniff, *v.* to draw breath or air audibly up the nose ; *s.* that which is sniffed.
Snig'ger, *s.* a low, broken laugh.
Snig'gle, *v.* to fish for eels by baiting their holes ; to catch, to snare.
Snip, *s.* a single cut ; a small shred : *v.* to cut at once with scissors.
Snipe, *s.* a bird with a long bill ; a fool.
Snip'per, *s.* one that snips or clips.
Snip'-snap, *s.* a tart dialogue.
Sniv'el, *sniv'l*, *v.* to run at the nose ; to cry as a child, with snuffling ; to whine : *n.* the running of the nose.

Sniv'eller, *s.* one who snivels.
Sniv'elly, *a.* whining ; snotty ; pitiful.
Snob, *s.* a vulgar person who apes gentility ; a journeyman shoemaker.
Snob'bish, *a.* resembling a snob ; vulgar.
Snood, *s.* a fillet or ribbon for the hair.
Snooze, *s.* a short nap : *v.* to take a short nap (*Colloquial*).
Snore, *v.* to breathe hard and loud through the nose when asleep : *s.* the noise of one snoring.
Sno'rer, *s.* one who snores.
Snort, *v.* to blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.
Snort'er, *s.* one that snorts ; a snorer.
Snorting, *s.* the act of forcing the air violently through the nose.
Snot, *s.* the mucus of the nose.
Snot'ty, *a.* full of the nasal mucus.
Snout, *s.* the nose of a beast ; the nose of a man, in contempt.
Snout'ed, *a.* having a snout.
Snout'y, *a.* resembling a beast's snout.
Snow, *snō*, *s.* frozen vapour, which falls in white flakes upon the earth.
Snow, *v.* to fall in snow.
Snow'-ball, a round mass of snow pressed together.
Snow'-blindness, *s.* blindness caused by the continued glare of light from snow.
Snow'-drift, *s.* a bank of snow driven together by the wind.
Snow'drop, *s.* a small, white, spring flower.
Snow'-like, *a.* resembling snow.
Snow'-shoe, *s.* a shoe made for the purpose of walking in snow.
Snow'-slip, *s.* a large mass of snow which slips down from a mountain.
Snow'-white, *a.* white as snow ; pure.
Snow'y, *a.* white as snow ; full of snow.
Snub, *s.* a knot in wood ; a jag ; a snag.
Snub, *v.* to nip ; to check ; to reprimand.
Snub'nose, *s.* a flat or short nose.
Snuff, *s.* the burnt wick of a candle ; a candle almost burned out ; powdered tobacco taken up the nose.
Snuff, *v.* to take off the snuff or burnt wick of a lighted candle ; to sniff up, to inhale.
Snuff'-box, *s.* a box to carry snuff in.
Snuffer, *s.* one who snuffs.
Snuffers, *s.* an instrument to snuff candles.
Snuffle, *snuf'l*, *v.* to speak, or breathe hard, through the nose.
Snuff'ler, *s.* one who snuffles or speaks through the nose.
Snuff'les, *-flz*, *s. pl.* obstruction in the nose by mucus.
Snuffy, *a.* grimed with snuff.
Snug, *a.* lying close ; sheltered ; comfortable ; being in good order ; neat.
Snug'gery, *s.* a snug, comfortable dwelling.
Snug'ly, *ad.* closely, with snugness.
Snug'ness, *s.* state of being snug.
So, *ad.* in like manner, thus.
Soak, *v.* to steep or be steeped in a liquid ; to drench ; to imbibe ; to drain.
Soap, *s.* a chemical compound of fats or oils with potash or soda, used in washing : *v.* to rub over with soap.
Soap'-boiler, *s.* one who makes soap.
Soap'-stone, *s.* the mineral steatite.
Soap'-suds, *s.* water impregnated with soap.

Soap'-wort, *s.* a species of campion.
Soap'y, *a.* having the quality of soap.
Soar, *v.* to fly aloft; to rise high; to be aspiring: *s.* a towering flight.
Soar'ing, *s.* the act of mounting aloft.
Sob, *v.* to sigh convulsively in weeping: *s.* a convulsive sigh: *p. a.* Sobbing.
So'ber, *a.* temperate, particularly in the use of spirituous liquors; not drunk; serious; grave; moderate: *v.* to make sober; to calm.
So'berly, *ad.* temperately, seriously.
So'ber-minded, *a.* calm and temperate.
So'ber-mind'edness, *s.* calmness; regularity; freedom from inordinate passion.
So'berness, *s.* sobriety.
Sōbri'ety, *s.* habitual temperance; state of being sober; seriousness; calmness.
Sobriquet, sō'-brī-kā, *Fr. s.* an appellation given in contempt; a nickname.
Sōc, *s.* jurisdiction of causes; privilege of exemption from burdens.
Soc'age, **Soc'cage**, *s.* an ancient tenure of lands.
Sociabil'ity, **Soc'iability**, *s.* quality of being sociable; inclination to company; good fellowship.
Sociable, sōsh'-abl, *a.* inclined to company or society; companionable; conversable: *s.* a phaëton or open carriage with seats facing each other.
Soc'iably, *ad.* in a sociable manner.
Social, so'-shal, *a.* relating to society; inclined to associate with others; companionable.
Soc'ialism, **Soc'ialist**, modern terms which have the same meaning as *Communism* and *Communist*, which see.
Sociality, sō-shī-al'-i-tī, *s.* socialness.
Soc'ially, *ad.* in a social manner.
Soc'ialness, -shāl-, *s.* the quality of being social.
Sōci'ēty, *s.* union of many in one general interest; community; fraternity; company; partnership.
Sōcin'ian, *s.* a follower of Socinus, who denied the divine nature and atonement of Christ.
Socin'ian, *a.* pertaining to Socinianism.
Socin'ianism, *s.* the tenets of Socinus.
Sociology, sō-shī-ol'-ō-jī, *s.* the science which treats of the social condition of man.
Sock, *s.* the shoe of the ancient comic actors; a short stocking; a ploughshare.
Sock'et, *s.* any hollow that receives something inserted, as the *socket* of the eye.
Sock'et-chisel, *s.* a strong sort of chisel.
Sōcrat'ic, **Socrat'-ical**, *a.* after the manner or doctrine of the philosopher Socrates.
Socrat'ically, *ad.* in the Socratic method.
Sod, *s.* a turf, a clod: *a.* made of turf.
So'da, *s.* oxide of sodium, formerly called mineral alkali.
Sōdal'ity, *s.* fellowship, fraternity.
So'da-water, *s.* a drink prepared by dissolving soda in water with carbonic acid.
Sod'den, *p. p.* of Seethe.
Sod'dy, *a.* consisting of sods.
Sod'dium, *s.* the metallic base of soda.
Sod'omy, *s.* the sin of Sodom.
Sōēv'er, *ad.* a compound term giving wider extent of meaning to Who, What, When, How, &c., as *Whosoever*, &c.
So'fa, *s.* a long seat stuffed or cushioned.
Soff'it, *s.* a ceiling with cross beams and ornamented compartments.

Soft, so'-fē, *s.* a Persian word for dervis or priest.
So'fism, *s.* the mystical doctrines of the *Softs*.
Soft, *a.* not hard; yielding, tender, mild, gentle; easy, simple: *int.* gently! hold!
Soften, sof'n, *v.* to make soft, to grow soft or softer.
Soft'ener, *s.* that which makes soft.
Soft'-heart'ed, *a.* kind-hearted, tender.
Soft'ly, *ad.* gently, slowly, mildly.
Softness, *s.* the quality of being soft.
Soho'! *int.* a word used in calling to one.
Soil, *s.* dung, compost, dirt; earth, land.
Soil, *v.* to foul, to stain; to manure.
Soil'ing, *s.* the practice of feeding and purging cattle with fresh-cut grass.
Soiree, swaw'-rā, *Fr. s.* an evening party.
So'jour, -jurn, *s.* a temporary abode.
So'jour, *v.* to dwell awhile in some place.
So'journer, *s.* a temporary dweller.
So'journing, *s.* the act of dwelling anywhere but for a time.
So'jourment, *s.* a temporary residence.
Sol, *s.* the name of a musical note; a copper coin in France, usually *sou*; in Latin, the sun. See *Sou*.
Sol'ace, *s.* comfort in grief; alleviation.
Sol'ace, *v.* to console, to comfort, to cheer.
Sol'an-goose, *s.* the gannet, a kind of goose.
Sōla'no, *s.* a hot south-east wind, which sometimes blows in Spain, from the African deserts.
Sol'ar, *a.* pertaining to the sun; measured by the sun, as a *solar* day.
Sōld, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Sell.
Sol'dan, *s.* the same as Sultan.
Sol'der, *v.* to unite with metallic cement; to mend or unite: *s.* a metallic cement.
Soldier, sōl'-jer, *s.* a man engaged in military service; a brave warrior; a private, as distinguished from an officer.
Sol'dierly, **Sol'dierlike**, *a.* like a good soldier; becoming a soldier; brave, martial.
Sol'diership, *s.* state or quality of being a soldier; the military character.
Sol'diery, *s.* soldiers collectively; a body of soldiers.
Sole, *s.* the bottom of the foot; the bottom of a shoe; a kind of flat fish: *v.* to furnish shoes with new soles.
Sole, *a.* single, alone; in law, unmarried.
Solecise, sol'-ē-sīz, *v.* to commit solecisms.
Sol'ecism, *s.* impropriety of speech; barbarous language or phrases.
Sol'ecist, *s.* one who commits solecisms.
Solecist'ic, *a.* barbarous in phrase.
So'lely, *ad.* with no other person or thing; singly; only.
Solemn, sol'-em, *a.* religiously grave; awful, serious; devout, sacred.
Solemnisa'tion, *s.* the act of solemnising; celebration.
Solemnise, sol'-em-nīz, *v.* to perform with religious ceremonies; to celebrate.
Solem'nity, *s.* a religious ceremony; religious awe; grave dignity.
Solemnly, sol'-em-lī, *ad.* in a solemn manner.
Sol'emnness, *s.* solemnity.
Solfa', *v.* to exercise the voice on the gamut while articulating the syllables *sol*, *fa*, *mi*, &c.

fāte, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tŷpe, sŷllable; thīn, then.

Solicit, sŏ-lis'-it, *v.* to ask earnestly; to importune.
Sollicita'tion, s. earnest request.
Solicitor, -lis'-, *s.* one who solicits; one legally qualified to act for another in a law court; a lawyer; an attorney.
Sollicitous, sŏ-lis'-i-tus, *a.* anxious; careful; very desirous.
Solicitously, *ad.* anxiously; with solicitude.
Solicitude, -lis'-, *s.* anxiety; carefulness.
Sol'id, *a.* not fluid; not hollow; firm; compact; hard: sound; valid; not light, trifling or superficial: *s.* a firm, compact body.
Solidifica'tion, *s.* the act of solidifying.
Solid'ify, *v.* to make solid and compact.
Solid'ity, *s.* state of being solid; firmness.
Sol'idly, *ad.* firmly, densely, compactly.
Sol'idness, *s.* solidity; firmness; density.
Sol'id-un'gūlous, *a.* having hoofs not cloven.
Sŏlifid'ian, *s.* one who holds faith only, not works, necessary to salvation.
Solil'ŏquise, *v.* to utter a soliloquy.
Solil'oquy, -o-kwī, *s.* a talking or speaking to one's self alone; an address or discourse to one's self.
Sol'iped, *s.* an animal whose feet are not cloven: *a.* having solid hoofs.
Solitaire, tār', *s.* one that lives alone; a hermit; an ornament for the neck: *a.* game played by one person.
Sol'itarily, *ad.* lonely, without company.
Sol'itariness, *s.* state of being solitary.
Sol'itary, *a.* living alone; retired; single: *s.* one that lives alone; a hermit.
Sol'itude, *s.* a lonely life or place; a desert.
Sŏlo, *s.* a tune played or sung by one person.
Sol'stice, *s.* one of the two points of the ecliptic at which the sun stops, or ceases to recede from the equator.
Solstitial, -stish'al, *a.* of or belonging to a solstice.
Solubil'ity, *s.* the being soluble.
Sol'uble, *a.* that may be dissolved.
Solu'te, *a.* in botany, loose, not adhering.
Solu'tion, *s.* the act of separating the parts; matter dissolved; an explanation.
Sol'utive, *a.* tending to dissolve; laxative.
Solvabil'ity, *s.* ability to pay debts.
Sol'vāble, *a.* that may be solved or paid.
Sol'vableness, *s.* state of being solvable.
Solve, *v.* to explain, to clear up.
Sol'vency, *s.* an ability to pay debts.
Sol'vent, *a.* having a dissolving power; able to pay all debts contracted: *s.* a fluid that dissolves any substance.
Solv'er, *s.* one that solves or explains.
Sŏmatol'ogy, *s.* the science of material bodies.
Sombre, -ber, **Som'ber**, **Som'brous**, *a.* dark, gloomy.
Some, sum, *a.* noting a quantity or number indefinitely, or without specifying how much; more or less; any; one without determining which; certain, as *some* people.
Somebody, *s.* some one; a person not identified; also, a person of importance or consideration.
Some'how, *ad.* one way or other.
Somersault, **Somers'et**, sum'-, *s.* a leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.
Some'thing, *s.* a thing indeterminate; a part.
Some'time, *ad.* once, formerly.
Some'times, *ad.* now and then; not always.

Some'what, *s.* something, more or less: *ad.* in some degree or quality.
Some'where, *ad.* in one place or other.
Somnam'būlism, *s.* the act or practice of walking when asleep.
Somnam'būlist, *s.* one who walks in his sleep.
Somniferous, **Somnif'ic**, *a.* causing sleep.
Som'nolence, **Som'nolency**, *s.* sleepiness.
Som'nolent, *a.* sleepy, drowsy.
Son, sun, *s.* a male child; a male descendant.
Sŏnant, *a.* pertaining to sound; applied to letters which are uttered with the sound of the voice.
Sŏna'ta, *s.* a tune for an instrument only. A *Cantata* is for the voice.
Song, *s.* a composition in verse to be sung.
Song'ster, *s.* a singer of songs; a singing bird.
Song'stress, *s.* a female singer.
Sŏniferous, *a.* giving or bringing sound.
Son'-in-law, sun'-, *s.* a daughter's husband.
Son'net, *s.* a short poem of fourteen lines; a short poem.
Son'nete'er, *s.* a writer of sonnets; a small or petty poet.
Sŏnom'eter, *s.* a stringed instrument for measuring the relations between the length of string and measure pitch.
Sonorif'ic, *a.* producing sound.
Sŏno'rous, *a.* giving a sound when struck; loud or high-sounding.
Sono'rously, *ad.* with a full or high sound.
Sono'rouness, *s.* the quality of being sonorous.
Son'ship, sun'-, *s.* the state of being a son; filiation; character of a son.
Soon, *ad.* before long, early, readily.
Soot, *s.* the powdery part of smoke.
Soot, *v.* to cover or foul with soot.
Sooth, *s.* truth, reality: *a.* true.
Soothe, sooth, *v.* to calm, to tranquillise; to please: to flatter.
Sooth'er, *s.* one who soothes.
Sooth'ingly, *ad.* with soft words or flattery.
Sooth'ly, *ad.* in truth, really.
Sooth'say, *v.* to predict, to foretel.
Sooth'sayer, *s.* a foreteller, a predictor.
Sooth'saying, *s.* foretelling future events.
Soot'iness, *s.* the quality of being sooty.
Soot'y, *a.* smeared with soot; black, dark.
Sop, *v.* to steep or soak in liquor: *s.* anything steeped in liquor; anything given to pacify.
Soph, *s.* abbreviated from Sophister.
Sŏphī, *s.* a title of the King of Persia.
Soph'ism, *s.* a specious, but fallacious argument.
Soph'ist, *s.* originally, a professor of philosophy, but afterwards one who taught or practised sophistry.
Soph'ister, *s.* a sophist; an undergraduate of two years' standing.
Sŏphis'tic, **Sophis'tical**, *a.* containing sophistry; fallacious; not sound.
Sophis'tically, *ad.* with fallacious reasoning.
Sŏphis'ticate, *v.* to destroy the genuine qualities of; to adulterate or corrupt.
Sophis'ticate, **Sophis'ticated**, *a.* adulterated; not genuine.
Sophistica'tion, *s.* the act of sophisticating.
Sophis'ticator, *s.* one who sophisticates.
Soph'istry, *s.* specious but fallacious reasoning; false logic.

erous, *a.* causing or tending to induce
ic, *a.* causing sleep: *s.* a medicine which
io, *s.* the highest vocal part.
the service-tree or its fruit.
er, *s.* a conjuror, a magician.
ess, *s.* a female magician.
ous, *a.* containing enchantments.
y, *s.* magic, enchantment, conjuration,
 hcraft, charms.
-dēz, *L. s.* foul matter, dregs.
Sor'dine, *s.* a little damper put into the
 th of a trumpet, or on the bridge of a
 n to deaden the sound.
, a. foul, dirty; mean, covetous.
ly, *ad.* meanly; covetously.
ness, *s.* filthiness; niggardliness.
. a place tender and painful, as from ex-
 ction; an ulcer: *a.* tender to the touch;
y pained; painful; afflictive; severe:
 sorely.
s. a buck of the third year.
, ad. with great pain; severely: griev-
 y.
ss, *s.* state of being sore; tenderness of
 i.
, s. a form of argument in which infer-
 is *accumulated* upon inference.
, s. a well-known plant.
, a. brown, inclining to red.
, ad. meanly, despicably.
ess, *s.* meanness, despicableness.
v, *s.* grief, sadness, mourning.
v, *v.* to grieve; to be sad.
eful, *a.* mournful, grieving, sad.
efully, *ad.* in a sorrowful manner.
fulness, *s.* state of being sorrowful.
ving, *s.* expression of sorrow.
vless, *a.* not feeling sorrow.
a. grieved; vile, worthless.
s. a kind, a species, a class; manner,
 ee; a set, a suit: *v.* to separate into
 es; to select, to cull; to suit, to fit.
le, *a.* that may be sorted; suitable.
sor'-tē, *Fr. s.* a sally; a sudden issue of
 dy of troops from a besieged place to at-
 the besiegers.
age, -lēj, *s.* the act of drawing lots.
a wretch made stupid by drinking; an
 tual drunkard.
h, *a.* like a sot; drunken; stupid.
hly, *ad.* in a sottish manner.
hness, *s.* drunken stupidity.
voce, -vo'-chā, *It.* in a low tone.
oo, *Fr. s.* the twentieth of a franc.
ng, soo-shong', *s.* a kind of black tea.
, suf, *s.* a subterraneous drain.
, suf or **sow**, *v.* to whistle as the wind.
t, sawt, the *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Seek.
ōl, *s.* the immortal part of man; spirit,
 nce, vital principle.
estroying, *a.* pernicious to the soul.
, sōld, *a.* furnished with mind.
ss, *a.* void of soul; spiritless, mean.
ick, *a.* diseased in mind or soul.
, s. the air-bladder of a fish.
, s. a narrow strait: *v.* to ascertain the
 h of, especially of water.
, v. to make a noise: *s.* a noise, report.
, a. perfect, healthy, strong.

Sound'-board, **Sound'ing-board**, *s.* a thin board
 which propagates the sound in organs,
 violins, &c.
Sound'ing, *a.* having a sound, sonorous.
Sound'ing, *s.* the act of emitting a sound; the
 act of trying the depth of water.
Sound'ings, *s. pl.* depth that can be sounded.
Sound'less, *a.* that cannot be sounded.
Sound'ly, *ad.* in a sound manner; severely.
Sound'ness, *s.* state or quality of being sound.
Soup, soop, *s.* strong broth.
Sour, *a.* acid; crabbed, morose, harsh: *v.* to
 make acid; to make harsh in temper.
Source, sōrs, *s.* that from which a thing
 springs; a spring or fountain; origin; rise;
 first cause.
Sour'dock, *s.* the herb sorrel.
Sour'ish, *a.* somewhat sour.
Sour'-krout, the same as **Sauer-krout**.
Sour'ly, *ad.* with sourness; with acrimony.
Sour'ness, *s.* acidity; crabbedness.
Souse, *s.* a pickle made of salt and water.
Souse, *v.* to steep in pickle; to plunge or throw
 suddenly into water; to pounce upon or
 strike, as a bird of prey: *ad.* all at once,
 with sudden violence.
Sou'ter, *obs. s.* a shoemaker, a cobbler.
South, *s.* one of the four cardinal points; the
 southern regions; the south wind: *a.*
 southern: *ad.* toward the south.
South-east', *s.* the point midway between the
 south and the east.
South-east'ern, *a.* towards the south-east.
Southerly, sūth'-, *a.* from or towards the south.
Southern, suth'-, *a.* belonging to the south,
 lying towards the south.
Southerner, suth'-er-ner, *s.* an inhabitant of the
 south.
Southernmost, suth'-, *a.* nearest the south.
Southern-wood, sūth'-, *s.* a plant like worm-
 wood.
South'ing, *a.* approaching towards the south:
s. the passing of the meridian by the moon
 or star.
South'most, *a.* furthest towards the south.
South'ward, *ad.* towards the south.
South-west', *s.* the point midway between the
 south and the west.
South-west'er, *s.* a strong south-west wind.
South-west'er, **Sou'-wes'ter**, *s.* a waterproof
 canvas hat for sailors, with a broad flap
 behind.
South-west'erly, **South-west'ern**, *a.* in the direc-
 tion of the south-west.
Souvenir, soov'-nēr, *Fr. s.* a keepsake, a re-
 membrancer.
Sovereign, sov'-er-in or sūv'-, *a.* supreme in
 power; supreme in efficacy: *s.* a supreme
 ruler; a monarch, a king; a gold coin,
 value twenty shillings.
Sov'reignly, *ad.* supremely.
Sov'reignty, *s.* supremacy; highest place.
Sow, *s.* a female of the hog kind.
Sow, *s.* an oblong mass of metal.
Sow, sō, *v.* to scatter seed for growth; to pro-
 pagate, to spread.
Sow'er, *s.* one who sows.
Sow'ans, **Sow'ens**, **Sowins**, sow'-, *s.* flummery
 (Scotland).
Soy, *s.* a fish-sauce from Japan.
Spa, spaw, *s.* a mineral water, originally ap-

plied to the mineral waters of *Spa* in Belgium; a place where mineral waters are found.

Space, *s.* extension; room; quantity of time; interval; a short time: *v.* in printing, to make spaces between words or lines.

Spacious, -shus, *a.* wide, extensive, roomy.

Spaciously, *ad.* widely, extensively.

Spaciousness, *s.* wide extension, roominess.

Spade, *s.* an instrument for digging; one of the suits of cards: *v.* to dig with a spade.

Spadille, -dil', *s.* the ace of Spades.

Spadix, *s.* in botany, a flower-stalk.

Spahi, spa'hē, *s.* one of the Turkish cavalry.

Span, *s.* the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; definitely nine inches; a short space of time; the width of an arch from butment to butment: *v.* to measure by the hand with the fingers extended; to measure.

Span, the *p. t.* of *Spin*.

Spancel, *s.* a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs; *v.* to tie the legs with a rope.

Span-counter, **Span-farthing**, *s.* a game.

Span'drel, *s.* a term in architecture.

Spangle, spang'gl, *s.* a small plate of shining metal; any little thing sparkling and brilliant; *v.* to sprinkle with spangles.

Span'iel, -yel, *s.* a sporting dog, originally from *Hispaniola*, remarkable for his fawning; a sneaking, fawning person.

Span'ish, *a.* of or pertaining to Spain.

Span'ish, *s.* the Spanish language.

Span'ish-fly, *s.* a venomous fly that shines like gold, and is used to make blisters.

Spank'er, *s.* a tall, stout person; one that takes long strides in walking; any thing larger than common; the gaffsail set on the mizzen-mast of a ship.

Spanking, *p. a.* moving quickly or with long strides; tall; stout.

Span'-new, *a.* quite new.

Spar, *s.* a round piece of timber, used for the yards and topmasts of ships.

Spar, *s.* a crystallised mineral.

Spar, *v.* to fight as a pugilist.

Sparable, *s.* a nail used by shoemakers.

Spare, *a.* scanty; not abundant; wanting flesh; lean; meagre; not in actual use; supernumerary; that can be spared or dispensed with: *v.* to use frugally; to be saving or parsimonious; to save from any particular use; to forbear to punish; to use mercy; to forgive; to do without or dispense with; to part with or lend.

Spa'reness, *s.* leanness, want of flesh.

Spar'er, *s.* one who spares.

Spar'erib, *s.* ribs of pork with little flesh.

Spar'ing, *p. a.* using frugally; forbearing; scanty; parsimonious.

Spar'ingly, *ad.* in a sparing manner.

Spar'ingness, *s.* quality of being sparing.

Spark, *s.* a small particle of fire; any thing shining; a showy, gay man; a lover.

Spark'ish, **Spark'ful**, *a.* lively, airy, gay.

Spark'le, *s.* a small particle of fire or light: *v.* to emit sparks, to glitter.

Spark'ler, *s.* that which sparkles.

Sparklet, *s.* a small spark.

Spark'ling, *a.* emitting sparks, glittering.

Spark'lingly, *ad.* with twinkling lustre.

Spark'lingness, *s.* vivid, twinkling lustre.

Spar'ring, *s.* boxing; slight disputes.

Spar'row, *s.* a small, common bird.

Spar'row-hawk, *s.* a kind of small hawk.

Spar'ry, *a.* resembling spar.

Sparse, spars, *a.* thinly scattered.

Spar'sedly, *ad.* in a scattered manner.

Spar'tan, *a.* pertaining to ancient Sparta; hardy, brave, enduring.

Spasm, spāzm, *s.* a convulsion; a sudden and violent contraction of any part.

Spasmod'ic, **Spasmodical**, spaz-, *a.* convulsive.

Spat, the old *p. t.* of *Spit*.

Spat, *s.* the spawn of shellfish.

Spatch'-cock, *s.* a fowl killed and grilled in haste (*despatch*).

Spathe, spāth, *s.* a sheath-like calyx.

Spath'ic, *a.* spar-like: foliated or lamellar.

Spat'iate, *v.* to range; to ramble at large.

Spat'ter, *v.* to sprinkle with dirt or anything offensive; to asperse.

Spat'terdashes, *s.* coverings for the legs to keep them clean from mud, gaiters.

Spat'ula, *s.* an instrument used by apothecaries for spreading plasters.

Spat'ulate, *a.* in botany, shaped like a spatula.

Spav'in, *s.* a disease in horses.

Spav'ined, *a.* diseased with spavin.

Spaw. See *Spa*.

Spawn, *s.* the eggs of fish or of frogs; offspring or progeny, in contempt: *v.* to deposit, as spawn.

Spawn'er, *s.* the female fish.

Speak, *v.* to utter words; to utter a discourse; to talk; to make mention of; to address.

Speak'able, *a.* that may be spoken; able to speak.

Speaker, *s.* one who speaks; one who speaks well; the chairman or presiding officer of the House of Commons.

Speaking, *s.* the act of uttering words; discourse; oratory: *p. a.* talking, uttering words.

Speak'ing-trumpet, *s.* a trumpet by means of which the voice may be intensified so as to reach to a great distance.

Speak'ing-tube, *s.* a tube from one room to another for speaking through.

Spear, *s.* a long, pointed weapon, a lance: *v.* to kill or pierce with a spear.

Spear'grass, *s.* long stiff grass.

Spear'man, *s.* one who uses a lance.

Spear'mint, *s.* a species of mint.

Special, spesh'al, *a.* denoting a species or sort; particular, appropriate; uncommon.

Speciality, spē-shī-al'-l-tī, *s.* a special mark or occupation.

Specially, *ad.* in a special manner; particularly; chiefly.

Specialty, spesh'-āl-tī, *s.* particularity; a particular case; a special contract.

Specie, spē'shī, *s.* metallic currency, or coined money.

Species, spē'shēz, *s.* a kind, a sort; a class or subdivision under a genus.

Spēcific, **Spēcific**, *a.* distinguishing the species or kind; distinct, peculiar.

Specific, *s.* a remedy or medicine for a specific or distinct disease.

Specifically, *ad.* according to the species; in a specific manner.

a'tion, *s.* the act of specifying; the thing fixed; a written statement of particulars.
ness, *s.* the being specific.
, spes'i-fi, *v.* to state the specific quality to particularise; to mention in express *s.*
en, **spes'i-men**, *s.* a sample or small portion to enable one to judge of the (*species* or) type of the rest.
, spe'shus, *a.* showy, more in appearance than reality; plausible.
isly, *ad.* with fair appearance.
ness, *s.* the state or quality of being *ous*; plausibility.
, s. a small spot; a small spot of dirt, *a* : *v.* to spot.
, s. a small speck, a little spot : *v.* to : with small specks.
ed, *p. a.* marked with small spots.
le, *s.* a show; a gazing-stock.
led, *a.* furnished with spectacles.
les, *s.* glasses to help the sight.
tor, *s.* a looker-on, a beholder.
torship, *s.* the office of a spectator.
ress, **Spectatrix**, *s.* a female looker-on holder.
al, *a.* pertaining to a spectre, ghostly.
, -ter, *s.* an apparition, a ghost.
um, *L. s.* something seen; the image of thing seen after closing the eyes; the red image produced by transmitting through a prism, &c. : *pl.* Spectra.
ar, *a.* like a mirror or looking-glass.
ate, *v.* to meditate, to contemplate; to *n* expectation of a rise in price.
'tion, *s.* view, contemplation, scheme; *ct* of speculating commercially.
itive, *a.* contemplative, ideal; given to *lation*.
atively, *ad.* in a speculative manner.
ativeness, *s.* the being speculative.
itor, *s.* one who speculates.
itory, *a.* exercising speculation.
um, *L. s.* a mirror, a looking-glass : *pl.* *ula*.
, t. and p. p. of Speed.
, s. the power of expressing thoughts by *s*; language; an oration.
ify, *v.* to harangue, to make a speech (contemptuously).
less, *a.* deprived of speech, dumb.
lessness, *s.* state of being speechless or *o*.
, v. to make haste, to despatch, to have *ss* or prosperity; to hasten : *s.* quick-haste, celerity; success.
ly, *ad.* quickly, hastily, readily.
ness, *s.* quality of being speedy.
well, *s.* a plant, Veronica.
, a. quick, swift, nimble, ready.
, a charm; a turn at work.
, to name or write the letters of a word.
ound, *a.* bound by a spell or charm; *ented*.
, s. one that spells.
g, *s.* the manner of forming words with *rs*; orthography.
g-book, *s.* a book for teaching children *ell* and read.
, s. common or impure zinc. ?
, s. a kind of short coat; a sail.

Spend, *v.* to consume, to expend, to waste, to exhaust; to pass or consume time.
Spend'er, *s.* one who spends, a prodigal.
Spend'thrift, *s.* a prodigal, a lavisher.
Sperm, *s.* the seed or spawn of animals; a kind of whale oil.
Spermace'ti, *s.* an unctuous substance obtained from the head of sperm whales.
Spermatic, **Spermat'ical**, *a.* consisting of or relating to sperm; seminal.
Spew, *v.* to vomit, to eject, to cast forth.
Spew'er, *s.* one who vomits or ejects.
Spew'ing, *s.* the act of vomiting.
Sphacelate, **sfas'-ē-lāt**, *v.* to gangrene; to mortify; to become gangrenous.
Sphere, **sfēr**, *s.* a globe, an orb; circuit of motion; compass of knowledge or action; province, rank : *v.* to form into roundness.
Spheric, **Spherical**, **sfēr'-**, *a.* round, globular.
Spher'ically, *ad.* in form of a sphere.
Spher'icalness, *s.* sphericity.
Sphēricity, **-ris'-i-ti**, *s.* roundness; quality of being globular.
Spher'ics, *s.* the doctrine and properties of the sphere; spherical geometry.
Sphe'roid, *s.* a body like a sphere, but not exactly round.
Sphēroid'al, *a.* having the form of a spheroid.
Sphēroidicity, **-is'-i-ti**, **Sphēroid'ity**, *s.* the quality of being spheroidal.
Sphēr'ule, **-ool**, *s.* a small globe or sphere.
Sphinx, **sfinks**, *s.* a fabulous monster with the face of a woman and the body of a quadruped, that proposed riddles, and devoured those who could not solve them.
Sphyg'mograph, *s.* an instrument for measuring the pulse-beat.
Spice, *s.* a small portion, a specimen.
Spice, *s.* any aromatic substance, as nutmegs, mace, pepper, ginger, &c. : *v.* to season with spice.
Spicer, *s.* one who deals in spices.
Spic'ery, *s.* spices collectively.
Spic'ing, *s.* the act of seasoning with spice.
Spick-and-span, *ad.* quite new.
Spic'ula, *L. s.* a small spike.
Spic'y, *a.* producing spice; aromatic; pungent; *racy*.
Spid'er, *s.* a well-known spinning insect.
Spid'er-catcher, *s.* a bird so called.
Spid'er-like, *a.* resembling a spider.
Spig'ot, *s.* a pin or peg put into the faucet of a cask to keep in the liquor.
Spike, *s.* an ear of corn; a great nail.
Spike, *v.* to fasten with spikes; to insert or drive in spikes.
Spikenard, **spik'-nard**, *s.* a fragrant plant; the oil or balsam produced from it.
Spiky, *a.* having a sharp point.
Spill, **Spile**, *s.* a spigot; a wooden peg; a stake.
Spill, *v.* to shed; to lose by shedding; to throw away, to waste.
Spill'er, *s.* one who spills; a fishing-line.
Spin, *v.* to draw out and twist into threads; to extend to a great length; to protract; to put into a spinning or rotatory motion; to twirl.
Spin'ach, **spin'-āge**, *s.* a garden plant.
Spinal, *a.* belonging to the spine.
Spindle, **spin'-dl**, *s.* a pin or rod used in spin-

ning; anything long and slender: *v.* to shoot or grow like a spindle.
Spin'dle-shanked, *a.* having slender legs.
Spin'dle-shanks, *s.* a contemptuous term for a tall, slender person.
Spine, the back-bone: a thorn.
Spi'nel, **Spinelle**, -nel', *s.* a species of ruby.
Spin'et, *s.* a small harpsichord.
Spiniferous, *a.* bearing thorns, thorny.
Spin'ner, *s.* one that spins; a spider.
Spin'ning, *p. a.* used for spinning: *s.* the act of drawing or forming threads.
Spin'ning-jenny, *s.* a machine or engine for spinning cotton or wool into yarn.
Spin'ning-wheel, *s.* a wheel for spinning.
Spi'nous, **Spi'nose**, *a.* thorny, full of thorns.
Spin'ster, *s.* in law, an unmarried woman; properly, a woman employed in spinning.
Spi'ny, *a.* thorny, briery; perplexed.
Spi'racle or **spi'**, *s.* a breathing-hole, a vent.
Spi'ral, *a.* turning round like a screw.
Spi'rally, *ad.* in a spiral form.
Spire, *s.* a curve or spiral line; anything wreathed or contorted; anything which shoots up to a point; a steeple: *v.* to shoot up pyramidically.
Spired, **spird**, *a.* having a steeple or spire.
Spir'it, *s.* the soul; a ghost; ardour, courage, vigour of mind; essential quality, essence, distilled liquors.
Spir'it, *v.* to animate, to excite.
Spir'ited, *p. a.* lively, vivacious; full of fire or spirit.
Spir'itedly, *ad.* in a spirited manner.
Spir'itedness, *s.* quality of being spirited.
Spir'itless, *a.* wanting spirit; dejected.
Spir'itlessly, *ad.* without spirit.
Spir'itlessness, *s.* state of being spiritless.
Spir'it-rapper, *s.* one who pretends to have intercourse with spirits, and that they communicate with him by raps or knocks.
Spi'rits, *s. pl.* inflammable liquors, as brandy, rum, &c.; temper or disposition of mind; liveliness, animation.
Spi'ritual, *a.* consisting of spirit, incorporeal; relating to the spirit, mind, or soul; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical; pertaining to divine things; pure; holy.
Spi'ritualisa'tion, *s.* act of spiritualising.
Spi'ritualise, *v.* to convert to a spiritual meaning; to refine, to purify.
Spi'ritualism, *s.* the state of being spiritual; a belief in the direct communication of spirits with human beings; in philosophy, the doctrine that all which exists is *spirit*, soul, or self. It is opposed to *Materialism*.
Spi'ritualist, *s.* one who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one who believes in the direct intercourse with the souls of the departed; a believer in spiritualism.
Spi'ritu'al'ity, *s.* state or quality of being spiritual; spiritual nature; that which belongs to the church.
Spi'ritually, *ad.* in a spiritual manner.
Spi'rituous, *a.* containing or consisting of spirit, particularly of distilled spirit; ardent; inflammable; alcoholic.
Spi'rituousness, *s.* the state or quality of being spirituous.
Spirom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of air the lungs can hold.

Spirit, **spert**. See **Spart**.

Spi'ry, *a.* of a spiral form; wreathed.

Spis'sated, *p. a.* thickened; thick; gross.

Spis'situde, *s.* thickness; grossness.

Spit, *s.* an iron prong or bar on which meat is roasted; a point of land running into the sea: *v.* to put on a spit; to thrust through.

Spit, *s.* spittle or saliva: *v.* to eject saliva from the mouth.

Spit'al, the same as **Hospital**.

Spite, *s.* malice, rancour, malignity: *v.* to thwart, to vex, to offend.

Spi'teful, *a.* malicious, malignant.

Spi'tefully, *ad.* maliciously, malignantly.

Spi'tefulness, *s.* malice, malignity.

Spit'tle, *s.* the saliva or moisture of the mouth.

Spittoon', *s.* a vessel to spit in.

Splash, *s.* wet or mud thrown up as from a pool or puddle; noise as from a *splash*: *v.* to dash or spatter with water or mud.

Splash'y, *a.* full of wet and mud.

Splay-foot, **Splay-footed**, *a.* having broad feet; having the feet turned out.

Spleen, *s.* the milt, a soft part of the viscera of animals whose use is unknown. It was supposed by the ancients to be the seat of melancholy, ill-humour, &c., and hence it has come to signify melancholy; ill-humour; spite; the vapours.

Spleen'y, *a.* melancholy; peevish; angry.

Splen'dent, *a.* shining, bright; glossy.

Splen'did, *a.* bright, showy, magnificent.

Splen'didly, *ad.* in a splendid manner.

Splen'dour, *s.* lustre, magnificence; pomp.

Splen'etio or **splen-et'**, *a.* troubled with the spleen; peevish; angry; gloomy.

Splent. See **Splint**.

Splice, *s.* an interweaving or joining of two ends of a rope without a knot: *v.* to join ropes by interweaving.

Splint, *s.* a splinter or a thin piece of wood, &c., split off; a thin piece of wood to keep a set bone in its place; a hard substance in the shank-bone of a horse: *v.* to shiver; to secure by splints.

Splin'ter, *s.* a thin piece of wood, bone, &c.

Splin'ter, *v.* to break into fragments.

Split, *v.* to divide lengthwise, to divide; to cleave; to burst asunder.

Split'ter, *s.* one who splits.

Splut'ter, *s.* a stir, bustle; hasty and confused speaking.

Spoil, *s.* pillage, plunder, booty: *v.* to pillage, to plunder, to rob; to corrupt or injure; to make useless; to mar.

Spoil'er, *s.* one who plunders, corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

Spoke, *s.* a bar of a wheel or carriage.

Spo'ke-shave, *s.* a kind of plane for smoothing curved pieces of wood.

Spo'kesman, *s.* he who speaks for another.

Spo'liate, *v.* to plunder, to rob.

Spolia'tion, *s.* the act of spoliating; robbery.

Sponda'ic, *a.* pertaining to a spondee.

Spon'dee, *s.* a foot of two long syllables.

Sponge, **spunj**, *s.* a soft, porous substance which imbibes or sucks up moisture: *v.* to wipe or cleanse with a sponge; to wipe out as with a sponge; to squeeze out as from a sponge, to drain; to hang meanly on others for maintenance.

Sponger, spunj'-er, *s.* one who sponges.
Spong'iness, *s.* the quality of being spongy.
Spong'ing-house, *s.* a bailiff's house to put debtors in.
Spong'iole, spun'-jī-ōl, *s.* the tender, growing tip or fibril of the root (*Botany*).
Spong'y, *a.* like a sponge.
Spon'sal, *a.* relating to marriage.
Spon'sion, -shun, *s.* the act of becoming surety for another.
Spon'sor, *s.* one who is surety for another, particularly for an infant in baptism.
Spontane'ity, *s.* state of being spontaneous; voluntariness; spontaneousness.
Sponta'neous, *a.* acting or growing of itself, or of its own accord; voluntary.
Sponta'neously, *ad.* in a spontaneous manner.
Sponta'neousness, *s.* the state or quality of being spontaneous.
Spontoon', *s.* a kind of half-pike or halberd.
Spool, *s.* a small reel to wind yarn upon.
Spoon, *s.* a small bowl with a handle, used at table for taking up liquids, &c.
Spoon'bill, *s.* a large aquatic bird.
Spooney, Spoon'y, *s.* a blockhead, a donkey; a foolish, weak-minded person.
Spoon'ful, *s.* as much as a spoon can hold: *pl.* Spoonfuls.
Spoon'meat, *s.* food taken with a spoon.
Spoor, *s.* the track or trail of an animal, especially of one pursued as game.
Spor'ades, *s. pl.* scattered stars, isles, &c.
Spōrad'ic, Sporad'ical, *a.* scattered; in medicine, attacking few at a time; opposed to epidemic.
Spore, or Spor'ule, *s.* that part of flowerless plants which serves as a seed.
Spōrt, *s.* play, diversion, mirth; diversions of the field, as hunting and shooting: *v.* to divert, frolic, game, trifle.
Spōrt'er, *s.* one who sports.
Spōrt'ful, *a.* merry, ludicrous, done in jest.
Spōrt'fully, *ad.* playfully, merrily.
Spōrt'fulness, *s.* playfulness, frolic.
Spōrt'ingly, *ad.* in jest, in sport.
Spōrt'ive, *a.* gay, merry, frolicsome.
Spōrt'iveness, *s.* gayety; wantonness.
Spōrt'less, *a.* joyless; sad.
Spōrts'man, *s.* one who loves field sports.
Spot, *s.* a mark, a speck; a stain, a blemish; a small place: *v.* to mark with spots, to stain, to tarnish.
Spot'less, *a.* pure, holy, immaculate.
Spot'lessness, *s.* state of being spotless.
Spot'tedness, *s.* state of being spotted.
Spot'tiness, *s.* quality of being spotty.
Spot'ty, *a.* full of spots, maculated.
Spousal. See Espousal.
Spouse, spowz, *s.* a husband or wife: *v.* to espouse, to wed.
Spouse'less, *a.* having no husband or wife.
Spout, *s.* a projecting mouth of a vessel; a pipe; water falling in a body: *v.* to pour out as from a spout; to throw out words or speak in the manner of a mouthing actor.
Spout'er, *s.* one who spouts speeches.
Spout'ing, *s.* the act of pouring out as from a spout; recitation, declamation.
Sprain, *s.* a violent strain of the ligaments without dislocation of the joint: *v.* to overstrain the ligaments.

Sprat, *s.* a small sea-fish.
Sprawl, *v.* to lie with the limbs spread out widely or struggling.
Spray, *s.* a small shoot or branch.
Spray, *s.* the foam of the sea.
Spread, spred, *v.* to extend in all directions; to expand; to publish; to diffuse; to disseminate; to propagate: *s.* extent; expansion; diffusion.
Spread'er, *s.* he or that which spreads.
Spread'ing, *p. a.* extending; expanding, increasing: *s.* the act of extending or expanding.
Spree, *s.* a wild frolic.
Sprig, *v.* to mark or work with sprigs.
Sprig, *s.* a small branch or spray.
Sprig'gy, *a.* full of sprigs.
Spright, sprit, *s.* a spirit, a sprite.
Spright'liness, *s.* briskness; vivacity.
Spright'ly, *a.* lively; brisk, gay.
Spring, *v.* to bound, to leap, to start up: *s.* a leap or bound; elasticity; an elastic body; a fountain; source or origin; the first of the four seasons, when plants spring up.
Spring'-bok, *s.* a sort of antelope of South Africa.
Springe, spring, *s.* a snare with a spring noose.
Spring'-halt, *s.* a lameness by which a horse twitches up his legs.
Spring'-head, *s.* a fountain; the source.
Spring'iness, *s.* quality of being springy; elasticity.
Spring'ing, *s.* the act of springing; growth.
Spring'-tide, *s.* high tide at the new or full moon.
Spring'y, *a.* elastic; full of springs.
Sprinkle, spring'-kl, *s.* a small quantity scattered: *v.* to scatter in small drops or masses; to wet. to purify.
Sprink'ler, *s.* one who sprinkles.
Sprink'ling, *s.* a small quantity scattered.
Sprit, *s.* a shoot, a sprout; a small boom of a vessel: *v.* to sprout.
Sprite, *s.* a spirit; an apparition.
Sprit'-sail, *s.* a sail extended by a sprit.
Sprout, *v.* to shoot up as a plant.
Sprout, *s.* a shoot of a vegetable.
Sprouts, *s. pl.* young coleworts.
Spruce, *a.* neat, trim: *s.* a kind of fir.
Spruce, *v.* to trim, to dress.
Spru'ce-beer, *s.* beer tintured with fir.
Spru'ce-fir, *s.* a large kind of fir-tree.
Spru'cely, *ad.* in a neat, trim manner.
Spru'ceness, *s.* trimness in dress.
Spud, *s.* a short knife; a narrow spade.
Spume, *v.* to froth, to foam: *s.* frothy matter, foam, scum.
Spūmes'cence, *s.* frothiness; state of foaming.
Spu'mous, Spu'my, *a.* consisting of froth or scum; foamy.
Spun, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Spin.
Sponge. See Sponge.
Spunk, *s.* touchwood; and hence, temper easily kindled; spirit, mettle.
Spunk'y, *a.* full of spunk; fiery; spirited.
Spur, *s.* a goad worn at the heel by horsemen; the sharp point on a cock's leg; anything that stimulates or incites: *v.* to prick with a spur; to incite.
Spur'gall, -gawl, *s.* a wound made by a spur.
Spurge, spurj, *s.* a purgative plant.

Spur'ious, *a.* not genuine; not legitimate; adulterate; counterfeit.
Spur'iously, *ad.* in a spurious manner.
Spur'iousness, *s.* state of being spurious or counterfeit.
Spurn, *v.* to kick; to reject with contempt: *s.* a kick; disdainful rejection.
Spurn'er, *s.* one who spurns.
Spur'ed, *a.* wearing or having spurs.
Spurt, **Spirt**, *v.* to throw or shoot out in a jet: *s.* a sudden ejection; a sudden and short effort.
Sput'ter, *v.* to spit in scattered, small drops, as in rapid speaking; to speak hastily and indistinctly: *s.* moist matter sputtered out.
Sput'terer, *s.* one that sputters.
Spy, *v.* to discover at a distance; to search narrowly; to explore: *s.* one who watches another's motions.
Spy-glass, *s.* a small telescope.
Squab, *skwob*, *a.* unfeathered; thick, short, and fat: *s.* a thick, stuffed cushion or sofa; a young, domestic pigeon.
Squab'bish, **Squabby**, *a.* thick, fat, heavy.
Squab'ble, *skwob'l*, *s.* a low brawl, a petty quarrel: *v.* to quarrel, to wrangle.
Squab'bler, *s.* a brawling, wrangling fellow.
Squab'pie, *s.* a pie of squab pigeons.
Squad, *skwod*, *s.* a small square (*squadron*) or body of soldiers; a set of people.
Squadron, *skwod-run*, *s.* a body drawn up in a square; a part of an army or fleet.
Squalid, *skwol'id*, *a.* foul, filthy; ill-favoured.
Squalid'ity, **Squal'idness**, *s.* the state of being squalid.
Squall, *skwawl*, *v.* to scream as a child: *s.* a loud scream; a sudden gust of wind.
Squall'y, *a.* abounding in squalls, gusty.
Squalor, *squöl'-or*, or *squä'-*, *L.* *s.* foulness; filthiness.
Squamöse, **Squamous**, *skwa'-*, *a.* scaly or covered with scales; rough.
Squander, *skwon'der*, to spend profusely; to scatter.
Squanderer, *s.* a spendthrift, a waster.
Square, *skwār*, *a.* having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; equal, exact, fair: *s.* a square figure; the product of a number multiplied by itself; an instrument for forming angles; a square space of ground with buildings on each side; a squadron: *v.* to form with right angles; to multiply a number by itself; to adjust, to fit.
Square-rigged, *-rigd*, *a.* having sails extended by yards, as a brig.
Squash, *skwosh*, *s.* anything soft or easily squashed; a sort of pumpkin or vegetable marrow; a shock of soft bodies; a sudden fall: *v.* to crush into pulp; to crush.
Squat, *skwot*, *v.* to sit down on the hams or heels; to sit cowering or close to the ground; to settle on new land without title or permission: *s.* the posture of one who squats: *a.* short and thick.
Squat'ter, *s.* one who squats or settles on new land without title.
Squaw, *s.* a term among American Indians for a female or wife.
Squeak, *skwēk*, *v.* to make a quick, shrill noise: *s.* a shrill, quick cry.

Squeak'er, *s.* one who squeaks.
Squeal, *v.* to squeak continuously.
Squeamish, *skwēm-*, *a.* having the stomach easily turned; over nice in taste; fastidious.
Squeam'ishly, *ad.* in a squeamish or fastidious manner.
Squeamishness, *s.* state or quality of being squeamish.
Squeeze, *skwēz*, *v.* to press or crush between bodies; to press hard or closely; to oppress by extortion; to force a way through close bodies: *s.* close compression between two bodies; a hard or close pressure; a squeezing.
Squelch, *skwelch*, *v.* to crush: *s.* a heavy fall.
Squib, *skwib*, *s.* a little firework that whizzes and cracks; a flash; a lampoon.
Squill, *skwil*, *s.* a bulbous plant used in medicine; a crustaceous fish; an insect.
Squint, *skwint*, *s.* an oblique look: *a.* looking awry: *v.* to look obliquely or awry.
Squint'-eyed, *a.* having squint eyes.
Squinting, *s.* obliquity of one eye.
Squintingly, *ad.* in a squinting manner.
Squire, *s.* an abbreviation of *Esquire*, a popular English term for a country gentleman: *v.* to attend as a squire; to chaperon.
Squireen', *s.* a little squire; one who is half squire, half farmer (Ireland).
Squi'reship, *s.* rank and state of an esquire.
Squirrel, *skwir'el*, *s.* a small nimble animal with a furry tail.
Squirt, *skwert*, *v.* to eject in a quick stream: *s.* a stream squirted; a syringe.
Stab, *s.* a wound with a sharp weapon: *v.* to pierce with a pointed weapon.
Stab'ber, *s.* one who stabs; an assassin.
Stability, *s.* state of being stable or firm; steadiness, fixedness, firmness.
Stable, *a.* able to stand; firm; durable.
Stable, *s.* a stand or building for horses: *v.* to put into a stable; to dwell as beasts.
Stableness, *s.* stability.
Stab'ling, *s.* a house or room for beasts.
Stab'ly, *ad.* in a stable manner; firmly.
Stack, *s.* a pile of hay, corn, or wood; a row of chimneys or funnels: *v.* to pile up into a stack or stacks.
Stack'-yard, *s.* an enclosure for stacks.
Stac'tē, *Gr.* *s.* the gum of the myrrh-tree.
Stad'dle, *s.* a support, a crutch; a young tree left standing when a wood is cut.
Stad'ium, *s.* a race-course; a career; the eighth part of a Roman mile: *pl.* *Stad'ia*.
Stadtholder, *stat-höld-er*, *s.* formerly the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland.
Staff, *s.* a stick used in walking; a prop or support; an ensign of office; a number of officers specially attached to an army or commander.
Stag, *s.* the male red deer; the male of the hind; one who gets up sham company; one who tries fraudulently to obtain shares.
Stage, *s.* an elevated platform or floor for exhibitions; the theatre; a place of rest on a journey: a step, a degree of advance.
Sta'ge-coach, *s.* a coach that travels regular stages, and carries passengers.
Sta'ge-play, *s.* a theatrical entertainment.
Sta'ge-player, *s.* a theatrical performer.

Sta'ger, *s.* a player; an old practitioner.
Stag'gard, *s.* a four-year old stag.
Stag'ger, *v.* to reel or move as if about to fall; to begin to give way; to hesitate; to cause to doubt or waver; to alarm.
Stag'geringly, *ad.* in a reeling manner.
Stag'gers, *s.* vertigo in horses.
Stagirite, **Stagyrite**, *staj'i-rit*, *s.* an appellation ("the *Stagirite*") given to Aristotle, from *Stagira*, his birthplace.
Stag'nancy, *s.* the state of being stagnant.
Stag'nant, *a.* standing; motionless, still.
Stag'nate, *v.* to cease to flow or move.
Stagna'tion, *s.* cessation of motion.
Staid, *a.* steady, sober, grave.
Staid'ness, *s.* steadiness, sobriety, gravity.
Stain, *v.* to tinge; to blot; to disgrace.
Stain, *s.* a blot; taint; disgrace.
Stain'er, *s.* one who stains; a dyer.
Stain'less, *a.* free from stain.
Stair, *s.* a step for ascending; a set of steps.
Stair'case, *s.* the part of a house which contains the stairs; a set of stairs.
Stake, a strong, pointed *stick* or post; a pledge; something pledged.
Stalac'tic, **Stalac'tical**, **Stalactit'ic**, *a.* in the form of a stalactite.
Stalac'tite, *s.* a spar or mineral which hangs like an icicle from the roof of a cavern.
Stalag'mite, *s.* a mineral formed by droppings on the floor of caverns.
Stale, *s.* the urine of cattle: *v.* to void urine, as beasts.
Stale, *a.* not fresh; old, worn out, decayed.
Stale'ly, *ad.* of old; of long time.
Stale'ness, *s.* oldness, not freshness.
Stalk, *stawk*, *v.* to walk with high steps; to walk stately; to walk behind a stalking-horse: *s.* a high, stately step.
Stalk, *stawk*, *s.* the stem of an herb.
Stalk'ed, *a.* having a stalk.
Stalking-horse, *stawk'-*, *s.* a horse, real or fictitious, behind which a sportsman conceals his approach from the game; a mask, a pretence.
Stalky, *stawk'y*, *a.* like a stalk.
Stall, *stawl*, *s.* a crib for horses or oxen, &c.; a stand or stable; a booth; a stand or seat of a dignified clergyman in a choir; a reserved seat in a theatre: *v.* to keep in a stall or stable.
Stall'age, *s.* rent paid for a stall.
Stall-fed, *a.* fed or fattened in a stable.
Stall'ion, *-yun*, *s.* a horse not castrated.
Stalwart, *stawl'-*, *a.* stout, strong; brave.
Sta'men, *s.* the filament and anther of a flower; texture; foundation.
Sta'mened, *a.* furnished with stamens.
Stam'ina, *s.* the fixed, firm part of a body; foundation, solidity, strength.
Stam'mer, *v.* to hesitate or falter in speaking; to speak with difficulty; to stutter.
Stam'merer, *s.* one who stammers.
Stam'mering, *p. a.* stuttering; having an impediment in speech: *s.* the act of stuttering; an impediment in speech.
Stam'meringly, *ad.* in a stammering manner.
Stamp, *v.* to impress with a mark; to fix by impressing, to fix deeply; to coin money; to crush ore, &c.; to strike the foot forcibly down.
Stamp, *s.* an instrument to make an impression;

the impression made; the thing marked; a government mark set on things that pay duty; character, good or bad; authority; make; cast; form; a pounder or pestle.
Stamp'ede, *s.* a term applied to the rush or wild flight of frightened buffaloes; and hence to a panic and headlong flight.
Stamp'er, *s.* an instrument for stamping.
Stamp'-office, *s.* the office where government stamps are delivered.
Stanch, *stansh*, *v.* to stay or stop from flowing, as blood. See **Staunch**.
Stanchion, *stän'shun*, *s.* a prop, a support.
Stanch'less, *a.* that cannot be stanch.
Stanch'ness, *s.* quality of being staunch.
Stand, *v.* to be upon the feet; to remain erect; to be fixed or firm; to continue or last; to halt or stop; to offer one's self as a candidate; to persist, to abide.
Stand, *s.* a station; a stop; a difficulty, as causing a stop; a frame or place for any thing to stand on.
Stan'dard, *s.* that which is established or stands permanently for a test of other things of the same kind; that which has been tried by the proper test; settled rate; a tree or shrub that stands singly, without being attached to a wall for support; a staff with a flag or colours, as the *standard* of a regiment.
Stan'dard-bearer, *s.* he who carries the standard; an ensign.
Stand'ing, *a.* erect; settled; lasting; stagnant: *s.* continuance; station; rank.
Stand'ish, *s.* a dish or stand for pen and ink, an inkstand.
Stand'-point, *s.* the position or place of standing; point of view.
Stang, *s.* a measure of land; a perch, a pole.
Stank, *p. t.* of Stink.
Stan'nary, **Stan'naries**, *s.* the mines and places where tin is dug and refined.
Stan'nary, *a.* relating to tin-works.
Stan'za, *s.* a certain number of lines of poetry regularly adjusted to each other.
Sta'ple, *s.* a settled or established mart; an emporium; a loop or bent piece of iron driven into a gate, &c., on which a hasp is fixed; the original material of a manufacture; the thread or pile of wool, flax, or cotton: *a.* established; chief, principal.
Sta'pler, *s.* a dealer, as a wool-stapler.
Star, *s.* an apparently small, luminous body in the heavens, that shines in the night; the figure of a star; a badge of honour; a person of brilliant qualities, as a theatrical *star*: *v.* to set or adorn with stars; to bespangle.
Starboard, *s.* the right-hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face towards the head, as *larboard* is the left.
Starch, *s.* a substance made of flour or potatoes, to stiffen linen with: *v.* to stiffen with starch: *a.* stiff, precise, formal.
Star'-chamber, *s.* a court of criminal jurisdiction of very arbitrary power, abolished in the reign of Charles I.
Starched, *starcht*, *a.* stiffened with starch; formal; precise.
Starch'er, *s.* one whose trade is to starch.
Starch'ly, *ad.* with formal stiffness.
Starch'ness, *s.* stiffness; preciseness.
Stare. See **Starling**.

Stare, *v.* to look with fixed eyes, as an effect of wonder, horror, or impudence: *s.* a fixed or staring look.

Star'er, *s.* one who looks with fixed eyes.

Star'-fish, *s.* a genus of marine animals having radiated bodies.

Star'-gazer, *s.* one who observes the stars; an astronomer.

Star'-gazing, *s.* the act of gazing at the stars.

Stark, *a.* stiff; firm, confirmed, complete: *ad.* completely.

Starless, *a.* having no light of stars.

Starlight, *-lit*, *s.* light from the stars: *a.* lighted by the stars.

Starlike, *a.* resembling a star, bright.

Star'ling, **Stare**, *s.* a well-known bird.

Star'ed, *a.* decorated with stars.

Star'ry, *a.* consisting of or like stars.

Star'-stone, *s.* a stone radiated like a star.

Start, *v.* to rise suddenly; to move or set off with sudden quickness; to shrink; to wince; to cause to start; to rouse; to alarm: *s.* a sudden motion from alarm; a sudden spring or bound; a sudden fit; a sally; the act of setting out.

Start'er, *s.* one that starts.

Start'ingly, *ad.* by fits or starts.

Start'ing-post, *s.* the barrier from which the horses in a race start.

Start'le, *-tl*, *v.* to shrink; to move suddenly, as from fear; to start; to cause to start: *s.* a sudden motion or shock occasioned by unexpected alarm or danger.

Start'ling, *p. a.* impressing with sudden fear; alarming.

Starva'tion, *s.* the act of starving; the state of being starved.

Starve, *v.* to kill with hunger or cold.

Starveling, **starv'-ling**, *s.* a poor, starved-looking creature: *a.* hungry; lean.

Star'wort, *s.* a plant; elecampane.

State, *s.* a condition; station, dignity, pomp; a community, a station.

State, *v.* to place in mental view, or represent with circumstances of modification; to express in words or writing; to narrate; to tell.

State, *a.* belonging to a state or nation; public; grand.

Sta'tedly, *ad.* at regular periods.

Sta'teliness, *s.* grandeur, dignity, pride.

Sta'tely, *a.* lofty, grand, pompous.

Sta'tely, *ad.* loftily, majestically, proudly.

Sta'tement, *s.* the act of stating; a series of facts or circumstances stated.

Sta'te-room, *s.* a magnificent room in a palace or mansion; the principal or chief cabin in a ship.

Sta'tesman, *s.* one employed in public affairs; one versed in the arts of government; a politician.

Sta'tesman-like, *a.* like or becoming a statesman.

Sta'tesmanship, *s.* the qualifications or skill of a statesman.

Static, **Stat'ical**, *a.* belonging to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; resting; acting by mere weight.

Stations, *s.* the science that treats of the forces which keep bodies at rest.

Sta'tion, *-shun*, *s.* a stand, or post; condition, rank: *v.* to place in a certain post.

Sta'tional, *a.* pertaining to a station.

Sta'tionary, *a.* fixed; not progressive.

Sta'tioner, *s.* a dealer in stationery.

Sta'tionery, *s.* paper, pens, ink, &c.

Sta'tion-house, *s.* a building in which a body of policemen are stationed.

Sta'tist, *s.* a statesman, a politician.

Statis'tic, **Statist'ical**, *a.* relating to statistics.

Stat'istician, *-tish'-un*, *s.* one versed in statistics.

Stat'istics, *s.* that part of political science which treats of the condition, population, and resources of a nation.

Stat'uary, *s.* a carver of images.

Stat'ue, *-u*, *s.* an image of metal, stone, &c.

Stat'uesque, *-esk'*, *a.* like a statue.

Stat'üette, *-et'*, *s.* a small statue.

Stat'üre, *s.* the height of any animal.

Sta'tus, *L. s.* state or condition.

Stat'utable, *a.* according to statute.

Stat'üte, *s.* an act of parliament, a law.

Stat'utory, *a.* enacted by statute.

Staunch, **stansh**, *a.* firm, true, steadfast.

Stave, *s.* a *staff*; one of the pieces of a cask; the five lines of musical notation; a stanza: *v.* to break open, as a cask; to avert or delay.

Staves, *s. pl.* of Staff and Stave.

Stay, *v.* to continue in a place; to stop, to remain, to abide; to support or prop up: *s.* continuance in a place; stop; fixed state; a prop or support; in a ship, a strong rope supporting the mast: *pl.* (*Stays*), a bodice or stiff waistcoat worn by females; the act of going about or of changing the course of a ship, with a shifting of the sails—*To miss stays*, to fail in the attempt to go about.

Stay'-lace, *s.* a lace to fasten stays.

Stay'-maker, *s.* one who makes stays.

Stay'-sail, *s.* a sail extended on a stay.

Stead, **sted**, *s.* place; room which another had, or might have, as in his *stead*; the frame or support of a bed, as a *bedstead*; use; help—*To stand in stead*, to be of use.

Steadfast, **sted'-**, *a.* fixed, firm, constant, resolute.

Stead'fastly, *ad.* firmly; constantly.

Stead'fastness, *s.* firmness; constancy; resolution.

Stead'ily, *ad.* in a steady manner.

Stead'iness, *s.* state or quality of being steady; firmness; constancy.

Steady, **sted'-i**, *a.* firm in standing or position; constant in purpose, direction, or pursuit; firm; constant; regular; uniform: *v.* to make or keep steady.

Steak, **stāk**, *s.* a slice of flesh for broiling.

Steal, *v.* to take by theft; to practise theft; to withdraw or pass privily, or without being perceived; to win by address or imperceptible means, as to *steal* the affections.

Steal'er, *s.* one who steals; a thief.

Stealing, *s.* the act or practice of taking by theft.

Stealth, **stelth**, *s.* the act of stealing; a secret, clandestine, or unperceived way or means employed to gain an object. It is sometimes used in a good sense, as "To do good by *stealth*."

Stealth'ily, *ad.* by stealth.

Stealth'y, *a.* done by stealth ; clandestine ; unperceived.
Steam, *s.* the smoke or vapour of anything moist or hot : *v.* to send up or emit vapour ; to expose to steam.
Steam'boat, **Steam'er**, *s.* a vessel propelled by the expansive power of steam.
Steam-engine, *s.* an engine worked by the power of steam.
Steam-ram, **stēm'-**, *s.* an iron-clad ship of war, constructed for running down or sinking the enemy's ships.
Ste'atite, *s.* soap-stone, a variety of talc which feels greasy to the touch.
Steed, *s.* a horse for state or war ; a horse.
Steel, *s.* iron hardened and refined ; anything made of steel ; a weapon : *a.* made of steel : *v.* to point or edge with steel ; to harden.
Steel'yard, *s.* a balance in which the weight is moved along an iron rod.
Steep, *v.* to soak in liquor ; to macerate.
Steep, *a.* high, precipitous, of difficult ascent : *s.* a precipitous place.
Stee'ple, *-pl*, *s.* the turret or spire of a church.
Stee'ple-chase, *s.* a chase or race in a direct line over hedges and ditches towards an object.
Stee'pled, *a.* having towers or turrets.
Steep'ly, *ad.* with precipitous declivity.
Steep'ness, *s.* precipitous declivity.
Steer, *s.* a young ox.
Steer, *v.* to guide a ship ; to direct or guide.
Steer'age, *s.* the act or practice of steering ; direction of any course ; an apartment in the fore part of a ship for the sailors.
Steers'man, *s.* he who steers a ship.
Steganog'raphy, *s.* the art of writing in ciphers or secret characters.
Stellar, **Stel'lary**, *a.* pertaining to stars.
Stel'late, **Stel'lated**, *a.* pointed as a star.
Stellite, *s.* a petrification of the star-fish.
Stellular, *a.* shaped like a star.
Stem, *s.* a stalk ; twig ; family, race, generation ; a ship's prow : *v.* to oppose or make progress against, as to *stem* a current ; to stop.
Stem'less, *a.* having no stem.
Stench, **stensh**, *s.* a stink, a bad smell.
Sten'cil, *s.* a piece of thin leather or oilcloth, used in painting walls in imitation of papering : *v.* to paint with stencils.
Stenog'rapher, **Stenog'raphist**, *s.* one skilled in short-hand writing.
Stenog'raphy, *s.* the art of writing in short-hand ; a short method of writing.
Stento'rian, *a.* uncommonly loud (having a voice like *Stentor*, the herald, who, according to Homer, shouted as loud as fifty other men).
Step, *s.* a pace, a stair, a round of a ladder ; a degree in advance ; a small space ; gait ; an act or proceeding in any matter, as to take a step or *steps*.
Step, *v.* to move with the feet, to walk ; to walk gravely ; to walk a short way.
Step-daughter, *-daw-ter*, *s.* a daughter by marriage with her surviving parent.
Step-father, *s.* a mother's husband when the father is dead.
Step-mother, *s.* a father's wife when the real mother is dead.
Steppe, **step**, *s.* a vast, uncultivated, and generally barren plain, as in some parts of Russia and Siberia.

Step'ping-stone, *s.* a stone for stepping on.
Step-son, *s.* a son by marriage with his surviving parent.
Stercora'ceous, *-shus*, *a.* relating to dung.
Stereograph'ic, *a.* delineated on a plane.
Stereograph'ically, *ad.* by stereography.
Stereog'raphy, *s.* the art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.
Stereom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring solid bodies to find their contents.
Ste'rēoscope, *s.* an optical instrument which causes plane figures to appear solid.
Stereot'omy, *s.* the art of cutting solids into figures.
Ste'reotype, *s.* a solid or fixed type : *a.* pertaining to stereotype ; done in stereotype : *v.* to print with stereotype.
Ste'reotyper, *s.* one who stereotypes.
Ster'ile, *a.* barren, unfruitful.
Sterility, *s.* barrenness, unfruitfulness.
Ster'ling, *a.* coined in full proportion or weight ; applied to English money, as a pound *sterling* ; genuine ; pure ; of excellent quality, as a work of *sterling* merit : *s.* English coin ; standard weight.
Stern, *a.* severe of look ; harsh ; rigid.
Stern, *s.* the hind or after part of a ship—the *steering* place.
Stern'-chase, *s.* a cannon to fire from a ship's stern.
Stern'ly, *ad.* in a stern manner ; harshly.
Stern'most, *a.* farthest in the rear.
Stern'ness, *s.* severity of look or manners ; harshness ; austerity.
Ster'num, *L. s.* the breast-bone.
Sternu'tation, *s.* the act of sneezing.
Sternu'tative, *a.* sternutatory.
Sternū'tatory, *a.* causing to sneeze : *s.* a medicine to provoke sneezing.
Stern'-way, *s.* the movement of a ship backward.
Ster'torous, *a.* snoring.
Stet, *L. v.* in printing, *let it stand*.
Steth'oscope, *s.* a tube for ascertaining the state of the lungs by sound.
Stēv'ēdōre, *s.* an officer who superintends the loading and unloading of ships.
Stew, *v.* to seethe in a slow heat with little water : *s.* meat stewed ; a steam-bath ; a brothel.
Steward, *s.* a manager of another's affairs.
Stewardship, *s.* the office of a steward.
Stewing, *s.* the act of seething slowly.
Stew'-pan, *s.* a pan used for stewing.
Stib'ial, *a.* antimonial ; like antimony.
Stick, *s.* a long, small piece of wood ; a staff : *v.* to pierce, to stab ; to fasten or pin against ; to adhere by cleaving to the surface ; to be closely united to ; to be impeded, as to *stick* in the mud.
Stick'iness, *s.* quality of being sticky ; adhesiveness.
Stick'le, *v.* to contend with obstinacy ; to stand up for ; to defend.
Stick'le-back, *s.* the name of a small fish.
Stick'ler, *s.* a zealot in any public question ; an obstinate contender.
Stick'y, *a.* adhesive, viscous, glutinous.
Stiff, *a.* not easily bent ; inflexible ; rigid ; stubborn ; strong, as a *stiff* breeze ; formal ; starched.

Stiffen, *stifn*, *v.* to make stiff; to become stiff.
Stiffly, *ad.* with stiffness; inflexibly; stubbornly.
Stiff-necked, *-nekt*, *a.* stubborn, perverse.
Stiffness, *s.* quality of being stiff; inflexibility; obstinacy.
Stifle, *-fl*, *v.* to suffocate; to suppress.
Stig'ma, *s.* a brand; a mark of infamy; in botany, the top of the pistil: *pl.* Stig'mas, *-māz*, and in Latin, Stig'matā.
Stigmat'ic, **Stigmat'ical**, *a.* marked with a stigma; branded with infamy.
Stig'matise, *v.* to mark with infamy.
Stile, *s.* a set of steps into a field; a pin on the face of a dial.
Stilet'to, *s.* a small dagger.
Still, *v.* to silence; to quiet: to appease: *a.* silent, quiet; calm, motionless: *s.* stillness; silence; quietude.
Still, *s.* a vessel or boiler for distillation: *v.* to distil liquors.
Still, *ad.* till now; always; nevertheless.
Still'-born, *a.* dead in the birth; abortive.
Still'-life, *s.* a term in painting for such things as are without animal life.
Still'ness, *s.* calmness, quietness, silence.
Still'y, *ad.* silently; quietly; calmly: *a.* still; tranquil.
Stilt, *s.* a long piece of wood, with a rest for the foot, used in pairs by boys for walking in a raised position: *v.* to raise on stilts, or as on stilts.
Stim'ulant, *a.* stimulating, exciting: *s.* a stimulating medicine.
Stim'ulate, *v.* to goad, to spur; to excite or rouse to action.
Stimula'tion, *s.* the act of stimulating; increased action in the body.
Stim'ulative, *a.* stimulant: *s.* a provocative.
Stim'ulator, *s.* one who stimulates.
Stim'ulus, *L. s.* a goad, something that excites: *pl.* Stimuli.
Sting, *v.* to pierce or wound with a sting: *s.* a sharp point with which some animals or insects are armed; anything that gives pain or remorse.
Sting'er, *s.* whatever stings or vexes.
Stingily, *stinj'*, *ad.* with mean covetousness.
Stinginess, *stinj'*, *s.* covetousness, niggardliness.
Sting'less, *a.* having no sting.
Stingy, *stin'ji*, *a.* covetous, niggardly.
Stink, *s.* an offensive smell, a stench.
Stink, *v.* to emit an offensive smell.
Stink'ard, *s.* a mean, stinking fellow.
Stink'ing, *p. a.* having an offensive smell.
Stink'pot, *s.* a kind of hand grenade, filled with a stinking composition.
Stint, *v.* to restrain within certain limits; to limit: *s.* limit; restraint; quantity assigned.
Stint'er, *s.* one who stints.
Stip'end, *s.* wages, salary, settled pay.
Stipen'diary, *a.* receiving a salary: *s.* one who serves for a stipend.
Stip'ple, *-pl*, *v.* to engrave by dots in distinction from lines.
Stip'ulate, *v.* to contract, to bargain.
Stipula'tion, *s.* a bargain, a contract.
Stip'ulator, *s.* one who stipulates.
Stir, *ster*, *v.* to move; to put in motion; to agitate; to incite: *s.* a movement; a bustle;

a commotion; a tumult. *To stir up*, to incite; to rouse.
Stirk, *sterk*, *s.* a young ox or heifer (*Scot.*).
Stir'rer, *s.* one who stirs; an instigator.
Stir'ring, *a.* moving; active, busy; exciting: *s.* act of moving.
Stirrup, *ster'-up*, *s.* a support attached to a saddle for a horseman's foot.
Stirrup-cup, *s.* a drink a person takes just before departing on horseback.
Stitch, *v.* to sew; to join or unite; *s.* a pass of a needle and thread; a link of yarn in knitting; a sharp pain in the side.
Stitch'ing, *s.* the act of sewing.
Stith'y, *s.* a smith's shop; an anvil.
Sti'ver, *s.* a Dutch copper coin.
Stoat, *s.* an animal of the weasel kind.
Stocca'do, *s.* a thrust with a rapier.
Stock, *s.* a stick or post; the stem of a tree or plant; the support or main body of a thing; a kind of cravat or band for the neck; the progenitor of a family; a stupid person: *v.* to supply or furnish: *pl.* Stocks, the government funds; an old instrument of punishment.
Stocka'de, *s.* a barrier or defence of pointed stakes fastened in the ground: *v.* to fortify with sharpened stakes.
Stock'-broker, *s.* a broker who buys and sells stocks or shares in the public funds on commission.
Stock'-dove, *s.* a kind of wild pigeon.
Stock'-fish, *s.* a cod dried without salt.
Stock-gilly-flower, *-jil'*, *s.* a plant.
Stock'hölder, *s.* a proprietor of stock.
Stock'ing, *s.* a covering for the leg.
Stock'-jobber, *s.* one who speculates or gambles in buying and selling stocks and shares.
Stock'-jobbing, *s.* the act or practice of doing so.
Stock'lock, *s.* a lock fixed in wood.
Stocks. See **Stock**.
Stock'-still, *a.* motionless as a stock.
Stock'y, *a.* thick; stout and firm.
Sto'ic, *s.* a philosopher of the sect of Zeno; one who affects insensibility to pain or passion.
Sto'ic, **Sto'ical**, *a.* pertaining to the Stoics or stoicism; unfeeling; apathetic.
Sto'ically, *ad.* in a stoical manner; apathetically.
Sto'icalness, *s.* quality or state of being stoical.
Stoicism, *sto'-i-sizm*, *s.* the doctrines and opinions of the Stoics; apathy or insensibility.
Sto'ker, *s.* one who attends to the fire in a brewery or steamboat.
Stole, *s.* a long vestment; a royal robe.
Stol'id, *a.* stupid.
Stölid'ity, *s.* stupidity, doltishness.
Stol'idness, *s.* stolidity.
Stomach, *stum'-ak*, *s.* the organ of digestion; appetite; desire of food; inclination; liking: *v.* to digest or bear without open resentment; to remember with anger and resentment.
Stomacher, *stum'a-cher*, *s.* an ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.
Stömachic, *-mak'ik*, *a.* relating to the stomach; strengthening the stomach: *s.* a medicine for the stomach.
Stomach'ical, *a.* stomachic.
Stom'achless, *a.* having no appetite.
Stom'ach-pump, *s.* a small syringe with a flex-

ible tube for withdrawing fluids from the stomach, or injecting them into it.
Stone, *s.* a hard concretion of some species of earths, as lime, silex, clay, &c.; a gem; a concretion in the kidneys or bladder; a hard shell which contains the seed of some kinds of fruits; a weight of 14 lbs.: *a.* made of stone; like stone: *v.* to pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones, as fruit; to face with stones; to harden.
Stone-blind, *a.* entirely blind.
Stone's-cast, **Stone's-throw**, *s.* the distance to which a stone may be thrown.
Stone-coal, *s.* hard mineral coal.
Stone-cutter, *s.* a hewer of stones.
Stone-dead, *a.* as lifeless as a stone.
Stone-fruit, *s.* plums, peaches, &c.
Stone-pit, *s.* a pit where stones are dug.
Stone-still, *a.* motionless as a stone.
Stone-ware, *s.* a kind of potter's ware.
Stone-work, *s.* building of stone.
Sto'niness, *s.* the state of being stony.
Sto'ny, *a.* made of or full of stones; hard.
Sto'ny-hearted, *a.* hard-hearted, cruel.
Stood, *stud*, the *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Stand**.
Stook, *s.* a small *stack* of corn of about twelve sheaves: *v.* to set up in stooks.
Stool, *s.* a seat without a back; an evacuation of the bowels.
Stoop, *s.* a measure of two quarts.
Stoop, *v.* to bend down or forward; to lean in walking; to yield or submit; to condescend: *s.* the act of stooping; an inclination or bending forward.
Stoop'er, *s.* one who stoops.
Stoop'ingly, *ad.* with a stoop or bend.
Stop, *v.* to hinder from further motion or operation; to obstruct; to close up; to cease to go forward: *s.* cessation; obstruction; repression; a pause or point in writing, &c.
Stop'-cock, *s.* a pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by turning a cock.
Stop'-gap, *s.* a temporary expedient.
Stop'page, *s.* an obstruction, hindrance.
Stop'ple, *-pl.* **Stop'per**, *s.* that by which the mouth of a vessel is stopped.
Sto'rage, *s.* the act of storing goods; the charge for keeping goods in store.
Sto'rax, *s.* an aromatic resin used in medicine as an expectorant.
Store, *s.* a large quantity; an abundant supply; plenty; a building where goods are stored; a magazine: *v.* to lay up in store; to furnish; to replenish; to stock.
Sto'rehouse, *s.* a magazine, a warehouse.
Sto'rekeeper, *s.* one who keeps or who has the charge of stores.
Sto'rer, *s.* one who stores or lays up.
Sto'ried, *a.* having stories; celebrated in story; adorned with historical pictures.
Stork, *s.* a large bird of the heron kind.
Storm, *s.* a tempest; an assault on a fortified place; violence; commotion: *v.* to attack by open force; to rage.
Storm'-beaten, *a.* injured by storm.
Storm'iness, *s.* state of being stormy; tempestuousness.
Storm'y, *a.* tempestuous; violent; passionate.
Sto'ry, *s.* a narrative, a tale; history: *v.* to tell in history; to relate.

Sto'ry, *s.* a stage or floor of a building.
Sto'ry-teller, *s.* one who relates tales.
Stout, *a.* thick-set; strong; bulky; corpulent; resolute; brave.
Stout, *s.* a name for very strong beer.
Stoutly, *ad.* boldly, lustily, obstinately.
Stout'ness, *s.* strength; bravery; obstinacy; corpulence.
Stöve, *v.* to keep warm in a hot-house: *s.* a hot-house; a place for a fire.
Sto'ver, *s.* fodder for cattle; straw.
Stow, *stō*, *v.* to lay up orderly and compactly.
Stow'age, *s.* act of stowing; place for stowing; money paid for the stowage of goods.
Strabismus, *-biz'-*, *L. s.* a squinting or looking askint.
Strad'dle, *-dl.* *v.* to walk wide and awkwardly: *s.* a large or awkward stride.
Strag'gle, *-gl.* *v.* to wander dispersedly.
Strag'gler, *s.* one who straggles.
Straight, *strät*, *a.* not crooked; right; direct: *ad.* directly; immediately.
Straight'en, *v.* to make straight.
Straightfor'ward, *a.* proceeding in a straight course; direct; upright.
Straightfor'wardly, *ad.* in a direct manner.
Straightfor'wardness, *s.* quality of being straight-forward.
Straightly, *ad.* in a direct line.
Straight'ness, *s.* the state or quality of being straight; directness.
Strain, *v.* to stretch to the utmost; to injure by stretching, to sprain; to force through a porous substance; to filtrate; to force, to constrain.
Strain, *s.* an injury by stretching, a sprain; a note, a song; style or manner of speaking: turn, disposition; race.
Strain'er, *s.* an instrument for filtration.
Strain'ing, *s.* the act of filtering.
Strait, *a.* narrow, close, tight, strict, difficult: *s.* a narrow passage or frith; a difficulty, distress.
Straiten, *strät'n*, *v.* to make narrow, to make tight, to contract; to put into difficulties.
Strait'-laced, *a.* laced tight; stiff, rigid.
Straitley, *ad.* narrowly, strictly.
Strait'ness, *s.* narrowness; rigour.
Strait-waist'coat, *s.* a tight dress or apparatus to confine the limbs of an insane person.
Stramin'eous, *a.* strawy, like straw.
Strand, *s.* the shore or beach: *v.* to drive on the strand; to run aground.
Strand, *s.* one of the strings of a rope.
Strange, *stränj*, *a.* foreign; unknown; wonderful.
Strangely, *ad.* in a strange manner.
Strange'ness, *s.* the quality or state of being strange; oddness.
Strän'ger, *s.* a foreigner, one unknown.
Strangle, *strang'-gl.* *v.* to choke; to suppress.
Strang'ler, *s.* one who strangles.
Strang'les, *s. pl.* a disease in horses.
Strang'ling, *s.* death by stopping the breath.
Strangula'tion, *s.* the act of strangling.
Strang'üry, *s.* difficulty and pain in discharging urine.
Strap, *s.* a long, narrow thong of leather: *v.* to beat with a strap.
Strappa'do, *s.* a mode of punishment.
Strap'ping, *a.* large of person.

Strat'a, *s. pl.* beds or layers, as of rocks and earths (*Geology*). See **Stratum**.
Strat'agem, *s.* a trick or artifice by which some advantage is expected to be gained; but properly an artifice in war.
Strat'egetic, **Strat'egetical**, -jet'-, *a.* relating to strategics.
Strat'egics, *s. pl.* military science or tactics.
Strat'egic, **Strat'egical**, -tej'-, *a.* relating to strategy.
Strategy, strät'-é-jí, *s.* that branch of military science which consists in teaching or knowing how to conduct great military movements; the science of military command: generalship.
Strath, *s.* a vale through which a river flows (*Scotland*).
Strath'spey, -spä, *s.* a Scotch dance, or its music.
Stratifica'tion, *s.* arrangement of different substances in beds or layers.
Strat'ify, *v.* to range in beds or layers.
Stratocracy, *s.* a military government.
Strat'um, *L. s.* a bed or layer: *pl.* **Strata**.
Strat'us, *s.* a kind of cloud arranged in layers.
Straw, *s.* the stalk on which corn grows.
Straw'berry, *s.* a plant and its fruit.
Straw'berry-tree, *s.* the arbutus.
Straw'-built, *a.* made up of straw.
Straw'-colour, *s.* a light yellow colour.
Straw'-coloured, *a.* of a light yellow colour.
Straw'y, *a.* made of straw; like straw.
Stray, *v.* to wander, to lose the way.
Stray, *s.* an animal lost by straying.
Stray'er, *s.* one who strays; a wanderer.
Streak, *s.* a line of colour, a long stripe.
Streak, *v.* to stripe, to variegate.
Streak'y, *a.* variegated by streaks.
Stream, *s.* a running water, a current.
Stream, *v.* to flow, to issue continually.
Stream'er, *s.* an ensign, a flag, a pennon.
Stream'let, *s.* a small stream.
Stream'y, *a.* abounding in streams.
Street, *s.* a paved way between houses.
Street'-walker, *s.* a common prostitute.
Strength, *s.* force, vigour, power, firmness, support, military force.
Strength'en, *v.* to make strong, to confirm.
Strength'ener, *s.* that which strengthens.
Strength'less, *a.* deprived of strength.
Stren'uious, *a.* eagerly pressing; urgent; earnest, active; bold; vehement.
Stren'uously, *ad.* in a strenuous manner.
Stren'uousness, *s.* state of being strenuous.
Stress, *s.* force, importance, weight.
Stretch, *v.* to extend or draw out to a greater length; to strain: *s.* extension, reach, effort.
Stretch'er, *s.* one that stretches; anything used for stretching; a kind of hand-barrow.
Strew, stroo, *v.* to spread scatteringly or loosely: *p. p.* **Strewed**, **strood**.
Striæ, stri'-ë, *L. s.* the small channels in the shells of cockles; in architecture, fillets between the flutes of columns.
Striate, **Striated**, *a.* formed in striæ.
Strick'en, *p. a.* smitten; afflicted; advanced in years.
Strick'le, -kl, *s.* a board for striking the corn in a measure to level it.
Strict, *a.* exact, rigorous, severe.
Strict'ly, *ad.* exactly, rigorously.
Strict'ness, *s.* exactness; rigour.

Stric'ture, *s.* a stroke; a slight touch; a critical censure; a contraction.
Stride, *s.* a long step: *v.* to make long steps; to walk with the legs far apart.
Stri'dor, *L. s.* a creaking noise.
Strid'ulous, *a.* making a creaking noise.
Strife, *s.* contention, contest, discord.
Stri'feul, *a.* contentious, discordant.
Strike, *v.* to hit with force, to give a blow to; to stamp, to impress; to lower, as a flag or a tent; to conclude a bargain: *s.* a cessation from work, as of a body of labourers, in order to force their employers to give higher wages.
Stri'ker, *s.* a person or thing that strikes.
Stri'king, *p. a.* making a sudden and forcible impression; surprising; very remarkable; very impressive.
Stri'kingly, *ad.* in a forcible manner; impressively.
Stri'kingness, *s.* quality of being striking or impressive.
String, *s.* a slender rope, a cord; the cord of a musical instrument; a fibre; a nerve: *v.* to furnish with strings; to file on a string, to make tense.
Stringed, stringd, *a.* having strings.
String'ent, -jent, *a.* binding; strict; severe.
String'-halt, -hawlt, *s.* a lameness in horses.
String'iness, *s.* the quality of being stringy.
String'y, *a.* consisting of strings; ropy; fibrous; viscid.
Strip, *v.* to pull or tear off, as a covering; to make naked or bare; to divest; to deprive of; to rob.
Strip, *s.* a narrow shred; a slip.
Stripe, *s.* a narrow division or line; a streak; a discolouration made by a lash; a lash or stroke with a whip: *v.* to form with lines of various colours; to lash.
Striped, *p. a.* marked with stripes; having stripes.
Strip'ling, *s.* a youth, a lad.
Strip'pings, *s. pl.* the last milk drawn from a cow at milking.
Strive, *v.* to make efforts; to endeavour; to contend or struggle against; to vie; to emulate.
Stri'ver, *s.* one who makes efforts.
Stri'ving, *s.* earnest endeavour; a struggle or contest.
Stroke, *s.* a blow; any sudden effect; a sudden affliction; a sound, as from a bell or clock; touch of a pencil, a masterly effort: *v.* to rub gently or tenderly with the hand; to make smooth.
Stro'kesman, *s.* the rower who leads or regulates the others.
Stroll, *s.* a wandering on foot, a ramble: *v.* to wander on foot, to ramble idly; to gad.
Stroll'er, *s.* one who strolls about; a vagrant; an itinerant player.
Strong, *a.* firm, robust, vigorous, forcible, cogent, powerful.
Stronger, strong'-ger, *comp.* of Strong.
Strongest, strong'-gest, *sup.* of Strong.
Strong'-hold, *s.* a place of great strength; a fortified place or fortress.
Strong'ly, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly.
Strong'-set, *a.* firmly set; compact.
Stron'tia, -shi-a, *s.* a white earth contained in a mineral found at Strontian, in Scotland.

Stron'tium, -shĭ-um, *s.* a metal; the metallic base of Strontia.

Strop, *s.* a leather to sharpen a razor on.

Strophē, Gr. *s.* a stanza in poetry.

Strow. See **Strew**.

Struck, the *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Strike**.

Struc'ture, *s.* act or manner of building; form or make; construction; a building of any kind; an edifice; manner of organisation of animals, vegetables, &c.

Struggle, strug'l, *v.* to strive or make efforts (with twisting of the body); to make great efforts; to writhe with difficulty or pain: *s.* act of struggling; a great or vigorous effort; agony.

Strug'gler, *s.* one who struggles.

Strug'gling, *p. a.* making struggles: *s.* the act of doing so.

Stru'ma, L. *s.* a glandular swelling; scrofula; in botany, a swelling or dilatation of leaves or mosses.

Stru'mous, **Strūmose**, -mōs', *a.* having swellings in the glands; scrofulous.

Strum'pet, *s.* a prostitute, a harlot: *a.* like a strumpet; false; inconstant.

Strut, *s.* an affectation of stateliness in walking, a pompous gait: *v.* to walk with affected dignity, to swell with stateliness.

Strut'ter, *s.* one who struts.

Strychnine, **Strychnī**, strik'-, *s.* a most poisonous alkaline substance, extracted from the *strychnus nux vomica*.

Stub, *s.* the stump of a tree; a log or block: *v.* to root or grub up.

Stubbed, stubd, *p. a.* truncated; grubbed up; short and thick.

Stub'bēdness, *s.* shortness with thickness.

Stub'by, *a.* full of stubs; short and thick.

Stub'ble, -bl, *s.* stalks of corn after reaping.

Stub'born, *a.* obstinate, headstrong; stiff.

Stub'bornly, *ad.* obstinately, inflexibly.

Stub'bornness, *s.* obstinacy; stiffness.

Stuc'co, *s.* a fine plaster for walls.

Stuc'co, *v.* to plaster walls with stucco.

Stuck, the *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Stick**.

Stud, *s.* a collection of horses.

Stud'ing-sail, *s.* a narrow sail set beyond the skirt of a square sail.

Stu'dent, *s.* a scholar, a bookish man.

Stud'ied, *a.* learned; premeditated.

Stu'dio, *s.* an artist's study.

Stu'dious, *a.* given to study, diligent.

Stu'diously, *ad.* diligently, carefully.

Stu'diousness, *s.* devotedness to duty.

Stud'y, *s.* application of the mind to books and learning; a particular branch of learning; deep thought; a room for study; the sketched ideas of a painter.

Stud'y, *v.* to apply the mind to books; to think deeply; to endeavour diligently.

Stuff, *s.* a mass of matter, any mass of matter; the material of which anything is made; cloth of slight texture; in contempt, something worthless.

Stuff, *v.* to fill with stuff; to fill very full; to cram; to feed gluttonously.

Stuffing, *s.* that by which anything is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat.

Stul'tify, *v.* to make or prove to be foolish.

Stum, *s.* new wine used to raise fermentation

in vapid wines: *v.* to ferment wine by mixing stum.

Stum'ble, *s.* a trip in walking; a blunder: *v.* to trip in walking; to make a false step; to err; to strike against or light upon by chance.

Stum'bler, *s.* one that stumbles or mistakes.

Stum'bling-block, *s.* a cause of stumbling; an occasion of offence.

Stum'blingly, *ad.* in a stumbling manner.

Stump, *s.* the part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away, as the *stump* of a tree, or a human limb when part of it is amputated: *v.* to walk about heavily—A *stump-orator*, one who harangues from the stump of a tree or a similar elevation—A *stump-speech*, a self-electioneering speech (*America*).

Stump'y, *a.* full of stumps; short and thick.

Stun, *v.* to render senseless by a blow; to confound or make dizzy by a noise.

Stung, the *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Sting**.

Stunk, the *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **Stink**.

Stunt, *v.* to hinder from growth.

Stunted, *p. a.* dwarfish, small.

Stupe, *s.* medicated flax for a sore: *v.* to foment or dress with stupes.

Stupefac'tion, *s.* act of stupefying; state of being stupefied; insensibility; stupidity.

Stupefac'tive, *a.* causing insensibility.

Stu'pefier, *s.* he who or that which stupefies.

Stu'pefy, *v.* to make stupid or dull; to deprive of sensibility.

Stūpen'dous, -dus, *a.* (striking *dumb* by its magnitude), prodigious; amazing; wonderful.

Stūpen'dously, *ad.* in a manner to excite astonishment.

Stūpen'dousness, *s.* the quality or state of being stupendous.

Stu'pid, *a.* very dull; insensible; senseless; heavy; sluggish; formed without skill or genius.

Stūpid'ity, *s.* extreme dulness of perception or understanding; insensibility; sluggishness.

Stu'pidly, *ad.* in a stupid manner.

Stu'pidness, *s.* stupidity.

Stu'por, *s.* suspension or a great diminution of sensibility; numbness.

Stu'prate, *v.* to violate chastity; to debauch.

Stupra'tion, *s.* the act of doing so.

Stur'dily, *ad.* stoutly; resolutely.

Stur'diness, *s.* quality of being sturdy.

Stur'dy, *a.* stout, strong, obstinate.

Stur'geon, -jun, *s.* the name of a large fish valued for food.

Stut'ter, *v.* to speak with hesitation; to stammer.

Stut'terer, *s.* one that stutters.

Stut'teringly, *ad.* stammeringly.

Sty, *s.* a hovel for hogs; a filthy place or abode: *v.* to shut up in a sty.

Sty, *s.* a small ulcer or inflamed tumor on the margin of the eyelid.

Stygian, stij-i-an, *a.* relating to the river *Styx*; infernal.

Style, *s.* a sharp-pointed instrument with which the ancients wrote; manner of writing or speaking; mode or manner in any department of art; mode of reckoning time; fashion; grandeur; a graver; the pin of a dial; the

pistil of a flower : *s.* to entitle in addressing or speaking of ; to denominate ; to term ; to name.

Styl'et, *s.* a small poniard or dagger.

Styl'ish, *a.* modish ; fashionable ; showy.

Styl'oid, *a.* resembling a style or pen.

Stypt'ic, **Stypt'ical**, *a.* that stops bleeding or hemorrhage ; astringent.

Stypt'ic, *s.* a remedy to check bleeding.

Su'able, *a.* that may be sued.

Sua'sion, swa'zhun, *s.* the act of persuading.

Sua'sive, swā'siv, *a.* having power to persuade.

Sua'siveness, *s.* the power of persuading.

Suavity, swav', *s.* sweetness, pleasantness, as *suavity* of manners.

Sub-acid, as'id, *a.* slightly acid.

Sub-ac'rid, *a.* acrid in a small degree.

Subac'tion, *s.* the act of reducing.

Su'bah, *s.* in India, a province.

Su'bahdar, *s.* the governor of a province.

Subaltern, sub-awl'-tern, *a.* subordinate, inferior : *s.* a subordinate officer or judge.

Subaltern'ate, -ter', *a.* succeeding by turns ; subordinate : *s.* a term in logic.

Subaltern'ation, *s.* act of succeeding by turns or in succession ; state of inferiority ; a term in logic.

Sub-a'queous, *a.* lying under water.

Sub-astrin'gent, -jent, *a.* slightly astringent.

Sub-cla'vian, *a.* lying under the clavicle.

Sub-commit'tee, *s.* an under committee.

Sub-con'tract, *s.* a contract under another.

Sub-dea'con, *s.* an under deacon.

Sub-dea'conry, **Sub-dea'conship**, *s.* the order and office of a sub-deacon.

Sub-dean', *s.* the deputy of a dean.

Subdivi'de, *v.* to divide again.

Subdivision, -vizh', *s.* the act of subdividing.

Subdom'inant, *s.* a term in music.

Subdu'able, *a.* that may be subdued.

Subdu'al, *s.* the act of subduing.

Subduct', *v.* to withdraw, to take away, to subtract.

Subduc'tion, *s.* the act of subducting.

Subdue, -du', *v.* to conquer by superior power ; to reduce to subjection ; to reduce to tenderness ; to soften ; to mollify.

Subdu'er, *s.* one who subdues.

Sub'duple, **Subdu'plicate**, *a.* half ; containing one part of two.

Süber'ic *a.* pertaining to the cork-tree.

Subja'cent, *a.* lying under.

Subject', *v.* to bring under the power or dominion of ; to reduce to submission ; to expose or make liable ; to cause to undergo.

Sub'ject, *a.* placed under ; liable, exposed : *s.* one who is under the dominion of another ; the matter treated of ; that on which any operation is performed ; that in which anything inheres or subsists ; a term in logic.

Subjec'tion, *s.* the act of subduing ; the state of being subjected or subdued.

Subjective, *a.* relating to the subject.

Subjectively, *ad.* in relation to the subject, as existing in a subject or the mind.

Subjoin', *v.* to add at the end or after.

Subjūgate, *v.* to conquer, to subdue.

Subjūga'tion, *s.* the act of subduing.

Subjunc'tion, *s.* the act of subjoining.

Subjunc'tive, *a.* subjoined to something else ;

in grammar, a term expressing condition or contingency.

Sublapsa'rian, *s.* a theological term.

Subla'tion, *s.* the act of taking away.

Sub-libra'rian, *s.* an under librarian.

Sub-lieuten'ant, *s.* an under lieutenant.

Subli'mable, *a.* that may be sublimated.

Sublimate, *v.* to exalt ; to refine ; to bring a solid substance into a state of vapour by heat, and condense it again by cold.

Sublimate, *a.* brought into a state of sublimation : *s.* a substance sublimated.

Sublima'tion, *s.* the act of sublimating.

Subli'me, *a.* high in place or style ; high in excellence ; lofty, grand : *s.* the grand in nature or thought ; a grand or lofty style ; sublimity : *v.* to sublimate.

Sublime'ly, *ad.* in a sublime manner.

Sublime'ness, *s.* sublimity.

Süblim'ity, *s.* state or quality of being sublime ; elevation ; grandeur.

Sublingual, -ling'gwāl, under the tongue.

Sublu'nar, **Sub'lunary**, -loon-, *a.* under the moon ; terrestrial, earthly, worldly.

Submarine, rēn', *a.* lying or acting under the sea.

Subme'di'ant, *s.* a term in music.

Submerge, -merj', *v.* to put under water ; to overwhelm.

Submerse, -mers', *v.* to put under water.

Submer'sion, *s.* the act of submerging ; state of being submerged.

Submission, -mish'un, *s.* act of submitting ; state of being submissive ; obedience ; humility ; resignation.

Submis'sive, *a.* yielding, obedient, humble.

Submis'sively, *ad.* with submission ; humbly.

Submis'siveness, *s.* the state or quality of being submissive ; submission.

Submit', *v.* to yield, to surrender ; to yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another ; to cease to resist ; to comply with.

Subnas'cent, *a.* growing underneath.

Subor'dinancy, *s.* the state of being subordinate or subject to control.

Subor'dinate, *a.* inferior in order or rank ; inferior or lower ; descending in a regular series : *s.* one who is subordinate to another ; an inferior person ; one of a descent in a regular series : *v.* to make subordinate.

Subor'dinately, *ad.* in a subordinate manner.

Subordina'tion, *s.* state of being subordinate ; subjection ; place of order or rank among inferiors ; a series regularly descending.

Süborn', *v.* to prepare or instruct underhand or secretly ; to induce to take a false oath.

Süborna'tion, *s.* the act of suborning.

Suborn'er, *s.* one that suborns.

Subpoena, -pē'na, L. *s.* a writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty : *v.* to serve with a subpoena.

Sub-prior, *s.* an under prior.

Sub-rector, *s.* the rector's deputy.

Sub-salt, *s.* a salt with little acid.

Subscri'be, *v.* to sign, to attest, to consent to ; to promise to give by writing one's name.

Subscri'ber, *s.* one who subscribes.

Subscrip'tion, *s.* any thing underwritten ; attestation or consent by underwriting the name ; money subscribed ; the act of subscribing for any purpose.

Sub-section, *s.* a section of a section.
Subsequence, -kwens, *s.* state of being subsequent.
Subsequent, *a.* following after; not preceding; posterior; consequent.
Subsequently, *ad.* in time following; at a later time.
Subserve, *v.* to be subservient to; to assist or promote.
Subservience, **Subserviency**, *s.* state of being subservient; instrumental fitness; use or operation that promotes some end; obsequiousness.
Subservient, *a.* serving under; assisting; useful to promote a purpose; obsequious.
Subserviently, *ad.* in a subservient manner.
Subside, *v.* to sink to the bottom, as *sediment*; to settle down; to fall into a quiet state; to abate; to cease.
Subsidence, **Subsidency**, *s.* the act of subsiding or sinking to the bottom; cessation.
Subsidiary, *a.* aiding, assisting; furnishing supplies: *s.* one who contributes aid.
Subsidise, *v.* to furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of another by the payment of a subsidy.
Subsidy, *s.* aid in money; a sum paid by one state to another for service.
Subsist, *v.* to inhere; to have existence in; to have the means of living; to feed, to maintain.
Subsistence, *s.* state of being subsistent; inherence; real being; means of support; maintenance; livelihood.
Subsistent, *a.* having subsistence or real being; inherent.
Subsoil, *s.* the stratum or bed of earth which lies immediately under the surface-soil: *v.* to turn up the subsoil in ploughing; to plough deep.
Subspecies, *s.* a division of species.
Substance, *s.* that which is subsistent or has real being, as distinct from that which has only metaphysical existence; something substantial; the essential part; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty; matter; body; goods; property; means of living.
Substantial, -shal, *a.* relating to substance; having substance; real; essential; solid; corporeal; wealthy.
Substantiality, -shĭ-ăl', *s.* the state of being substantial; materiality.
Substantialness, *s.* the state or quality of firmness; strength.
Substantials, *s. pl.* the essential or material parts.
Substantiate, -shĭ-ăt, *v.* to establish by proof; to confirm; to verify.
Substantive, *a.* having existence; real; solid: *s.* the name of something which exists, or which we have any notion or idea of.
Substantively, *ad.* in substance; in grammar, as a substantive.
Substitute, *v.* to put in the place of another: *s.* one acting for another.
Substitution, *s.* act of substituting; state of being substituted; that which has been substituted.
Substitutional, *a.* pertaining to substitution.
Substratum, *L. s.* a stratum or layer under another: *pl.* Substra'ta.

Substruction, *s.* a building under; a prop.
Substructure, *s.* an under structure.
Substyle, *s.* in dialling, the right line on which the gnomon stands.
Subsultory, *a.* leaping; moving by starts.
Subtend, *v.* to lie or extend under.
Subterfuge, -fūj, *s.* an evasion, a shift, a trick.
Subterra'nean, **Subterra'neous**, *a.* lying or being underground.
Subtile, *a.* thin, rare, fine; piercing; acute. It formerly, also, meant *cunning*, but in this sense it is now written **Subtle**, which see.
Subtiley, *ad.* in a subtile manner; thinly; finely.
Subtileness, *s.* state or quality of being subtile.
Subtilisa'tion, *s.* the act or process of making anything so volatile as to evaporate; refinement.
Subtilise, *v.* to make subtile or fine; to spin out into niceties.
Subtil'ity, *s.* subtilty.
Subtilty, *s.* thinness; fineness; refinement; acuteness.
Subtle, sut'l, *a.* sly, artful, cunning.
Subtlety, sut'l-tĭ, *s.* the quality of being subtle; artfulness; cunning. See **Subtile**.
Subtly, sūt'-lĭ, *ad.* sily, artfully.
Subtract, *v.* to take away part.
Subtractor, *s.* he who or that which subtracts.
Subtraction, *s.* the act of subtracting.
Subtractive, *a.* tending to subtract.
Sub'trahend, *s.* in arithmetic, the number to be subtracted.
Sub-tu'tor, *s.* a subordinate tutor.
Sūbur'ban, *a.* inhabiting or being in the suburbs.
Sub'urbs, *s.* buildings without the walls of a city; the outlets. The singular (Suburb) is seldom used.
Sub-vāri'ēty, *s.* a subordinate variety.
Subven'tion, *s.* a coming under; support.
Subver'sion, *s.* overthrow from the foundation; complete destruction.
Subver'sive, *a.* tending to subvert.
Subvert, *v.* to overthrow from the foundation.
Subvert'er, *s.* one who subverts.
Succedaneous, suk-sē-da'-nē-us, *a.* used as a succedaneum.
Succeda'neum, *L. s.* that which is used for something else; a substitute: *pl.* Succeda'nēā.
Succeed, *v.* to follow in order; to come after; to come to a desired effect; to prosper.
Succeed'er, *s.* one who comes after.
Success, *s.* prosperous termination of an undertaking; good fortune.
Successful, *a.* having success; prosperous; fortunate.
Successfully, *ad.* in a successful manner; fortunately.
Success'fulness, *s.* state of being successful.
Succession, -sesh'-un, *s.* the act of succeeding; a following of persons or things in order; lineage; right; inheritance.
Success'ive, *a.* following in order.
Success'ively, *ad.* in regular order.
Success'iveness, *s.* the being successive.
Success'less, *a.* unlucky, unfortunate.
Success'or, *s.* one who succeeds to the place or office of another.
Succinct, *a.* girded up; short, concise.

Succinet'ly, *ad.* briefly, concisely.
Succinet'ness, *s.* brevity, conciseness.
Succinio, suk-sin'-ik, **Suc'cinous**, *a.* pertaining to, or obtained from amber.
Succory, suk'-ô-rî, *s.* a plant, chicory.
Succour, suk'-ur, *v.* to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve; to aid: *s.* assistance in distress; relief; aid.
Suc'courer, *s.* one who succours.
Suc'courless, *a.* without succour or relief.
Suc'culence, **Suc'culency**, *s.* juiciness.
Suc'culent, *a.* juicy, full of sap.
Succumb, suk-kum', *v.* to sink under difficulty; to yield unresistingly; to submit to.
Succus'sion, *s.* the act of shaking; an ague.
Such, *a.* of that or the like kind.
Suck, *s.* milk from the breast: *v.* to draw milk from the breast; to draw in with the mouth; to imbibe; to draw or drain.
Suck'er, *s.* anything that sucks or draws moisture; a young twig or shoot; part of a pump; a pipe used in sucking.
Suckle, -kl, *v.* to nurse at the breast.
Suck'ling, *s.* a sucking child, lamb, &c.
Suc'tion, -shun, *s.* the act of sucking up.
Sud'datory, *a.* sweating: *s.* a sweating-bath.
Sud'den, *a.* quick, hasty; unforeseen, rash.
On a sudden, suddenly, unexpectedly.
Sud'denly, *ad.* hastily; unexpectedly.
Sud'denness, *s.* state of being sudden.
Sud'orific, *a.* tending to promote sweat: *s.* a medicine for producing or promoting sweat.
Sud'orous, *a.* consisting of sweat.
Suds, *s.* a lixivium of soap and water.
Sue, sū, *v.* to follow or prosecute by law; to follow for some purpose; to beg or entreat; to make interest for.
Su'et, *s.* hard fat about the kidneys.
Su'ety, *a.* consisting of or like suet.
Suffer, *v.* to bear, to undergo, to endure; to bear or feel pain; to be injured; to permit or allow.
Sufferable, *a.* that may be endured; tolerable.
Sufferably, *ad.* so as to be endured.
Sufferance, *s.* endurance; permission by not forbidding.
Sufferer, *s.* one who endures or suffers.
Suffering, *p. a.* bearing or feeling pain: *s.* the act of enduring or suffering pain; pain suffered; distress.
Suffice, -fis', *v.* to be enough or sufficient.
Sufficiency, -fish'-en-sî, *s.* state of being sufficient; supply equal to want; competency.
Sufficient, suf-fish'-ent, *a.* equal to what is required; enough, competent.
Sufficiently, *ad.* to a sufficient degree.
Suffix, *s.* a letter or syllable added to another word, an affix.
Suffix', *v.* to add or annex to a word.
Suffocate, *v.* to choke or kill by stifling respiration; to stifle; to smother.
Suffoca'tion, *s.* the act of suffocating; state of being suffocated; a choking.
Suffocative, *a.* tending to suffocate.
Suffragan, *s.* a term applied to a bishop, as subject to his metropolitan (properly, an assistant bishop).
Suffrage, -frāj, *s.* a vote; support, aid.
Suffuse, suf-fūz', *v.* to overspread as with a fluid or tincture.

Suffu'sion, -zhun, *s.* the act of suffusing; that which is suffused; a dimness.
Sugar, shug'-ar, *s.* a sweet substance, obtained chiefly from a species of cane: *v.* to impregnate or sweeten with sugar.
Sugar-can'dy, *s.* sugar crystallised.
Sug'ar-cane, *s.* the plant from which sugar is expressed or obtained.
Sug'ar-house, *s.* a house or place where sugar is refined.
Sug'ar-plum, *s.* a kind of sweetmeat.
Sug'ary, *a.* sweet, tasting of sugar.
Suggest, sug-jest' or suj-, *v.* to hint; to intimate or mention in the first instance; to insinuate good or ill; to propose for consideration.
Suggest'ion, -yun, *s.* act of suggesting; that which is suggested; a hint; a proposal or recommendation.
Suggestive, *a.* making or containing suggestions.
Su'icidal, *a.* of the nature of suicide.
Su'icide, *s.* self-murder; a self-murderer.
Suit, sūt, *s.* suing; an action or process at law; a petition, an entreaty; courtship; a set or number of things corresponding to each other, as a *suit* of clothes.
Suit, *v.* to fit, to adapt to; to be fitted to; to become or agree with, as to *suit* with.
Suitability, *s.* quality of being suitable.
Suit'able, *a.* fitting, becoming, proper.
Suit'ableness, *s.* state of being suitable.
Suit'ably, *ad.* in a suitable manner.
Suite, swēt, *Fr. s.* a regular set or *suit* of persons or things, as a *suite* of attendants, a *suite* of rooms; retinue.
Suitor, sū'tor, *s.* a petitioner; a wooer.
Sul'cate, **Sul'cated**, *a.* furrowed, grooved.
Sulk, *v.* to be silently sullen.
Sulk'ily, *ad.* morosely, sullenly.
Sulk'iness, *s.* state of silent sullenness.
Sulks, *s. pl.* a fit of sullenness.
Sulk'y, *a.* silently sullen; morose.
Sul'len, *a.* gloomy, dark; obstinate.
Sul'lenly, *ad.* in a sullen manner.
Sullenness, *s.* gloominess, moroseness.
Sully, *v.* to soil; to tarnish; to stain.
Sul'phate, *s.* a compound of sulphuric acid and a base.
Sulphur, -fur, *s.* an inflammable mineral substance of a pale yellow colour; brimstone.
Sulph'urate, *a.* of or belonging to sulphur.
Sulphura'tion, *s.* the act of dressing or anointing with sulphur.
Sulphu'reous, **Sulphurous**, *a.* consisting of or impregnated with sulphur.
Sulph'uret, *s.* a combination of sulphur with an earth, metal, or alkali.
Sulph'uretted, *a.* holding sulphur in solution.
Sulphury, *a.* partaking of sulphur.
Sul'tan, *s.* the Turkish emperor.
Sulta'na, **Sulta'na**, **Sul'tāness**, *s.* the queen of a sultan; the empress of the Turks.
Sul'triness, *s.* the state of being sultry.
Sul'try, *a.* hot and close, hot and cloudy.
Sum, *s.* the whole of anything; the amount of several numbers added together; a certain quantity of money; height, completion: *v.* to add and find the amount; to collect particulars into a total.

Sumach, sū-mak, **Sumac**, *s.* a tree; a powder obtained from it, used in dyeing.
Sum'marily, *ad.* in a summary manner.
Sum'marise, *v.* to present briefly.
Sum'mary, *a.* containing the sum; compendious; short, brief: *s.* a compendium.
Sum'mer, *s.* one who casts up accounts.
Sum'mer, *s.* one of the four seasons of the year: *v.* to pass the summer.
Sum'mer-house, *s.* a pleasure-house or arbour in a garden, used in the summer.
Sum'merset. See **Somersault**.
Sum'mit, *s.* the top; the utmost height.
Sum'mon, *v.* to call or cite to appear by authority, as to *summon* a jury.
Sum'moner, *s.* one who summons.
Sum'mons, *s.* a call by authority; a citation.
Sump'ter, *s.* a pack-horse, a baggage-horse.
Sumptuary, sump'-tū-ā-ri, *a.* of or pertaining to expenses. *Sumptuary laws*, laws regulating and restraining the expenditure of the public in dress and extravagance of living.
Sump'tuous, *a.* costly, expensive; splendid; luxurious.
Sump'tuously, *ad.* in a sumptuous manner.
Sump'tuousness, *s.* expensiveness, splendour.
Sun, *s.* the luminary of day; the sun's warmth: *v.* to expose to or warm in the sun.
Sun'-beam, *s.* a ray of light from the sun.
Sun'-bright, *a.* like the sun in brightness.
Sun'-burnt, *a.* tanned by the sun.
Sun'-clad, *a.* clothed in radiance.
Sun'day, *s.* the Christian Sabbath.
Sun'der, *ad.* in two or twain.
Sun'der, *v.* to divide or part asunder.
Sun'-dial, *s.* a marked plate on which the shadow of a gnomon points the hour.
Sun'down, *s.* sunset, close of the day.
Sun'-dried, *p. a.* dried by the sun.
Sun'dries, -driz, *s. pl.* several things.
Sun'dry, *a.* several, more than one.
Sun'flower, *s.* a large, yellow flower.
Sung, *p. p.* of Sing.
Sun'less, *a.* wanting sun; gloomy.
Sun'light, -lit, *s.* the light of the sun.
Sun'like, *a.* like the sun.
Sun'ny, *a.* exposed to the sun; bright.
Sun'-proof, *a.* secured against or impervious to the rays of the sun.
Sun'rise, **Sun'rising**, *s.* the time of the rising of the sun; the morning; the place of the rising of the sun; the east.
Sun'-scorched, -skorcht, *a.* scorched by the sun.
Sun'set, *s.* the close of the day, evening.
Sun'shine, *s.* the light of the sun.
Sun'shiny, *a.* bright with the sun.
Sun'-stroke, *s.* a stroke of the sun or his heat, often causing an inflammation of the brain.
Sup, *v.* to drink by sups; to eat supper: *s.* a mouthful of liquor.
Su'perāble, *a.* that may be overcome.
Su'perābleness, *s.* the being superable.
Su'perābly, *ad.* so as to be overcome.
Sūperabund', *v.* to be very abundant.
Sūperabun'dance, *s.* more than enough.
Sūperabun'dant, *a.* superfluous.
Sūperabun'dantly, *ad.* too abundantly.
Sūperadd', *v.* to add over and above.
Sūperaddition, -dish'-un, *s.* the act of superadding; that which is superadded.

Sūperan'nuate, *v.* to discharge or disqualify on account of age.
Sūperan'nuated, *a.* disqualified by age; discharged on account of age.
Sūperannūa'tion, *s.* act of superannuating; the state of being superannuated.
Sūperb', *a.* grand, pompous, stately. |
Sūperb'ly, *ad.* in a superb manner.
Sūper-car'go, *s.* an officer in a merchantman who has charge of the cargo.
Sūpercil'ious, *a.* proud, haughty, overbearing.
Sūpercil'iously, *ad.* in a supercilious manner.
Sūpercil'iousness, *s.* haughtiness; contemptuousness.
Sūperer'es'cent, *a.* growing above or on.
Sūperem'inence, *s.* state of being supereminent.
Sūperem'inent, *a.* greatly eminent.
Sūperem'inent'ly, *ad.* very eminently.
Sūperer'ogate, *v.* to do more than duty demands or requires.
Sūpereroga'tion, *s.* performance of more than duty requires.
Sūperer'ogatory, *a.* performed beyond what duty requires.
Sūperex'cellence, *s.* superior excellence.
Sūperex'cellent, *a.* very excellent.
Sūperficial, -fish'-al, *a.* lying on the surface; composing the surface; shallow, slight.
Superficiality, -fish'-i-āl'-, *s.* superficialness.
Superficially, -fish'-, *ad.* in a superficial manner.
Superf'i'cialness, *s.* quality of being superficial.
Superficies, -fish'-ēz, *s.* the surface or outside.
Sūperfine, *a.* eminently fine.
Sūperfluity, -floo'-, *s.* more than is wanted; superabundance; excess.
Super'fluous, *a.* too abundant; more than enough.
Super'fluously, *ad.* in a superfluous degree.
Super'fluously, *s.* the state of being superfluous.
Sūperhu'man, *a.* above the power of man.
Sūperincum'bent, *a.* lying above.
Sūperindu'ce, *v.* to bring in or upon, as an addition to something else.
Superinduc'tion, *s.* the act of superinducing.
Sūperintend', *v.* to oversee; to supervise; to have the care or direction of; to direct; to control.
Sūperintend'ence, **Sūperintend'ency**, *s.* the act of overseeing with authority.
Sūperintend'ent, *a.* overlooking others.
Sūperintend'ent, *s.* one who superintends; a supervisor.
Sūpe'rior, *a.* higher, greater, preferable.
Sūpe'rior, *s.* one who is above another.
Sūpērior'ity, *s.* state of being superior.
Sūpērlātive, *a.* implying the highest degree.
Super'latively, *ad.* in the highest degree.
Super'lativeness, *s.* the state or quality of being superlative or in the highest degree.
Superlu'nar, **Superlu'nary**, *a.* above the moon: not of this world.
Super'nal, *a.* relating to things above.
Sūperna'tant, *a.* floating on the surface.
Supernat'ural, *a.* beyond nature; miraculous.
Supernat'urally, *ad.* miraculously.
Sūpernu'merary, *a.* beyond the usual or necessary number: *s.* one beyond the usual or prescribed number.

Sûper-roy'al, *a.* larger than royal; denoting a size of paper.
Sûperscri'be, *v.* to write on the top or outside.
Sûperscrip'tion, *s.* a writing on the outside; an impression of letters on coins.
Sûpersec'ular, *a.* above secular things.
Sûperse'de, *v.* to make void; to set aside.
Sûperse'déas, *L. s.* a writ for staying or setting aside legal proceedings.
Sûperse'dure, *s.* the act of superseding.
Sûperstition, -stish'-un, *s.* a foolish or absurd belief in omens, prognostics, charms, spells, supernatural agencies, the existence of such beings as fairies, and similar fanciful inventions and opinions. It also means bigotry or fanaticism in religion.
Sûperstitious, -stish'-, *a.* addicted to superstition.
Sûpersti'tiously, *ad.* in a superstitious manner.
Sûperstitiousness, -stish'-, *s.* superstition.
Sûperstrat'um, *s.* a stratum overlying another stratum.
Sûperstruc'tion, *s.* a superstructure.
Sûperstruc'tive, *a.* built on something else.
Sûperstruc'ture, *s.* that which is built upon something else; an edifice.
Sûperve'ne, *v.* to come as an extraneous addition; to come upon unexpectedly.
Sûperve'nient, *a.* coming as extraneous.
Sûperven'tion, *s.* the act of supervening.
Sûpervise, -viz', *v.* to overlook, to oversee.
Sûpervision, *s.* the act of supervising.
Sûpervi'sor, *s.* an overseer, an inspector.
Sûpina'tor, *s.* a muscle of the hand.
Sûpi'ne, *a.* lying with the face upwards; inert indolent, careless.
Sû'pine, *s.* a verbal noun in grammar.
Sûpi'nely, *ad.* with the face up; inertly.
Sûpi'neness, *s.* state of being supine.
Sû'per, *s.* the evening meal.
Sû'perless, *a.* not having a supper.
Sûplant', *v.* to trip up the heels; to displace by stratagem.
Sûplant'er, *s.* one who supplants.
Sûplant'ing, *s.* the act of displacing.
Sûple, -pl, *a.* pliant, yielding; cringing.
Sûple, *v.* to make pliant or soft.
Sûplement, *s.* an addition to fill up or supply defects.
Sûplemen'tal, **Sûplemen'tary**, *a.* additional; added to supply what is wanting.
Sû'pleness, *s.* pliantness, flexibility.
Sû'pletory, -plé-tô-ri, *a.* supplying deficiencies.
Sû'pliant, *a.* submissive; entreating.
Sû'pliant, *s.* an humble petitioner.
Sû'pliantly, *ad.* in a suppliant manner.
Sû'plicant, *a.* suppliant: *s.* one who entreats with great submissiveness.
Sû'plicate, *v.* to implore, to entreat.
Sû'plica'tion, *s.* an humble petition.
Sû'plicative, *a.* containing supplication.
Sû'plier, *s.* one who supplies.
Sû'plies, -pliz', *s. pl.* money granted by Parliament to defray the public expenditure.
Sû'ply, *v.* to fill up as being deficient or vacant; to afford; to furnish; to serve instead of; to relieve: *s.* a sufficiency of things for want.
Sûppôrt', *v.* to uphold or bear up without sinking or being overcome: *s.* the act of upholding or sustaining; the state of being supported; that which supports; a prop;

maintenance; substance or the means of living.
Sûppôrt'able, *a.* that may be supported; endurable.
Sûppôrt'ableness, *s.* the state or quality of being supportable.
Sûppôrt'er, *s.* one who or that which supports: *pl.* (Supporters) in heraldry, figures holding up a shield.
Sûppo'sable, *a.* that may be supposed.
Sûppo'sal, *s.* position without proof.
Sûppose, -pôz', *v.* to lay down without proof; to admit without proof; to assume; to imagine.
Sûppo'ser, *s.* one that supposes.
Sûpposition, -zish'-un, *s.* the act of supposing; something supposed; a hypothesis.
Sûppositional, -zish'-, *a.* hypothetical.
Sûppô'stitious, -tish'-us, *a.* put fraudulently in the place of another, not genuine, counterfeit.
Sûpposititiously, *ad.* in a supposititious manner.
Sûpposititiousness, -tish'-, *s.* state of being supposititious.
Sûppos'itive, *a.* implying a supposition.
Sûppress', *v.* to crush; to overpower; to subdue; to put down or stop, as to suppress a publication; to conceal or keep back, as to suppress the truth.
Sûppression, -presh'-un, *s.* the act of suppressing.
Sûppress'ive, *a.* tending to suppress.
Sûppres'sor, *s.* one who suppresses.
Sûppûrate, *v.* to generate pus or matter; to grow to pus.
Sûppûra'tion, *s.* the process of suppurating: the pus or matter generated.
Sûppûrâ'tive, *a.* tending to promote suppuration: *s.* a suppurating medicine.
Sûpralapsa'rian, *a.* antecedent to the fall of man: *s.* an extreme Calvinist.
Sûpramun'dane, *a.* being above the world.
Sûprem'acy, *s.* supreme or highest authority: state of being supreme.
Sûpre'me, *a.* highest in dignity or authority; sovereign; most excellent.
Sûpre'mely, *ad.* in the highest degree.
Sû'ral, *a.* pertaining to the calf of the leg.
Sûr'base, *s.* a moulding above the base.
Sûrcea'se, *v.* to cease: *s.* cessation, stop.
Sûrchar'ge, *v.* to overload; to overcharge: *s.* an overload; an overcharge.
Sûring'le, -sing'-gl, *s.* a girth, a belt; a band which passes over anything laid on a horse's back to bind it on.
Sûrcin'gled, *a.* girt or girded.
Sûr'coat, *s.* a short overcoat.
Sûrd, *a.* deaf, unheard; not expressible: *s.* an algebraic quantity, of which the root cannot be expressed in numbers.
Sûre, shoor, *s.* certain, confident; safe; firm: *ad.* surely.
Sûre'ly, *ad.* certainly, undoubtedly.
Sûre-foot'ed, shoor'-, *a.* treading firmly.
Sûretiship, shoor'-ti-, *s.* state or office of being surety for another.
Sûrety, shoor'-ti, *s.* certainty, security against loss or damage; one bound for another; a hostage.
Sûrf, *s.* the swell or dashing of the sea that beats against rocks or the shore.
Sûr'face, *s.* the superficies, the outside.

Surfeit, -fit, *v.* to make sick with overfeeding; to disgust: *s.* sickness from excess in eating; satiety with sickness.

Surfeiter, *s.* one who riots; a glutton.

Surfeiting, *s.* the act of feeding with meat or drink to excess and sickness.

Surge, *s.* a large wave or billow: *v.* to swell as rolling waves; to rise high.

Surgeon, sur'-jun, *s.* a medical practitioner who undertakes to cure (by *manual operations*) external injuries, as wounds, dislocations, broken limbs, &c. It is contracted from *Chirurgion*.

Surgeoncy, -jun-, *s.* office of a surgeon.

Surgery, *s.* curing by manual operation; a place or room for surgical operations.

Surgical, *a.* pertaining to surgery.

Surgy, *a.* rising in billows; swelling high.

Surly, *ad.* in a surly manner.

Surliness, *s.* crabbedness, moroseness.

Surly, *a.* sour; crabbed; morose; sulky.

Surmise, -miz', *s.* a supposition; a conjecture; an imperfect notion; a suspicion: *v.* to suppose; to imagine without certain knowledge; to suspect.

Surmiser, *s.* one who surmises.

Surmount, *v.* to surpass; to overcome.

Surmountable, *a.* that may be surmounted or overcome.

Surname, *s.* an additional name, a family name: *v.* to call by a surname.

Surpass, *v.* to go beyond; to excel; to exceed.

Surpassable, *a.* that may be surpassed.

Surpassing, *p. a.* going beyond; excellent in a high degree.

Surpassingly, *ad.* in a degree surpassing others.

Surplice, -plis, *s.* a white garment worn by clergymen of some denominations over their other dress when officiating.

Surpliced, -plis, *a.* wearing a surplice.

Surplus, *s.* overplus; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; remainder.

Surplusage, *s.* surplus.

Surprise, -priz', *v.* to come upon unawares; to astonish; to confuse: *s.* the act of surprising; astonishment.

Surprising, *p. a.* causing surprise; extraordinary; wonderful.

Surprisingly, *ad.* in a manner to excite surprise.

Surrejoinder, *s.* an answer to a rejoinder.

Surrender, *v.* to give up; to yield; to deliver up to an enemy; to yield or give one's self up to any passion or influence: *s.* the act of giving up or yielding.

Surreption, *s.* a creeping or coming upon unperceived.

Surreptitious, -tish'-us, *a.* done by stealth or fraud.

Surreptitiously, *ad.* in a surreptitious manner.

Surrogate, *s.* a deputy, a delegate.

Surround, *v.* to encompass completely.

Surtout, -toot', *Fr. s.* an *overall* or great coat.

Surveillance, sur-väl'-yans, *Fr. s.* watch, inspection.

Survey, -vā', *v.* to overlook, to oversee; to view attentively; to measure, as to *survey* land.

Survey, *s.* a view; a measurement.

Surveying, *s.* the art of measuring land.

Surveyor, *s.* an overseer; a supervisor; one who measures land.

Surveyor-general, *s.* the chief surveyor.

Surveyorship, *s.* the office of a surveyor.

Survival, *s.* a living beyond another.

Survive, *v.* to outlive, to remain alive.

Survivor, *s.* one that outlives another, or beyond any event.

Survivorship, *s.* the state of a survivor.

Susceptibility, *s.* the state or quality of being susceptible.

Susceptible, *a.* capable of taking or admitting; admitting influences of emotion; feeling; sensitive.

Susceptibleness, *s.* susceptibility.

Susceptive, *a.* capable of admitting.

Suspect, *v.* to mistrust; to doubt; to think guilty without having proof.

Suspectedly, *ad.* so as to be suspected.

Suspectedness, *s.* state of being suspected.

Suspecter, *s.* one who suspects.

Suspectful, *a.* apt to suspect.

Suspend, *v.* to hang; to make to depend upon; to put off or delay; to deprive for a time of office.

Suspend'er, *s.* he who or that which suspends.

Suspense, *s.* a state of uncertainty; doubt; stop in the midst of two opposites.

Suspensible, *a.* that may be suspended.

Suspension, -shun, *s.* act of suspending; state of being suspended; a keeping in doubt; temporary deprivation of office.

Suspensive, *a.* doubtful, uncertain.

Suspensory, *a.* that suspends; suspensive.

Suspicion, -pish'-un, *s.* act of suspecting; state of being suspected; mistrust; doubt.

Suspicious, sus-pish'-us, *a.* apt to suspect; liable to or causing suspicion.

Suspiciously, *ad.* with suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.

Suspiciousness, *s.* liableness to suspicion.

Suspira'tion, *s.* a deep breathing, a sigh.

Suspire, *v.* to breathe deep; to sigh.

Sustain, *v.* to uphold, to support, to maintain; to bear, to endure.

Sustainable, *a.* that may be sustained.

Sustain'er, *s.* he or that which sustains.

Sustain'ment, *s.* act of sustaining; support.

Sustenance, *s.* maintenance; victuals.

Sustenta'tion, *s.* support; maintenance.

Sutler, *s.* one who attends on an army as a seller of provisions and liquors.

Sutling, *a.* belonging to sutlers.

Suttee, *s.* the sacrifice of burning a Hindoo or Indian widow on the funeral pile of her husband.

Sutteeism, *s.* the practice of self-immolation among widows in India. Now, through the influence of the British, of rare occurrence.

Suture, *s.* a sewing; a sewing of wounds.

Sūzērain, *s.* a supreme feudal lord.

Swab, swob, *s.* a kind of mop to clean floors: *v.* to clean with a swab.

Swab'ber, *s.* one who swabs a ship's deck.

Swaddle, swod'l, *v.* to swathe or bind, as with a bandage; to bind round with clothes, as an infant.

Swad'dling-clothes, -clōz, *s. pl.* clothing for new-born infants.

Swig, *v.* to sink down by its own weight; to hang heavy.
Swag'ger, *v.* to bluster, to bully, to brag.
Swag'gerer, *s.* a blusterer, a bully.
Swag'gy, *a.* sinking by its own weight.
Swain, *s.* a young man; a rustic.
Swallow, *swol'*, *s.* a migratory bird.
Swallow, *swol'*, *s.* the throat; voracity.
Swallow, *v.* to take down the throat; to receive with great credulity.
Swallower, *s.* one that swallows.
Swallow-tail, *s.* the name of a plant.
Swam, *p. t.* of Swim.
Swamp, *swomp*, *s.* ground too wet and soft to be trodden upon; a marsh, a fen, a bog: *v.* to sink as in a swamp; to sink as a boat filled with water; to plunge into inextricable difficulties.
Swamp'y, *a.* wet and soft; marshy.
Swan, *swon*, *s.* a large aquatic fowl.
Swap, *swop*, *v.* to exchange or barter one thing for another.
Sward, *swawrd*, *s.* the grassy surface of land.
Swarm, *swawrm*, *s.* a great number of small animals, as bees; a crowd, a multitude: *v.* to collect in a swarm; to throng.
Swart, *Swarth*. See **Swarthy**.
Swarth'iness, *s.* darkness of complexion.
Swarthy, *swawrth-I*, *a.* black; dark, tawny.
Swart'-star, *swawrt*, *s.* the dog-star.
Swash, *swosh*, *s.* a dashing of water; a blustering noise: *v.* to splash; to bluster.
Swath, *swawth* or *swöth*, *s.* a line of grass or corn cut down by the mower; a band.
Swäthe, *v.* to bind with rollers or bands: *s.* a bandage or roller.
Sway, *s.* influence, direction, power, rule: *v.* to move or wave; to direct to either side; to have weight or influence; to bias; to influence; to govern; to rule.
Sweal, *Swale*, *v.* to melt, as a candle.
Swear, *swär*, *v.* to utter an oath; to declare or promise upon oath; to bind by an oath.
Swear'er, *s.* one who swears.
Swearing, *s.* the act of declaring upon oath; the practice of using profane oaths.
Sweat, *swet*, *s.* the moisture emitted at the pores by heat or labour; perspiration; labour, toil: *v.* to perspire; to toil, to labour.
Sweat'iness, *s.* the state of being sweaty.
Sweating, *s.* act of emitting sweat; perspiration.
Sweat'y, *a.* moist with sweat.
Swede, *s.* a native of Sweden.
Swe'dish, *a.* relating to the Swedes.
Swe'dish-tur'nip, *s.* a hard kind of turnip.
Sweep, *v.* to clean with a besom; to carry off with celerity and violence; to pass along with pomp; to move with a long reach: *s.* the act of sweeping; the compass of a stroke.
Sweep'er, *s.* one that sweeps.
Sweep'ing, *p. a.* driving or brushing away; used for sweeping, as a *sweeping*-brush.
Sweep'ingly, *ad.* in a sweeping manner.
Sweep'ings, *s. pl.* what is swept away; refuse.
Sweep'-net, *s.* a large kind of net.
Sweep'stakes, *s.* the united or whole stakes contended for in any sport or game.

Sweet, *a.* agreeable to the taste; pleasing to any sense; mild; soft; grateful; pleasing; not sour; not stale; free from any offensive smell, as food: *s.* a sweet substance; a perfume; something pleasing; a word of endearment.
Sweet'-bread, *s.* the pancreas of a calf.
Sweet'-brier, *s.* a fragrant shrub, a species of wild rose, *eglantine*.
Sweeten, *swët'n*, *v.* to make or grow sweet.
Sweet'ener, *s.* one that sweetens.
Sweet'heart, *s.* a lover or mistress.
Sweet'ing, *s.* a sweet apple.
Sweet'ish, *a.* somewhat sweet.
Sweet'meat, *s.* a conserve of fruits and sugar.
Sweet'ness, *s.* quality of being sweet.
Sweet'-oil, *s.* olive oil.
Sweet'-pea, *s.* a flowering plant.
Sweet'-scented, *a.* having a sweet smell.
Sweet'-smelling, *a.* having a sweet smell.
Sweet-Wil'liam, *s.* a plant and flower.
Sweet-wil'low, *s.* a shrub; Dutch myrtle.
Swell, *v.* to be inflated; to inflate; to grow larger; to bulge out; to look big: *s.* extension of bulk: a billow.
Swell, *s.* a *slang* word for a showily-dressed, vulgar person.
Swell'ing, *s.* a protuberance; a tumor.
Swell'-mob, *v.* a gang of well-dressed thieves or pickpockets.
Swel'ter, *v.* to be overcome and faint with heat; to sweat profusely; to oppress with heat.
Swel'try, *a.* suffocating with heat; sultry.
Swept, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Sweep.
Swerve, *v.* to wander; to turn aside; to deviate from rule, custom, or duty.
Swerv'ing, *s.* a turning aside; a deviation from rule or duty.
Swift, *a.* having a rapid motion; quick; fleet; nimble; speedy; prompt: *s.* a species of swallow.
Swift'ly, *ad.* rapidly; with speed or velocity.
Swift'ness, *s.* speed; rapidity, velocity.
Swig, *s.* a large draught of liquor.
Swig, *v.* to drink by large draughts.
Swill, *v.* to drink grossly, to drench; to inebriate: *s.* a large draught of liquor; wash, given to hogs.
Swill'er, *s.* one that swills or drinks voraciously.
Swill'ings, *s. pl.* swill; hogwash.
Swim, *v.* to float, to move or pass through water; to glide along; to be dizzy: *s.* the act of swimming.
Swim'mer, *s.* one who swims.
Swim'ming, *s.* a moving on water; dizziness.
Swim'mingly, *ad.* smoothly; successfully.
Swin'dle, *v.* to impose upon and defraud by false pretences.
Swin'dler, *s.* a sharper, a cheat.
Swin'dling, *s.* the practices of a swindler.
Swine, *s. pl.* hogs or pigs collectively.
Swi'ne-herd, *s.* a keeper of hogs.
Swi'ne-stone, *s.* bituminous limestone.
Swing, *v.* to wave loosely in the air; to move backward and forward on a rope; to vibrate; to whirl round: *s.* motion of anything hanging loosely; an apparatus for swinging; free course, unrestrained liberty.
Swing'-bridge, *s.* a bridge that opens like a gate by swinging, used on canals.

, swinj, *v.* to lash or whip soundly: *s.* slap of anything in motion, as a lash: **Swingeing**, swinj'-ing.
x, *s.* one who swings.
ng, *s.* motion to and fro.
-tree, swing'-gl-, *s.* the cross-bar of a age, &c., to which the traces are fastened.
h, *a.* resembling swine; gross.
obs. v. to labour; to sweat.
v. to drink greedily.
s. bad or small beer (*Vulgar*).
s. pertaining to Switzerland: *s.* a native of Switzerland.
s. a small, flexible twig or rod: *v.* to switch with a switch.
s. in railways, a movable part of the for changing carriages from one track to another.
s. a Swiss or native of Switzerland.
swiv'-l, *s.* a ring turning on a staple; a cannon turning on a swivel.
v. to faint: *s.* a fainting fit.
s. a falling on; a seizing.
s. a sweeping motion; a seizing.
v. to fall on at once and seize, as a hawk on prey; to catch or seize with a sweeping motion.
 See **Swap**.
sōrd, *s.* a well-known military weapon; action by war; vengeance or justice; emblem of authority, as "The sword of God."
belt, *s.* the belt by which a sword is fastened.
blade, *s.* the cutting part of a sword.
l, *a.* girt with a sword.
ght, *s.* a combat with swords.
sh, *s.* a fish with a long, sharp bone projecting from its head.
knot, *s.* a knot of ribbon at the hilt of a sword.
player, *s.* a gladiator, a fencer.
man, *s.* a soldier, a fighting man.
ic, *Sybarit'ical*, *a.* like the ancient Sybarites; luxurious; wanton.
ire, *s.* a species of wild fig-tree; the plane-tree or plane-tree.
si-sē', *s.* in China, silver in the shape of globes, used as currency.
ancy, sik'-o-fan-sī, *s.* mean flattery, servility.
ant, *s.* a parasite, a flatterer.
int'ic, *Sycophant'ical*, *a.* parasitical; servile flattery.
s, *s.* a variety of granite.
o, *Syllab'ical*, *a.* relating to syllables.
cally, *ad.* in a syllabic manner.
a'tion, *s.* the act of dividing words into syllables.
s, *s.* as much of a word as is uttered by articulation: *v.* to articulate, to utter.
ib. See **Sillabub**.
s, *s.* an extract, a compendium.
is, *s.* in grammar, a substitution.
se, *v.* to reason by syllogism.
ism, -jism, *s.* a form of argument, in which the validity or conclusiveness of the reasoning is evident from the mere form of expression.
'tic, *Syllogis'tical*, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of a syllogism.

Syllogis'tically, *ad.* in form of a syllogism.
Sylph, silf, *s.* an imaginary being inhabiting the air; literally, a moth.
Sylph'id, *s.* a little sylph.
Syl'van. See **Silvan**.
Sym'bol, *s.* a sign, an emblem, a type.
Symbol'ic, *Symbol'ical*, *a.* representing by symbols.
Symbol'ically, *ad.* typically; emblematically.
Sym'bolise, *v.* to resemble typically; to make symbolic or representative of something.
Sym'bolism, *s.* the use of symbols.
Symmet'rical, *a.* having symmetry.
Symmet'rically, *ad.* with symmetry.
Sym'metrise, *v.* to make symmetrical.
Sym'metry, *s.* a due proportion or relation of parts to the whole; harmony.
Sympathetic, *Sympathet'ical*, *a.* having sympathy; produced by sympathy.
Sympathet'ically, *ad.* with sympathy.
Symp'athise, *v.* to feel with or for another.
Symp'athiser, *s.* one who feels sympathy with; one who abets or encourages secretly.
Sym'pathy, *s.* compassion; fellow-feeling; agreement of affections.
Sympho'nicus, *a.* agreeing in sound.
Sym'phony, *s.* a harmony of sounds.
Sympo'sium, -zī-um, *s.* a drinking together, a merry-making; a feast.
Symp'tom, *s.* a sign, a token, an indication.
Symptomat'ic, *Symptomat'ical*, *a.* indicating the existence of something else.
Symptomat'ically, *ad.* as a symptom.
Synæresis, sin-er'-e-sis, *s.* the union of two syllables into one, as Is'rael for Is'-ra-el. It is the opposite of *Diæresis*.
Synagoga, -gog, *s.* an assembly of Jews, or their place of worship.
Synale'pha, *s.* a contraction of a syllable.
Syn'chronal, *Synchronical*, -krōn'-, *a.* happening at the same time with another thing; simultaneous.
Syn'chronise, *v.* to agree in time; to be simultaneous.
Syn'chronism, *s.* concurrence in time of two or more events; simultaneousness.
Syn'chronous, *a.* synchronal, synchronical.
Syn'copate, *v.* to contract by syncope.
Synco'pation, *s.* the act of syncope.
Syn'cope, -cō-pē, *s.* a contraction of a word, by omitting a letter or syllable from the middle; a swoon or fainting fit.
Syn'dic, *s.* a person deputed to act on behalf of a corporation or community; a chief magistrate.
Syn'dicate, *s.* a council: *v.* to pass sentence on; to judge.
Synecdoche, sin-ek'-dō-kē, *s.* a figure of rhetoric, by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part.
Synecdochical, -dok'-, *a.* expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.
Syn'ed, *s.* a meeting, a council, an ecclesiastical assembly.
Synod'ic, *Synod'ical*, *a.* pertaining to or transacted in a synod.
Synod'ically, *ad.* by the authority of a synod.
Synonym, *Synonyme*, sin'-ō-nim, *s.* a word having the same meaning as some other word.

fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fine, fin; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīn, then.

Sýnon'ymous, *a.* of the same signification.
Sýnon'ymously, *ad.* in a synonymous manner.
Sýnon'ymy, *s.* the quality of expressing the same meaning by different words.
Sýnop'sis, *s.* a view of the whole together; an epitome or abridgement.
Sýnop'tical, *a.* affording a general view.
Sýnop'tically, *ad.* in a synoptical manner.
Sýntac'tic, **Sýntac'tical**, *a.* fitted to each other; relating to syntax.
Sýntac'tically, *ad.* conformably to syntax.
Sýn'tax, *s.* that part of grammar which treats of the arrangement of words in sentences.
Sýn'thësis, *s.* the art of putting together.
Sýnthet'ic, **Sýnthet'ical**, *a.* putting together; a re-uniting of parts.
Sýnthet'ically, *ad.* by synthesis.
Sý'phon. See **Siphon**.
Sýr'iac, *a.* belonging or relating to Syria: *s.* the Syriac language.
Syringe, *sir'-inj*, *s.* a pipe to squirt liquor with: *v.* to squirt or wash with a syringe.
Syr'tis, *s.* a quicksand, a bog.
Syr'up. See **Sirup**.
Sys'tem, *s.* a combination of parts into a regular whole; a number of things combined and working together; a plan; a scheme; a hypothesis; regular order or method.
Systemat'ic, **Systemat'ical**, *a.* pertaining to system; methodical, regular.
Systemat'ically, *ad.* in a systematic manner.
Sys'tematise, *v.* to reduce to system or order.
Sys'tematiser, *s.* one who reduces things to a system.
Systemisa'tion, *s.* the act of systematising.
Sys'tölë, *s.* the contraction of the heart; the shortening of a long syllable.

T

Tab'ard, *s.* a sleeveless coat, now only worn by heralds.
Tábäsheer', *s.* a silicious substance found in the stems of bamboos, used in medicine.
Tab'by, *s.* a kind of waved silk: *a.* varied with different colours; brindled.
Tab'ernacle, *s.* a tent, a temporary habitation; a sacred place, a place of worship: *v.* to reside for a time; to dwell; to enshrine.
Tab'id, *a.* wasted by disease.
Tab'idness, *s.* state of being tabid; consumptiveness.
Täbinet', *s.* a kind of silk stuff.
Tab'lature, *s.* painting on walls or ceilings.
Tab'le, *s.* any flat surface; an article of furniture with a flat surface, used for meals and other purposes; fare or entertainment; a surface on which something is written; an index; a syllabus.
Tab'le, *v.* to form into a table or index.
Tableau, *tab-lo'*, *Fr.* *s.* a table; a list; a picture.
Tab'le-beer, *s.* beer used at meals.
Tab'le-book, *s.* a book on which anything is written without ink; tablets; a book of tables of weights and measures.
Tab'le-cloth, *s.* a cover for a table.
Table d'hôte, *tab'l-döt*, *Fr.* *s.* a common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.
Tab'le-land, *s.* elevated, flat land.
Tab'let, *s.* a small table; a small, flat surface for writing on; a table-book.

Tab'le-talk, *s.* conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.
Tab'le-turning, *s.* movements of tables, alleged by spiritualists to be produced by the agency of spirits.
Taboo', *s.* in the Pacific Isles, a religious interdiction: *v.* to forbid the use of.
Tabour, *tä'-bor*, *s.* a small, shallow drum; a drum beaten with one stick as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife: *v.* to play on a tabour.
Tab'ouret, **Tab'ret**, *s.* a small tabour.
Ta'bourine, *-cen*, *s.* a tabour in the form of a sieve, also called a *Tambourine*. See **Tambour**.
Tab'ular, *a.* in the form of a table.
Tab'ulate, *v.* to reduce to tables.
Tab'ulated, *a.* having a flat surface.
Tache, *tash*, *s.* a catch, a loop, a button.
Tacit, *tas'-it*, *a.* silent; implied or meant, though not expressed.
Tac'itly, *ad.* silently; by implication.
Taciturn, *tas'-*, *a.* habitually silent.
Taciturn'ity, *s.* habitual silence.
Tack, *s.* a small nail: *v.* to fasten slightly.
Tack, *s.* the change of a ship's course: *v.* to change a ship's course.
Tackle, *tak'-l*, *s.* tackling: *v.* to supply with tackle; to harness.
Tack'ling, *s.* ropes and rigging of a ship; carriage harness; pulleys and ropes for raising weights; gear for fishing, &c.
Tact, *s.* ready talent; nicety or acuteness of discernment; expertness and skill in the management of any affair.
Tac'tic, **Tac'tical**, *a.* relating to tactics.
Tactician, *-tish'-an*, *s.* one skilled in tactics.
Tac'tics, *s.* the art of arranging or disposing, particularly of military or naval forces for battle; the science of war, as military tactics.
Tac'tile, *a.* perceptible by the touch.
Tactil'ity, *s.* perceptibility by the touch.
Tac'tion, *s.* the act of touching; touch.
Tad'pole, *s.* a young frog.
Ta'en, *tän*, a contraction of *Taken*.
Tafferel, **Taffrail**, *s.* the uppermost part or top rail of a ship's stern.
Taffëta, **Taf'fëty**, *s.* a sort of thin silk.
Taffy. See **Toffy**.
Tag, *s.* a metallic point at the end of a string or lace; anything tacked to another; anything mean or low: *v.* to fix a tag to; to tack together.
Tag'-rag, *s.* the rabble.
Tail, *s.* the part of an animal which terminates the body behind; the hinder part of anything; the end or extremity of anything; the lower or inferior part of anything; anything pendent.
Tail, *s.* a term applied to an estate which is limited to certain heirs; an estate in tail.
Tail'age, *s.* a tax or impost.
Tailed, *täld*, *a.* furnished with a tail.
Tai'lor, *s.* one who makes men's clothes: *v.* to work as a tailor.
Tai'loring, *s.* the business of a tailor.
Taint, *s.* a tincture, a stain; infection.
Taint, *v.* to stain, sully; infect, corrupt.
Taint'less, *a.* without stain, pure.
Taint'ure, *s.* tinge, taint, defilement.
Take, *v.* to receive, to accept, to lay hold of.

täte, tät, tar; mē, mēt, her; fine, fin; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thin, then.

ze, to catch, to obtain ; to apprehend ;
pose.

s. one who takes.

, a. engaging ; pleasing : s. act of seiz-
a seizure.

ness, s. quality of being engaging or
ng.

tawl'-bot, s. a sort of hunting dog.

a species of magnesian earth.

, Talc'ous, Talck'y, a. consisting of
like talc.

a narrative, a slight story, a fable ; ac-
reckoning.

arer, s. a tell-tale, a mischief-maker.

aring, s. officious information.

s. an ancient weight and coin ; a natu-
it or endowment ; eminent ability.

id, a. possessing a natural gift or endow-
; having eminent ability.

L. s. pl. persons chosen to supply the
of absent or challenged jurors.

ller, s. one who tells tales.

an, s. a magical figure.

n'ic, a. relating to a talisman ; magical.

awk, s. oral conversation ; rumour : v.

ak, to converse, to prate.

ive, a. full of prate, loquacious.

veness, s. loquacity, garrulity.

s. one who talks ; a prattler, a loqua-
fellow, a boaster.

g, s. the act or power of speaking : p. a.
to talking, loquacious.

awl, a. high in stature, lofty ; in old
rs, bold, brave, spirited.

s, tawl', s. height of stature.

s. the fat of beasts melted, suet : v. to
with tallow.

-candle, s. a candle made of tallow.

-handler, s. one who makes and sells
r-candles.

-faced, a. of a pale, sickly look.

ish, a. of the nature of tallow.

y, a. consisting of tallow ; like tallow ;
y.

s. a stick cut or notched in conformity
another stick, used in keeping accounts ;
ing made to suit another : v. to agree
to be suitable.

io', int. a hunting cry.

nan, s. one who keeps a tally.

l, s. the book containing the Hebrew or
h traditions.

'ic, Talmud'ical, Talmüd'stic, a. per-
ing to the Talmud.

list, s. one versed in the Talmud.

s. the claw of a bird of prey.

s. the ankle bone ; a sloping heap of
stones at the foot of a precipice.

le, a. that may be tamed.

eness, s. quality of being tamable.

nd, s. an acid Indian fruit.

sk, s. a flowering tree.

rr, -boor, s. a tambourine ; a frame re-
ling a drum or tambourine, on which a
of embroidery is worked : v. to embroi-
with a tambour.

rine, -bur-ën', s. a tabour or kind of
. See Tabour.

z. not wild, domestic ; spiritless.

y. to domesticate ; to subdue.

ss, a. wild, untamed.

Ta'mely, ad. not wildly ; without spirit.

Ta'meness, s. gentleness ; want of spirit.

Ta'mer, s. one that tames or subdues.

Tam'ine, Tam'iny, Tam'my, s. a thin woollen
stuff.

Tam'per, v. to try a person's *temper* with the
view of practising upon it ; to meddle with ;
to deal with secretly ; to use artifice.

Tam'-tam, s. a large, flat drum used by the Hin-
doos or Indians.

Tan, s. the bark of the oak prepared for the
operation of tanning : v. to impregnate with
tan ; to make tawny.

Tan'dem, s. a two-wheeled carriage drawn by
two horses, one before the other.

Tang, s. a strong taste or relish.

Tan'gent, -jent, s. a right line which touches a
curve so as not to cut it.

Tangen'tial, -shal, a. pertaining to or in the
direction of a tangent.

Tangibil'ity, s. quality of being tangible.

Tangible, tanj'-, a. perceptible by the touch.

Tangle, tang'gl, s. a knot of things interwoven ;
a kind of sea-weed : v. to entangle, to impli-
cate, to embarrass. to embroil.

Tan'ist, s. formerly the heir presumptive to a
king or chief ; a lord or chieftain (*Ireland*).

Tan'istry, s. in Ireland, a sort of life tenure in
lands.

Tank, s. a large cistern or reservoir of water ;
a large basin.

Tank'ard, s. a drinking vessel with a lid.

Tan'ner, s. one who tans hides for leather.

Tan'nery, s. a house or place for tanning in.

Tan'nic, a. relating to or derived from tan, as
tannic acid.

Tan'nin, s. the bark, or any astringent ingredi-
ent used in lieu of bark for tanning.

Tan'ning, s. the process of preparing leather
with tan or bark.

Tan'-pit, s. a pit for a tanner's work.

Tansy, tan-zl, s. the name of a plant.

Tantalisa'tion, s. act of tantalising.

Tan'talise, v. to torment with false hopes.

Tan'taliser, s. one who tantalises.

Tan'talism, s. torment like that to which *Tan-
talus* was subjected.

Tan'tamount, a. equivalent, equal.

Tantiv'y, ad. with full speed.

Tan'-yard, s. a place for tanning in.

Tap, s. a gentle blow : v. to strike gently.

Tap, s. a pipe for drawing liquor from a cask :
v. to pierce or broach a cask.

Tape, s. a narrow fillet of linen.

Ta'per, s. a small wax candle or light.

Ta'per, Ta'pering, a. narrowed towards the
point, conical ; long and slender : v. to grow
or make smaller towards the point.

Ta'perness, s. the state of being taper or taper-
ing.

Tap'estry, s. an ornamental, figured cloth or
textile fabric of worsted or silk for lining the
walls of apartments : v. to hang or adorn with
tapestry.

Ta'pe-worm, s. an intestinal worm.

Tap'-house, s. a house or place where beer is
served from the tap.

Täpio'ca, s. a glutinous substance made from
the root of the cassava plant.

Ta'pir, s. a quadruped of South America some-
what like a large hog.

- Tapis**, *tap's* or *tā'-pis*, *Fr. s.* tapisstry, which formerly covered the table in a council-chamber; and hence "on the *tapis*" means under consideration.
- Tap'-room**, *s.* a room where liquor is *tapped* and served.
- Tap'-root**, *s.* the principal stem of a root.
- Tap'ster**, *s.* one who draws beer, a waiter.
- Tar**, *s.* a resinous substance obtained from the pine or fir-tree; liquid pitch; a sailor: *v.* to smear over with tar.
- Taran'tula**, **Tarent'ula**, *s.* a large venomous spider (found at *Tarentum*).
- Tarax'acum**, *s.* dandelion root.
- Tar'dily**, *ad.* in a tardy manner.
- Tar'diness**, *s.* slowness; sluggishness; lateness.
- Tar'dy**, *a.* slow, sluggish, dilatory, late.
- Tare**, *s.* a weed that grows among corn.
- Tare**, *s.* an allowance in weight for the cask, chest, or bag in which goods are contained: *v.* to mark or note the weight of tare.
- Targe**, *'tarj*, *s.* a kind of buckler or shield.
- Targ'et**, *s.* a small buckler; a shield set up to be shot at as a mark.
- Targ'eted**, *a.* armed with a target.
- Targeteer'**, *s.* one armed with a target.
- Targum**, *s.* a paraphrase of the Scriptures in the Chaldaic language.
- Tar'iff**, a table of duties or customs on goods exported and imported; *v.* to make a list of duties.
- Tar'latan**, *s.* a very thin cotton stuff.
- Tarn**, *s.* a bog, a marsh; a mountain-lake.
- Tar'nish**, *v.* to sully, to soil, to lose lustre.
- Tarpau'lin**, **Tarpau'ling**, *s.* tarred canvas; a sailor.
- Tar'rier**, *s.* one that tarries.
- Tar'ry**, *v.* to stay; to wait for; to loiter.
- Tar'ry**, *a.* like tar; daubed with tar.
- Tar'sus**, *s.* that part of the foot to which the leg is articulated.
- Tart**, *a.* acid, sour; sharp, severe.
- Tart**, *s.* a small pie made of fruit.
- Tart'an**, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff, checked with stripes of various colours.
- Tart'an**, *s.* a small coasting-vessel with one mast, in the Mediterranean.
- Tar'tar**, *s.* an acid substance that concretes on the sides of wine-casks; an incrustation on the teeth; a person of an irritable and violent temper; a native of Tartary. *To catch a Tartar*, to catch an opponent who turns round and catches you; to meet with more than one's match.
- Tarta'rean**, *a.* hellish, infernal.
- Tarta'reous**, **Tar'tarous**, *a.* consisting of tartar; like tartar.
- Tart'ar'ic**, *a.* of tartar, as *tartaric* acid.
- Tar'tarise**, *v.* to impregnate with tartar.
- Tart'ish**, *a.* somewhat tart or acid; sharp; pungent.
- Tart'ly**, *ad.* in a tart manner, sharply.
- Tart'ness**, *s.* quality of being tart; sharpness; acrimony.
- Tartuffe**, *-toof'*, *s.* a pretended saint, a hypocrite (like the character drawn by *Molière*).
- Task**, *s.* something set to be done or studied, a certain amount of business or work imposed; burdensome work: *v.* to impose something to be done.
- Task'-master**, *s.* one who imposes tasks.
- Tas'sel**, *s.* a pendant ornament ending in loose threads, as the *tassel* of a cap.
- Tas'selled**, *a.* adorned with tassels.
- Tast'able**, *a.* that may be tasted; savoury.
- Taste**, *v.* to perceive by the tongue and palate; to try by a small mouthful; to try the relish of; to enjoy: *s.* the act of tasting; the sense by which the relish or flavour of a thing is perceived; flavour; a small portion as a specimen; intellectual relish or discernment; nice perception; judgment.
- Tasted**, *p. a.* having a particular taste or relish.
- Taste'ful**, *a.* savoury; having good taste.
- Taste'fully**, **Tast'ily**, *ad.* with good taste.
- Taste'less**, *a.* insipid, having no taste.
- Taste'lessness**, *s.* insipidity; want of taste.
- Tast'er**, *s.* one who tastes; a dram-cup.
- Tast'y**, *a.* having a nice taste; showing or evincing taste; nice; fine.
- Tat'ter**, *v.* to tear, to rend: *s.* a rag.
- Tatterdemal'ion**, *-yun*, *s.* a ragged fellow.
- Tat'tered**, *a.* rent, torn, hanging in rags.
- Tat'tle**, *v.* to prate, to talk idly.
- Tat'tler**, *s.* an idle talker, a prater.
- Tattoo'**, *s.* the beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to quarters.
- Tattoo'**, *v.* to puncture the skin, and stain the parts with marks or devices.
- Taught**, *tawt*, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Teach.
- Taunt**, *tant* or *tawnt*, *s.* a gibe, a scoff, a reproach: *v.* to gibe, to scoff, to reproach.
- Taunt'er**, *s.* one who taunts or gibes.
- Taunt'ingly**, *ad.* in a gibing manner.
- Tau'rus**, *L. s.* a bull; the second sign in the zodiac.
- Tautologic**, **Tautological**, *-loj'*, *a.* repeating the same thing.
- Tautol'ogise**, *v.* to use tautology.
- Tautol'ogist**, *s.* one who uses tautology.
- Tautol'ogy**, *s.* a needless repetition of the same words; the same meaning in different words.
- Tautoph'ony**, *s.* sameness in sound.
- Tavern**, *s.* a house where wine is sold.
- Taw**, *v.* to dress white or alum leather.
- Taw**, *s.* a marble to play with.
- Taw'drily**, *ad.* in a tawdry manner.
- Taw'driness**, *s.* finery without elegance.
- Taw'dry**, *a.* ridiculously fine, or meanly showy: *s.* a gewgaw, a showy trifle.
- Taw'er**, *s.* one that taws leather.
- Taw'ny**, *a.* dark-yellow, like things *tanned*.
- Tax**, *s.* an impost, a tribute, a charge, a rate; censure: *v.* to impose a tax; to lay to men's charge, to censure, to rate.
- Tax'able**, *a.* that may be taxed.
- Taxa'tion**, *s.* the act of taxing; an impost.
- Tax'er**, *s.* one who taxes.
- Taxider'mic**, *a.* relating to taxidermy.
- Tax'iderny**, *s.* the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.
- Tea**, *s.* a Chinese shrub and its leaves; a liquor or beverage made by the infusion of the leaves.
- Teach**, *v.* to communicate to another knowledge not possessed by him; to instruct; to practise the business of an instructor or master; to inform; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind; to accustom or make familiar.

Teach'able, *a.* easy to be taught, docile.
Teach'ableness, *s.* docility.
Teach'er, *s.* an instructor; a preacher.
Teach'ing, *s.* the act of instructing.
Tea'-cup, *s.* a small cup to drink tea from.
Teak, *s.* an East Indian tree, which is peculiarly valuable for ship-building.
Teal, *s.* a wild fowl of the duck kind.
Team, *s.* two or more horses or oxen yoked together; *v.* to join in a team.
Tea'pot, *s.* a vessel to make tea in.
Tear, *s.* a drop of the lymph or water which grief or any violent emotion causes to appear in or flow from the eyes.
Tear, *tār*, *s.* a rent; a fissure; *v.* to separate by violence or pulling; to rend in pieces; to pull with violence; to lacerate or wound with any sharp point drawn along; to move and act with violence; to rant.
Tearer, *tār*, *s.* one who rends or tears anything.
Tear'ful, *a.* weeping, full of tears.
Tear'less, *a.* without tears.
Tease, *tēz*, *v.* to comb wool; to annoy, to vex.
Teasel, *tēz'-l*, *s.* a kind of thistle used in teasing or dressing cloth.
Teas'er, *s.* one that teases.
Tea'spoon, *s.* a small spoon used at tea.
Teat, *tāt*, *s.* the dug of an animal.
Tea'-ta'ble, *s.* a table at which tea is drunk.
Tea'-tree. See **Tea**.
Tech'ily, *ad.* in a techy manner.
Tech'iness, *s.* peevishness; frowardness.
Technical, *tek'-*, *a.* pertaining to art; belonging to a particular profession.
Technical'ity, *s.* a technical expression.
Tech'nically, *ad.* in a technical manner.
Technol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on the arts; explanation of terms of art.
Tech'y, *a.* touchy, peevish, captious.
Tecton'ic, *a.* pertaining to building.
Ted, *v.* to spread newly-mown grass.
Tē De'um, *s.* a hymn of thanksgiving to God, "*Te Deum laudamus*."
Te'dious, *-dī-us*, *a.* wearisome; irksome; slow.
Te'diously, *ad.* so as to weary.
Te'diousness, *s.* slowness; wearisomeness.
Te'dium, *L. s.* wearisomeness; irksomeness.
Teem, *v.* to bring forth young; to be pregnant; to be full of; to produce.
Teens, *s.* the years between twelve and twenty, or from thirteen to nineteen.
Teeth, *s. pl.* of **Tooth**.
Teeth'ing, *s.* the operation or process of the first growth of teeth.
Teeto'tal, *a.* professing teetotalism.
Teeto'talism, *s.* the profession and practice of total abstinence from all alcoholic liquors.
Teeto'taller, *s.* one who professes teetotalism.
Teeto'tum, *s.* a toy like a top.
Teg'ular, *a.* pertaining to or like a tile.
Teg'ument, *s.* a cover, the outward part.
Tegumen'tary, *a.* pertaining to teguments.
Tēlamo'nēs, *Gr. s. pl.* figures of men supporting intablatures. See **Caryates**.
Tel'egram, *s.* a telegraphic message.
Tel'ograph, *s.* an instrument for the rapid conveyance of intelligence by signals or letters.
Telegraph'ic, *a.* conveyed by telegraph.
Telegraphist, *s.* a telegraph worker.

Tēlōl'ogy, *s.* the science of final causes.
Teleosau'rus, *s.* a kind of fossil saurian.
Tel'escope, *s.* an optical glass or instrument used for viewing distant objects.
Telescop'ic, **Telescop'ical**, *a.* pertaining to or only seen through a telescope.
Tel'estich or **-les'-tik**, *s.* a poem in which the final letters of the lines make up a name.
Tell, *v.* to make known by words, to utter, to relate, to inform; to count, to tell numbers; to give an account of; to produce an effect.
Tell, *tēl*, *s.* the linden or lime-tree.
Teller, *s.* one who tells or counts; an officer who receives or pays money, as in the Court of Exchequer, &c.
Tell'-tale, *s.* an officious or malicious tale-bearer; *a.* babbling; telling tales.
Tellu'ric, *a.* pertaining to the earth or proceeding from it.
Tellu'rium, *s.* a metal of a white colour.
Temer'ity, *s.* rashness; heedlessness.
Tem'per, *s.* disposition of mind; moderation; due mixture of contrary qualities; state of a metal as to hardness.
Tem'per, *v.* to mix so that one part qualifies the other; to moderate, to mollify; to form to a proper degree of hardness, as to *temper* steel.
Tem'perament, *s.* state as to the predominance of any quality; constitution; frame; temper; due mixture of different qualities; medium.
Tem'perance, *s.* moderation—opposed especially to *drunkenness* and *gluttony*, or to any improper indulgence—sobriety; calmness; sedateness.
Tem'perate, *a.* moderate in food and drink; moderate in any indulgence; sober; mild; cool. *Temperate zones*, those divisions of the earth's surface in which neither heat nor cold is in excess.
Tem'perately, *ad.* in a temperate manner.
Tem'perateness, *s.* moderation; calmness; freedom from excess.
Tem'perature, *s.* constitution of nature; state with regard to heat and cold.
Tem'pered, *-perd*, *a.* disposed with regard to the passions or temper; hardened by fire, &c., as *tempered* steel.
Tem'pest, *s.* a violent storm; a great commotion or perturbation.
Tem'pest-tossed, *a.* driven about by storms.
Tempest'uous, *a.* very stormy, boisterous.
Tempest'uously, *ad.* as in a tempest; boisterously.
Tempest'uousness, *s.* the state of being tempestuous.
Tem'plar, *s.* a student of the Temple in London, which was originally the residence of the *Knights Templar* in England. These Knights derived their name from the *Temple* in Jerusalem, where they originally dwelt for the purpose of protecting the pilgrims. See **Hospitaller**.
Temple, *tem'-pl*, *s.* a building for religious worship; a building resembling a temple.
Temple, *tem'-pl*, *s.* the upper part of the side of the head where the pulse is felt.
Tem'poral, *a.* pertaining to the temple, as the *Temporal* bone.
Tem'poral, *a.* relating to time or this life; not eternal; secular, not spiritual.

Temporal'ity, *s.* a secular possession. *Temporalities*, such possessions as bishops have had annexed to their sees by kings and others, from time to time.

Temp'orally, *ad.* with respect to time, or to this life only.

Temp'orals, *s. pl.* temporalities.

Temp'orärily, *ad.* for a time only.

Temp'oräriness, *s.* the state of being temporary.

Temp'orärly, *a.* lasting only for a time; transitory.

Temporisa'tion, *s.* the act of temporising.

Temp'orise, *v.* to comply with the times or occasions; to comply meanly; to procrastinate.

Temp'oriser, *s.* one who temporises; a time-server.

Tempt, *tempt*, *v.* to try; to prove; to entice to ill; to provoke.

Tempt'able, *a.* liable to be tempted.

Tempta'tion, *s.* act of tempting; state of being tempted; that which tempts.

Tempt'er, *s.* one who entices to evil.

Tempt'ing, *a.* enticing, alluring.

Tempt'ingly, *ad.* so as to tempt or entice.

Tempt'ingness, *s.* state of being tempting.

Tempt'ress, *s.* she that tempts.

Ten, *s.* the decimal number, twice five.

Ten'able, *a.* that can be held or maintained; defensible.

Tena'cious, -shus, *a.* holding fast; retentive; adhesive; obstinate.

Tena'ciously, *ad.* in a tenacious manner.

Tena'ciousness, **Tenacity**, -nas', *s.* quality of being tenacious; viscosity; adhesiveness.

Ten'ancy, *s.* a holding or possession of lands or tenements.

Ten'ant, *s.* one who holds or rents lands or tenements of another: *v.* to hold as a tenant.

Ten'antable, *a.* in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

Ten'antless, *a.* without a tenant; unoccupied.

Ten'antry, *s.* tenants on an estate; tenants in general.

Tench, *tensh*, *s.* a kind of fresh-water fish.

Tend, *v.* to stretch; to move in a certain direction; to aim at; to contribute to.

Tend, *v.* to attend; to watch, to guard.

Ten'dency, *s.* direction towards, drift.

Ten'der, *a.* soft, delicate, easily pained or injured; young, gentle, compassionate, kind, careful not to hurt; susceptible of the softer passions, amorous.

Ten'der, *s.* (put for *Attender*), a small vessel attending on a larger one.

Ten'der, *v.* (to *extend* the arm), to present for acceptance, to offer; to hold in price as a thing offered; to esteem.

Ten'der, *s.* an offer or proposal.

Ten'der-hearted, *a.* compassionate, kind.

Ten'derly, *ad.* gently, mildly, kindly.

Ten'derness, *s.* the state or quality of being tender; kindness; cautious care; soreness; sensibility.

Ten'dinous, *a.* containing or resembling tendons; sinewy.

Ten'don, *s.* a sinew; a ligature of joints.

Ten'dril, *s.* the spiral or clasping shoot of a vine or other climbing plant: *a.* clasping, as a tendril.

Tene'brious, **Ten'ebrous**, *a.* dark; gloomy.

Ten'ement, *s.* anything held by a tenant, as a house or building.

Tenement'al, *a.* that may be held by tenants.

Tenement'ary, *a.* usually let or leased out.

Ten'et, *s.* that which a person *holds* or believes to be true; an opinion; a principle; a doctrine.

Ten'fold, *a.* ten times increased.

Ten'nis, *s.* a play with a racket and ball.

Ten'on, *s.* the end of a piece of wood cut so as to be inserted into another piece.

Ten'or, *s.* a continued course; general course or drift of meaning, purport; a part in music; a kind of violin.

Tense, *a.* drawn tight; stretched; stiff; rigid.

Tense, a term in grammar.

Tense'ness, *s.* state or quality of being tense; rigidity.

Tensibil'ity, *s.* quality of being tensible.

Ten'sible, **Ten'sile**, *a.* capable of extension or of being extended.

Ten'sion, -shun, *s.* the act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; distension.

Ten'sor, *s.* a muscle that extends a part.

Tent, *s.* a temporary habitation made of canvas stretched on poles; any temporary habitation; a partition; a roll of lint put into a sore and stretching it: *v.* to lodge as in a tent; to search as with a medical tent; to probe.

Ten'tacle, -tāk-l, *s.* a feeler of an insect or animal.

Tentac'ula, *L. s. pl.* feelers or tentacles.

Tentac'ular, *a.* relating to tentacles.

Ten'tative, *a.* trying; experimental.

Ten'tatively, *ad.* in a tentative manner.

Tent'ed, *a.* covered with tents.

Ten'ter, *s.* an iron hook to stretch cloth on a frame: *v.* to stretch on hooks.

Ten'ter-ground, *s.* ground on which tenters are erected for stretching cloth.

Tenth, *a.* the ordinal of ten: *s.* a tenth part.

Tenth'ly, *ad.* in the tenth place.

Tēn'u'ity, *s.* thinness, slenderness, exility.

Ten'u'ous, *a.* thin, slender.

Ten'üre, *s.* the manner or condition whereby tenements are held.

Tep'ēfy, *v.* to make tepid.

Tep'id, *a.* moderately warm; lukewarm.

Tep'idness, **Tepid'ity**, *s.* the state of being tepid.

Ter'aphim, *s.* household gods or images. The singular is *Teraph*.

Ter'ebinth, *s.* the turpentine tree.

Terebin'thinatē, **Terebin'thine**, *a.* consisting of or impregnated with turpentine.

Tere'do, *s.* a worm that perforates ships.

Tergeminous, -jem', *a.* thrice doubled, three-fold.

Tergiversa'tion, *terj-*, *s.* shift, evasion, change (lit. a *turning* the back upon).

Term, *s.* a boundary, a limit; a limited time; the time in which the courts of law or universities are open; a word by which a meaning is limited or bounded, an expression: *pl.* (Terms) conditions.

Term, *v.* to call or name; to designate.

Ter'magant, -gant, *s.* a scolding, brawling woman: *a.* brawling, scolding.

Ter'minable, *a.* admitting of bounds or limits, limitable.

Terminableness, *s.* state of being terminable.
Terminate, *v.* to bound, to limit; to end.
Termination, *s.* the act of terminating; the state of being terminated; a limit; a bound, an end; the end of a word as varied by inflections and significations.
Terminational, *a.* forming the end or concluding syllable.
Terminative, *a.* directing termination.
Terminer, *s.* ("Oyer and Terminer"), a court where causes are heard and determined.
Terminology, *s.* a definition of the terms used in any of the sciences.
Terminus, *L. s.* a bound, a limit, the end: *pl.* *Termini*.
Termite, *s.* the white ant.
Terms, *s. pl.* conditions. See *Term*.
Ternary, *a.* proceeding by threes; consisting of three: *s.* the number three.
Ternate, *a.* having three leaflets.
Terpsichorean, -sik-ō-rē-an, *a.* relating to the muse Terpsichore, or to dancing.
Terrace, *s.* a bank of earth; a raised walk; the flat roof of a house; a balcony or open gallery; a row of houses built on elevated ground: *v.* to form into a terrace.
Ter'ra cot'ta, *It. s.* baked earth or clay.
Ter'ra fir'ma, *L. s.* firm or solid land; the mainland.
Ter'ra Japon'ica, *s.* Japan earth, a brown astringent substance, used in medicine.
Ter'rapin, *s.* a species of land tortoise.
Terra'queous, -kwe-us, *a.* consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.
Tērreen', *s.* a large earthen dish; a large dish for holding soup at table. Usually spelt *Tureen*.
Terres'trial, *s.* pertaining to the earth; earthly; not celestial.
Terres'trially, *ad.* after an earthly manner.
Ter'rible, *a.* dreadful, formidable.
Ter'ribleness, *s.* quality of being terrible.
Ter'ribly, *ad.* in a terrible manner.
Ter'rier, *s.* a small dog that follows his game under ground or into holes.
Terrific, *a.* dreadful, causing terror.
Ter'rify, *v.* to strike with terror; to frighten greatly; to make afraid.
Territo'rial, *a.* belonging to a territory.
Territo'rially, *ad.* in regard to territory.
Ter'ritory, *s.* a tract of land under the dominion of a prince or state; a large extent of country; a district.
Ter'ror, *s.* great fear or alarm; dread; dismay; cause of fear.
Ter'rorism, *s.* government by terror or intimidation; state of terror.
Terse, *a.* neatly written as to style; concise, with force and elegance.
Tersely, *ad.* in a terse manner.
Terseness, *s.* the quality of being terse.
Ter'tian, -shī-an, *a.* returning every third day: *s.* a fever returning every other day.
Ter'tiary, -shī-ā-rī, *a.* third; of the third formation (*Geology*).
Tes'selāte, *v.* to form into little squares; to lay with checkered work.
Tes'selated, *p. a.* variegated by squares or square stones, as a *tesselated* pavement.
Test, *s.* the pot or vessel in which refiners try

metals; trial, examination, a proof, a standard; an oath or declaration.
Test, *v.* to try by a standard.
Test'able, *a.* capable of witnessing.
Testa'ceous, *a.* consisting of shells; relating or pertaining to shells.
Testament, *s.* a will; a name given to each of the two volumes of the Scriptures, as the *Old* and *New Testaments*.
Testamen'tary, *a.* relating to a will.
Testamenta'tion, *s.* the giving by will.
Tes'tate, *a.* having made a will.
Testa'tion, *s.* witness, evidence.
Testa'tor, *s.* one who leaves a will.
Testa'trix, *s.* a woman who leaves a will.
Tes'ter, *s.* the head or top of a bed; also, an old coin of the value of sixpence.
Tes'ticle, *s.* a term in anatomy.
Tes'tifier, *s.* one who testifies.
Tes'tify, *v.* to witness, to certify, to prove.
Tes'tily, *ad.* peevishly, petulantly.
Testimo'nial, *s.* a writing or certificate in evidence of character.
Tes'timony, *s.* open attestation; proof by a witness, evidence; profession.
Tes'tiness, *s.* peevishness, waywardness.
Test'ing, *s.* the act of trying for proof.
Testu'dinal, *a.* pertaining to the tortoise.
Testu'do, *s.* a tortoise; an arched roof.
Tes'ty, *a.* fretful, peevish, wayward.
Tetan'ic, *a.* relating to tetanus.
Tet'anus, *s.* the lock-jaw or locked-jaw.
Tete, tāt, *Fr. s.* the head; false hair, a lady's wig.
Tete-a-tete, tāt'-, *Fr. s.* head to head; a private conversation between two persons.
Tet'h'er, *s.* a rope to confine a beast at pasture within certain limits: *v.* to confine with a tether.
Tet'ragon, *s.* a figure with four angles.
Tétrag'on'al, *a.* having four angles.
Tétram'eter, *s.* a verse consisting of four feet: *a.* having four metrical feet.
Tetrapet'alous, *a.* having four petals.
Tetraph'y'llous, *a.* having four leaves.
Tetrarch, tet'-rark, *s.* a Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince.
Tetrar'chate, Tet'rarchy, *s.* government of a tetrarch.
Tetrar'chical, *a.* belonging to a tetrarchy.
Tetras'tich, -tik, *s.* a stanza of four lines.
Tet'rastyle, *s.* a façade with four pillars.
Tetrasyl'lable, *s.* a word of four syllables.
Tet'ter, *s.* scab, scurf; ringworm.
Teuton, tū'-ton, *s.* one of the ancient German and Scandinavian family of people.
Teuton'ic, *a.* pertaining to the Teutons: *s.* the language of the Teutons.
Tew'el, *s.* an iron pipe in a forge.
Text, *s.* that on which a comment is written; a sentence of Scripture.
Text'-book, *s.* a book containing heads or leading principles of a science.
Text'-hand, *s.* a large kind of writing.
Tex'tile, *a.* woven, that may be woven.
Tex'tual, *a.* contained in the text.
Tex'tually, *ad.* in the body of a work.
Tex'tuarist, *s.* a textuary.
Tex'tu'ary, *s.* one ready in citing texts of Scripture; a well-informed divine: *a.* contained

in the text; serving as a text; authoritative.

Texture, *s.* a weaving; the thing woven, a web; disposition of the parts of bodies.

Thaler, *tal'-er*, *s.* the German form of the word *dollar*. A German thaler is about 3s.

Thallium, *s.* one of ten new metals, like lead.

Than, *conj.* a particle used in comparison.

Thane, *s.* the Saxon term for baron.

Thaneship, *s.* office and dignity of a thane.

Thank, *v.* to return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness. See **Thanks**.

Thankful, *a.* giving thanks, grateful.

Thankfully, *ad.* gratefully.

Thankfulness, *s.* the outward expression of a grateful feeling, gratitude.

Thankless, *a.* ungrateful, unthankful.

Thanklessness, *s.* ingratitude.

Thanks, *s. pl.* acknowledgment in words returned for a favour or kindness.

Thanks-giver, *s.* one who gives thanks.

Thanks-giving, *s.* the act of giving thanks.

That, *pr.* as a demonstrative pronoun, not this, but the other; as a relative, Who or Which; as a conjunction, noting a cause or consequence.

Thatch, *s.* straw used as covering for the roof of a house: *v.* to cover with thatch.

Thatcher, *s.* one who thatches.

Thaumaturgic, **Thaumaturgical**, *-jik-*, *a.* working wonders.

Thaumaturgus, *-gus*, *s.* a worker of miracles.

Thaumaturgy, *-ji*, *s.* the act or the power of working wonders.

Thaw, *v.* to melt, to dissolve.

Thaw, *s.* the dissolution of a frost.

The, the definite article; so called, because it defines or particularises the noun to which it is prefixed.

Theatre, *-ä-ter*, *s.* a place for dramatic representations, a playhouse; the scene or place of action.

Theatric, **Theatrical**, *a.* pertaining to a theatre; suiting a theatre.

Theatrically, *ad.* in a theatrical manner.

Thee, *pr. obj.* of *Thou*.

Theft, *s.* act of stealing; the thing stolen.

Their, *thär*, *pr.* belonging to them.

Theism, *s.* belief in the existence of a God, as opposed to *Atheism*.

Theist, *s.* one who maintains theism.

Theistic, **Theistical**, *a.* relating to theism.

Them, *pr. obj.* of *They*.

Theme, *s.* a subject or topic of discourse.

Themselves, *-selvz'*, *pr.* the emphatic form of *Them*. See **Self**.

Then, *ad.* at that time: *conj.* in that case; for this reason; therefore.

Thence, *ad.* from that place; from that time; for that reason.

Thenceforth, *ad.* from that time.

Thenceforward, *ad.* on from that time.

Theocracy, *s.* government immediately under the direction of God.

Theocratical, *a.* relating to theocracy.

Theodolite, *s.* a mathematical instrument used in surveying.

Theogony, *s.* the generation of the gods.

Theologian, *-ji-an*, *s.* a professor of divinity.

Theologic, **Theological**, *-loj'-*, *a.* relating to theology.

Theologically, *-loj'-*, *ad.* according to the principles of theology.

Theologist, *s.* one versed in theology.

Theology, *s.* the science which treats of the existence, nature, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines to be believed, and the duties to be practised; divinity.

Thomachy, *-ak-I*, *s.* in mythology, a fighting against the gods, as by the giants or Titans.

Theorem, *s.* a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning.

Theoretic, **Theoretical**, *a.* pertaining to theory; speculative. *¶*

Theoretically, *ad.* in theory, speculatively.

Theorise, *v.* to form theories; to speculate.

Theorist, *s.* one who theorises.

Theory, *s.* speculation, not practice; a scheme, a plan, a system.

Theosophic, **Theosophical**, *a.* divinely wise.

Theosophy, *s.* divine wisdom or illumination.

Therapeutic, **Therapeutical**, *-pu'-*, *a.* curative; teaching the cure of diseases.

Therapeutics, *s. pl.* that part of medicine which treats of the discovery and application of remedies.

There, *thär*, *ad.* in that place.

Thereabout, **Thereabouts**, *ad.* near that place; near that number or quantity.

Thereafter, *ad.* after that.

Thereat, *ad.* at that place; at that.

Thereby, *ad.* by that; by means of that.

Therefore, *ther'-för*, *ad.* for that; consequently.

Therefrom, *ad.* from that, from this.

Therein, *ad.* in that, in this.

Thereinto, *-too'*, *ad.* into that, into this.

Thereof, *ad.* of that, of this.

Thereon, **Thereupon**, *ad.* on that, on this; upon that, upon this.

Thereout, *ad.* out of that.

Thereto, *-too'*, **Thereunto**, *-too'*, *ad.* to that or this.

Thereunder, *ad.* under that.

Therewith, *ad.* with that; immediately.

Therewithal, *-awl*, *ad.* also; with that; over and above.

Thermal, *a.* pertaining to heat; warm.

Thermo-electricity, *s.* the science which treats of the generation of electrical currents by heat.

Thermometer, *s.* an instrument for measuring the degrees of warmth or temperature.

Thermometrical, **Thermometric**, *a.* relating or pertaining to a thermometer.

Thermometrically, *ad.* by means of a thermometer.

Thermoscope, *s.* a kind of thermometer.

Thésaurus, *L. s.* a treasury; a storehouse of literary information; a large lexicon.

These, *thēz*, *pr. pl.* of *This*.

The'sis, *s.* something laid down; a proposition; a subject, a theme: *pl.* **The'ses**.

Thésplan, *a.* pertaining to tragedy.

Thésurgical, *a.* relating to theurgy.

Thésurgy, *s.* a pretended power among the ancients of doing supernatural things by the assistance of the gods.

Thew, *thū*, *s.* muscle, strength.

They, *thä*, *pr. pl.* of *He*, *She*, and *It*.

Thick, *a.* not thin, dense, gross; muddy; close, crowded, frequent; dull, stupid: *s.* the thickest part: *ad.* thickly.

Thicken, *thik'n*, *v.* to make thick; to grow or become thick.

Thickly, *ad.* densely, closely; compactly.
Thick'et, *s.* a close wood or copse.
Thick'-head'ed, *a.* having a thick head; blockish, stupid, dull.
Thick'ish, *a.* somewhat thick, dull.
Thick'ness, *s.* density, closeness; dulness.
Thick'-set, *a.* thickly or closely planted.
Thick'-skin, *s.* a coarse, gross man.
Thick'-skinned, *a.* coarse; vulgar.
Thick'-skull, *s.* a dolt, a blockhead.
Thick'-skulled, *a.* dull, stupid.
Thief, *thēf*, *s.* one who takes another's property: *pl.* Thieves.
Thief-catcher, **Thief-taker**, *s.* one who catches or takes thieves; a policeman.
Thieve, *thēv*, *v.* to steal, to practise theft.
Thiev'ery, *s.* the practice of stealing; theft.
Thiev'ish, *a.* given to stealing; roguish.
Thiev'ishly, *ad.* like a thief.
Thiev'ishness, *s.* disposition to steal; habit of stealing.
Thigh, *thī*, *s.* the part of a limb between the knee and the body or trunk.
Thill, *s.* the shaft of a waggon or cart.
Thill'-horse, *s.* a horse between the shafts.
Thim'ble, *-bl*, *s.* a metal cover for the finger used in sewing.
Thim'bleful, *s.* as much as a thimble holds.
Thim'ble-rig, *s.* a sleight-of-hand trick, played by low gamblers with three thimbles and a pea or small ball.
Thin, *a.* not thick, slender, lean, slim, slight, small; not close, rare: *v.* to make thin; to make less crowded.
Thine, *pr.* belonging to *Thee*.
Thing, *s.* whatever is not a person; an event or occurrence; a substance; anything about which we can *think* or form a conception of; the most general word in the language. It is often used of persons in contempt; and sometimes in pity, as "poor *thing*."
Think, *v.* to have the mind occupied on a (*thing* or) subject; to imagine; to fancy; to believe; to judge.
Think'er, *s.* one who thinks.
Think'ing, *p. a.* having thought; reflecting: *s.* the act of cogitating; judgment; imagination.
Thin'ly, *ad.* in a scattered manner.
Thin'ness, *s.* state or quality of being thin.
Thin'-skinned, *a.* touchy, easily offended.
Third, *therd*, *a.* the ordinal of three: *s.* a third part; the sixtieth part of a second.
Third'ly, *ad.* in the third place.
Thirl. See **Thrill**.
Thirst, *therst*, *s.* the pain suffered for want of drink; eager desire: *v.* to feel want of drink; to have an eager desire.
Thirst'iness, *s.* the state of being thirsty.
Thirsty, *therst'*, *a.* feeling thirst; parched with drought; arid; having an eager desire for, as blood-thirsty.
Thirteen, *ther'-*, *a.* three and ten.
Thir'teenth, *a.* the ordinal of thirteen.
Thir'tieth, *a.* the ordinal of thirty.
Thirty, *ther'-*, *a.* thrice ten.
This, *pr.* that which is present, or is now mentioned; the last mentioned.
Thistle, *this'l*, *s.* a prickly weed growing in fields.
Thistly, *this'ly*, *a.* overgrown with thistles.

Thith'er, *ad.* to that place; to that end.
Thith'erward, *ad.* toward that place.
Thole, *v.* to endure, to suffer (*Scotland*).
Thole, **Thowl**, *thōl*, *s.* the place or pin in the gunnel of a boat for the oar to turn in.
Thong, *s.* a strap or string of leather.
Thor, in Scandinavian mythology, the son of Odin and Freya. Hence *Thursday*, that is, *Thor's* day.
Thōracic, *-ras'ik*, *a.* pertaining to the thorax or breast: *s.* a fish that has ventral fins placed beneath the pectorals.
Thō'ral, *a.* pertaining to a bed or couch.
Thō'rax, *L. s.* the bones or cavity of the breast; the breast.
Thorn, *s.* a prickly tree; a prickle; anything that gives pain or annoyance.
Thorn'-back, *s.* a sea fish.
Thorn'-bush, *s.* a bush or shrub that produces thorns.
Thorn'less, *a.* destitute of thorns.
Thorn'y, *a.* full of thorns; perplexing.
Thorough, *thur'rō*, *a.* passing *through* or to the end; complete; perfect: *prep.* through; from side to side.
Thor'ough-bass, *-bās*, *s.* an accompaniment to a continued bass by figures.
Thor'ough-bred, *a.* fully or completely bred.
Thor'oughfare, *s.* a passage or way through a place.
Thor'oughly, *ad.* completely; fully.
Thor'ough-paced, *a.* completely trained. Generally in a bad sense, as a *thorough-paced* villain.
Those, *thōz*, *pr.* the plural of *That*.
Thou, *pr.* thyself, the person addressed.
Thou, *v.* to address contemptuously.
Though, *thō*, *conj.* although, however.
Thought, *thawt*, *s.* the act of thinking; an idea, opinion, sentiment, reflection; design; concern; solicitude: *p. t.* and *p. p.* of *Think*.
Thought'ful, *thawt-ful*, *a.* given to thought or reflection; considerate; careful.
Thought'fully, *ad.* in a thoughtful manner; considerately.
Thought'fulness, *s.* deep meditation; consideration.
Thought'less, *a.* without thought; heedless; careless; giddy.
Thought'lessly, *ad.* in a thoughtless manner.
Thought'lessness, *s.* want of thought; heedlessness.
Thou'sand, *-zand*, *a.* ten hundred: *s.* the number ten hundred, any great number.
Thou'sandth, *a.* the ordinal of a thousand.
Thowl. See **Thole**.
Thraldom, *thrawl'*, *s.* slavery, servitude, bondage.
Thral, *thrawl*, *s.* a slave; slavery. See **In-thral**.
Thrash, **Thresh**, *v.* to beat grain from the straw; to beat soundly.
Thrash'er, *s.* one who thrashes; the name of a fish, the fox-shark.
Thrash'ing-floor, *s.* a floor or area on which grain is beaten out from the straw.
Thrā'son'ical, *a.* (like *Thraso*, in Terence's play), boastful, bragging.
Thread, *thred*, *s.* a small line or twist of flax, silk, &c.; a filament; anything continued in

a course; uniform tenor; part of a screw: *v.* to pass a thread through.
Threadbare, *a.* worn to the bare threads; trite; common; used till it has lost its novelty or interest.
Thread'y, *a.* like thread; containing thread.
Threat, *thret*, *s.* a menace; denunciation of ill.
Threaten, *thret'n*, *v.* to menace; to use threats.
Threat'ener, *s.* one who threatens.
Threat'ening, *p. a.* menacing; imminent: *s.* the act of menacing; a menace.
Threat'eningly, *ad.* menacingly.
Three, *a.* two and one.
Three'-cornered, *a.* having three corners.
Three'fold, *a.* thrice repeated. [pence.
Three'pence or **thrip'-ens**, *s.* the sum of three
Three'penny or **thrip'en-I**, *a.* worth the sum of threepence; of little value; mean.
Three'-pile, *s.* an old name for good velvet.
Three'score, *a.* thrice twenty, sixty.
Thren'ody, *s.* a song of lamentation.
Thresh. See **Thrash**.
Thresh'old, *s.* the door-sill; door; entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning anything.
Thrice, *ad.* three times; at three times.
Thrid, *v.* to slide or slip through a narrow passage. A corruption of *Thread*.
Thrift, *s.* state of prospering by industry and economy; prosperity; profit, gain, frugality.
Thrift'ily, *ad.* in a thrifty manner; frugally.
Thrift'iness, *s.* state of being thrifty; frugality.
Thrift'less, *a.* extravagant, profuse.
Thrifty, *a.* practising thrift or economy; thriving by industry and frugality; economical; frugal; prosperous.
Thrill, *v.* (to *drill*), to pierce, to penetrate; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp, tingling sensation: *s.* a piercing sound or sensation; a breathing-hole; a warbling.
Thrive, *v.* to prosper by industry; to grow rich; to advance in anything desired; to flourish; to grow.
Thriv'en, *p. p.* of Thrive.
Thri'ver, *s.* one who thrives.
Thri'ving, *p. a.* increasing in size or riches; prosperous.
Thri'vingly, *ad.* in a thriving or prosperous manner.
Throat, *thrôt*, *s.* the forepart of the neck.
Throb, *s.* a strong pulsation or beating; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; palpitation: *v.* to heave; to beat, as the pulse of the heart; to palpitate.
Throb'bing, *p. a.* beating; palpitating: *s.* the act of palpitating; a palpitation.
Throe, *thrô*, *s.* the pain of travail in childbirth; extreme pain or agony.
Throne, *s.* the chair of state of a king or sovereign; sovereign power or dignity; the cathedral seat of a bishop: *v.* to enthrone.
Throng, *s.* a crowd; a dense multitude: *v.* to crowd; to incommode by pressure.
Throstle, *thros'l*, *s.* the thrush.
Throt'tle, *-tl*, *s.* the windpipe: *v.* to take by the throat; to choke, to suffocate.
Through, *throo*, *prep.* passing from side to side, or from end to end; by means of: *ad.* from one end or side to another; to the end; to the ultimate purpose.

Through'out, *prep.* quite through; in every part of: *ad.* everywhere; in every part.
Through'-ticket, *s.* a ticket for the whole of a journey.
Thrôve, *p. t.* of Thrive.
Throw, *thrô*, *v.* to cast, to fling, to toss, to overturn; to whirl; to twist silk by throwing or whirling: *s.* the act of casting or throwing; a cast, as a *cast* of dice; the distance to which anything is thrown.
Throw'er, *s.* one who throws.
Throwster, *thrô'-*, *s.* one who casts or twists silk.
Thrum, *s.* the ends of a weaver's threads; any coarse yarn; the stamen of plants.
Thrum, *v.* to weave, to knot, to twist.
Thrum, *v.* to play coarsely, as a guitar.
Thrush, *s.* a melodious singing-bird.
Thrush, *s.* a disease consisting of small, white ulcers upon the feet of horses; a throat disease of children.
Thrust, *v.* to push or drive with force; to shove; to stab; to enter by pushing; to intrude: *s.* a violent push or driving impulse; a stab.
Thrust'er, *s.* one who thrusts.
Thug, *s.* one of a Hindoo sect who commit murder as a religious act.
Thumb, *thum*, *s.* the short, thick finger of the human hand: *v.* to handle awkwardly.
Thumbed, *thumd*, *a.* soiled with the thumb.
Thumb'-screw, *s.* an old instrument of torture for compressing the thumbs.
Thumbstall, *thum'-stawl*, *s.* a sheath of leather for the thumb; a thimble.
Thum'mim, *Heb. s. pl.* perfections. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were parts of the high priest's breastplate.
Thump, *s.* a heavy blow with something thick: *v.* to beat with heavy blows.
Thump'er, *s.* one who or that which thumps.
Thumping, *a.* large (*Slang*).
Thunder, *s.* the loud noise that follows a discharge of electrical fluid in the atmosphere.
Thunder, *v.* to discharge electrical fluid with noise; to make a loud and terrific noise; to publish a denunciation.
Thunder-bôlt, *s.* a shaft or brilliant stream of lightning in the direction of the earth; fulmination; denunciation.
Thunder-clap, *s.* a peal or explosion of thunder.
Thunder-cloud, *s.* a cloud charged or filled with electricity.
Thunderer, *s.* one that thunders or denounces.
Thundering, *p. a.* emitting thunder; making a loud and violent noise: *s.* emission of thunder; violent noise.
Thunder-shower, *s.* heavy rain with thunder.
Thunder-stone, *s.* a stone, erroneously supposed to be produced by thunder.
Thunder-storm, *s.* a storm attended with thunder and lightning.
Thunder-strike, *v.* to blast with lightning; to astonish or strike dumb with terror.
Thunder-struck, *a.* blasted by lightning; astonished, amazed.
Thur'ible, *s.* a pan to burn incense in.
Thuriferous, *a.* bearing frankincense.
Thurifica'tion, *s.* fumigation with incense.
Thurs'day, *s.* the fifth day of the week.
Thus, *ad.* so; in this manner.

Thwack, *v.* to strike, to thrash, to bang.
Thwack, *s.* a heavy blow; a bang, a thump.
Thwart, *thawrt*, *a.* being across something else; transverse: *v.* to lie across the direction of something; to cross or oppose a purpose or design; to frustrate.
Thy, *pr.* belonging to *Thee*.
Thyme, *tim*, *s.* a fragrant plant.
Thymy, *timl*, *a.* abounding with thyme.
Thyrus, *ther'*, *s.* the sceptre of Bacchus.
Thyself, *pr.* the reciprocal or emphatic form of *Thou* or *Thee*.
Tia'ra, *s.* a diadem; a dress for the head.
Tib'ia, *s.* the larger bone of the leg.
Tib'ial, *a.* relating to the tibia.
Tic-douleur, *tik'-doo-loo-roo'*, *Fr. s.* a most painful affection of a nerve, usually in the face.
Tick, *s.* a score; an account; credit, as to buy on *tick* (on *ticket*).
Tick, *s.* a small insect that infests dogs, sheep, &c.
Tick, *s.* a cover or case for a bed.
Tick, *v.* to make a noise like a watch.
Tick'en, **Tick'ing**, *s.* cloth for bed-cases.
Tick'et, *s.* a token of any right or debt; an admission card: *v.* to mark by a ticket.
Tickle, *tik'-l*, *v.* to cause to laugh by titillation; to please by slight gratifications.
Tick'ler, *s.* one who tickles.
Tick'lish, *a.* easily tickled; uncertain; nice.
Tick'lishness, *s.* the state or quality of being ticklish; uncertainty as to the result.
Tick'-tack, *s.* a noise like that of a clock, or by the quick blows of a small hammer; a game like backgammon.
Tid, *a.* tender, soft, nice, delicate.
Tid'al, *a.* pertaining to tides; rising or falling with the tide.
Tid'-bit, **Tit'-bit**, *s.* a dainty; a nice morsel.
Tide, *s.* time, season; the alternate ebb and flow of the sea; course, stream: *v.* to drive or work in or out with the tide.
Tide'-gate, *s.* a gate through which the tide passes into a basin when the tide flows.
Tide'-mill, *s.* a mill turned by tide-water.
Tide'-waiter, *s.* a custom-house officer who waits for the arrival of ships, to take charge of the duties.
Tide'-way, *s.* that part of a river or channel in which the tide flows and ebbs strongly.
Tid'ily, *ad.* in a tidy manner.
Tid'iness, *s.* state of being tidy.
Tid'ings, *s.* news, intelligence, information.
Tidy, *a.* neat: *v.* to make neat; to put in order: *s.* a worked cover for chairs, &c.; a child's pinafore.
Tie, *ti*, *s.* a knot, a fastening; an obligation, moral or legal; an equality of votes: *v.* to bind or fasten with a knot; to unite so as not to be easily parted; to restrain or confine.
Tier, *tēr*, *s.* a row or rank, as a *tier* of guns.
Tierce, *tērs*, *s.* a cask containing one *third* of a pipe or forty-two gallons; a twist in fencing.
Tiercel, *tēr'-sel*, *s.* a small hawk.
Tiff, *s.* a fit of peevishness; a draught of liquor.
Tiffin, *s.* a luncheon, a slight repast.
Tiger, *s.* a fierce beast of prey.
Ti'gerish, *a.* like a tiger.

Tight, *tit*, *a.* fast; tense; close: not loose or open; snug; stringent.
Tighten, *tit'-n*, *v.* to make tight or more tight.
Tightly, *ad.* in a tight manner.
Tight'ness, *s.* state of being tight.
Tigress, *s.* the female of the tiger.
Tike, *s.* a rustic; a dog, a cur.
Tilbury, *s.* a kind of gig or two-wheeled carriage, so named from the maker.
Tile, *s.* a plate or piece of baked clay used for covering buildings: *v.* to cover with tiles, as to *tile* a house.
Tiler, *s.* one whose trade is to cover houses with tiles; the door-keeper of a freemasons' lodge.
Tiling, *s.* tiles; a roof covered with tiles.
Till, *s.* the money-box in a shop.
Till, *v.* to plough; to cultivate.
Till, *prep.* to the time of, to: *ad.* to the time when; to the degree that.
Tillable, *a.* arable; fit for the plough.
Tillage, *s.* culture of land, husbandry.
Tiller, *s.* one who tills, a husbandman.
Till'er, *s.* the handle of a rudder.
Tilt, *v.* to set in a sloping position, as a barrel; to fall on one side: *s.* inclination forward.
Tilt, *v.* to point at with a lance or other weapon; to run or ride and thrust with a lance; to fight: *s.* a military game in which the combatants tilt at each other with lances on horseback.
Tilt, *s.* a tent; a canvas covering overhead; a covering for a boat: *v.* to cover with a tilt.
Tilt'-boat, *s.* a boat covered with a tilt.
Tilt'er, *s.* one who tilts; one who fights.
Tilth, *s.* tilled land; husbandry.
Timbal. See **Tymbal**.
Tim'ber, *s.* wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabric; a rib or upright piece of wood in a ship's frame: *v.* to furnish with beams or timber; to support.
Tim'bered, *p. a.* furnished with timber.
Tim'ber-merchant, *s.* a merchant who imports or who deals in timber.
Tim'ber-tree, *s.* a tree suitable for timber.
Tim'ber-work, *s.* work formed of wood.
Tim'ber-yard, *s.* a place for timber.
Tim'bre, *-ber*, *s.* a crest on a coat of arms.
Tim'brel, *s.* a kind of musical instrument.
Time, *s.* the measure of duration, space, interval; season, age; the present life; an age; repetition; musical measure.
Time, *v.* to regulate, to measure, to adapt to the time; to do at the proper time.
Time-keeper, **Time-piece**, *s.* a clock or watch that keeps time.
Timeless, *a.* unseasonable; endless.
Timeliness, *s.* the state of being timely.
Tim'ely, *a.* seasonable; in good time: *ad.* seasonably; sufficiently early.
Time-server, *s.* one who meanly suits his opinions and actions to the times.
Time-serving, *s.* a mean compliance with the present time or those in power: *a.* meanly complying; obsequious.
Time-worn, *a.* impaired by time.
Tim'id, *a.* wanting courage to meet danger; not bold; fearful; timorous.
Timid'ity, *s.* quality of being timid; timorousness.

Tim'idly, *ad.* in a timid manner.
Tim'idness, *s.* timidity.
Tim'ist, *s.* in music, a performer who keeps good time; a time-server.
Tim'orous, *a.* full of fears; scrupulous.
Tim'orously, *ad.* with much fear.
Tim'orousness, *s.* fearfulness, timidity.
Tin, *s.* a metal: *v.* to cover with tin.
Tin'cal, **Tin'kal**, *s.* a name of crude borax.
Tinct, *obs. v.* to stain, to colour, to imbue.
Tincture, **tingk'-tūr**, *s.* a tinge or shade of colour; a slight taste superadded; a slight quality added; an extract of a drug: *v.* to imbue with colour or taste; to imbue the mind.
Tin'der, *s.* something inflammable used for kindling from a spark.
Tin'der-box, *s.* a box for holding tinder.
Tine, *s.* a tooth of a harrow.
Tined, **tind**, *a.* furnished with tines.
Tin'-foil, *s.* tin reduced to a thin leaf.
Ting, *s.* a sharp sound, as of a little bell: *v.* to ring or sound as a bell.
Tinge, **tinj**, *s.* a slight degree of colour, taste, &c., infused into another substance: *v.* to dye slightly; to imbue with something foreign.
Tingle, **ting'-gl**, *v.* to have a tingling or tinkling in the ears; to feel a sharp, tingling sensation.
Ting'ling, *s.* a tingling or tinkling; a thrilling sensation, with noise in the ears.
Tink'er, *s.* a mender of metal vessels, as pots and pans.
Tink'ering, *s.* a mending and patching up of old things.
Tink'erly, *a.* and *ad.* in the manner of a tinker.
Tinkle, **tingk'l**, *v.* to make a sharp, quick noise; to tink, to tingle, to clink: *s.* a sharp, shrill noise; a clink.
Tink'ling, *s.* a sharp, quick noise; a tingling.
Tin'man, *s.* a manufacturer of tin vessels.
Tinned, **tind**, *p. a.* covered with tin.
Tin'ner, *s.* one who works in the tin mines.
Tin'ny, *a.* abounding with tin.
Tin'sel, *s.* a shining cloth, or a very thin, metallic plate, showy and glittering, but of little value; anything of like qualities: *a.* showy, gaudy; superficial; having little or no value: *v.* to adorn, as with tinsel.
Tint, *s.* a slight colouring, distinct from the ground or principal colour: *v.* to tinge or give a slight colouring to.
Tintinnabula'tion, *s.* the tinkling of bells.
Ti'ny, *a.* very small, puny, diminutive.
Tip, *s.* the top, end, point, extremity: *v.* to cover on the tip or end; to tap or strike lightly.
Tip'pet, *s.* something worn about the neck.
Tipple, **tip'l**, *v.* to drink often or habitually: *s.* drink, liquor.
Tip'pler, *s.* a sot, a drunkard.
Tippling, *s.* the habitual practice of drinking spirituous liquors.
Tip'staff, *s.* an officer with a staff tipped with metal; a constable.
Tip'sy, *a.* drunk, intoxicated.
Tip'toe, **-tō**, *s.* the end of the toes.
Tip'top, *s.* the summit; the highest degree: *a.* most excellent; first-rate.
Tirade, **ti-rād'**, *Fr. s.* a long strain of invective or censure.

Tirailleur, **tīr-āl'-yer'**, *s.* a French skirmishing soldier.
Tire, *v.* to weary, to fatigue; to become weary; to fail with weariness.
Tire, *s.* (from *attire*), a head-dress; furniture; apparatus; a band of iron for a wheel: *v.* to dress the head.
Tired, **tīrd**, *p. a.* fatigued; weary.
Tire'some, *a.* wearisome, fatiguing; tedious.
Ti'resomeness, *s.* quality of being tiresome; tediousness.
Ti're-woman, *s.* a woman who makes dresses for the head, a milliner.
Ti'ring-room, *s.* the room in which players dress for the stage.
Tissue, **tish'ū**, *s.* cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours; texture, a series: *v.* to interweave; to variegate.
Tit, *s.* anything very small; a small horse; a small bird, as a *titlark*.
Tita'nium, *s.* a brittle metal, of a copper colour.
Tit-bit. See **Tid-bit**.
Tith'able, *a.* subject to the payment of tithes.
Tithe, **tith**, *s.* the *tenth* part; the part assigned for the maintenance of the clergy: *v.* to levy the tenth part.
Tith'er, *s.* one who gathers tithes.
Tith'ing, *s.* formerly, a division of a parish or hundred comprising *ten* householders, who were sureties for each other's good behaviour.
Tith'ingman, *s.* a petty peace-officer.
Tit'illate, *v.* to tickle.
Titilla'tion, *s.* the art of tickling; state of being tickled.
Tit'lark, *s.* a small species of lark.
Tit'le, **-tl**, *s.* an inscription placed over something, as a name; a name; a name of honour; the page of a book on which the name is inscribed; a document by which a right to something is proved; a claim or ground of right.
Ti'tle, *v.* to entitle, to name, to call.
Ti'tled, *a.* having a title of honour.
Ti'tle-page, *s.* the page containing the title of a book.
Tit'mouse, *s.* a small species of bird, a *tomtit*. See **Tit**.
Tit'ter, *s.* a restrained laugh.
Tit'ter, *v.* to laugh with restraint.
Tit'tle, **-tl**, *s.* a particle, a point, a dot.
Tit'tle-tat'tle, *s.* idle talk, prattle, gabble: *v.* to prate idly.
Tit'ular, *a.* nominal, having only the title.
Tit'ularly, *ad.* nominally; by title only.
Tit'ulary, *a.* consisting in a title; relating to a title: *s.* one that has a title of right.
To, **too**, *prep.* noting motion towards; in the direction of; end, object; addition: *ad.* the sign of the infinitive mood.
Toad, **tōd**, *s.* a small, clumsy, harmless reptile, with a thick, warty body. It resembles a frog, but is less active.
Toad'-eater, *s.* a servile sycophant.
Toad'-fish, *s.* a kind of sea-fish.
Toad'flax, *s.* the name of a plant.
Toad'stone, *s.* a kind of trap-rock.
Toad'-stool, *s.* a poisonous kind of mushroom.
Toa'dy, *v.* a sycophant; a flunkey.
Toast, *v.* to dry or scorch at the fire; to propose a toast or health to be drunk.

Toast, *s.* bread toasted ; a health proposed ; a lady whose health is often toasted.
Toast'er, *s.* he who or that which toasts.
Töbae'co, *s.* a plant used for smoking.
Tobac'conist, *s.* a vender of tobacco.
Tobac'co-pipe, *s.* a pipe used for smoking.
Toc'sin, *s.* a public alarm bell.
Tod, *s.* a weight of 28 lbs. of wool ; a bushy mass ; a thick shrub ; a fox—so called from his bushy tail.
To-day', *s.* on this day.
Toddle, töd'l, *v.* to walk feebly, as a child or old person.
Tod'dy, *s.* a juice procured from a certain species of palm ; also a spirituous liquor prepared from it ; punch, or a mixture of spirit and water sweetened (*Scotland*).
Toe, tö, *s.* one of the fingers or divided extremities of the foot.
Tof'fy, *s.* sweetmeat made of sugar and butter melted together.
To'ga, *s.* a kind of loose cloak or gown without sleeves, worn by the Romans.
To'gated, **Toged**, tögd, *a.* wearing or dressed in a toga or gown.
Tögeth'er, *ad.* not apart, in company.
Toil, *s.* hard labour ; drudgery, fatigue : *v.* to work hard ; to labour with pain and fatigue.
Toil'er, *s.* one who toils.
Toilet, *s.* a dressing-table ; act of dressing.
Toil'less, *a.* free from toil.
Toil'some, *a.* laborious ; wearisome.
Toil'someness, *s.* laboriousness ; wearisomeness.
Toise, toiz, *s.* a French measure, 6 feet.
Tökay', *s.* a wine from *Tokay*, in Hungary.
To'ken, *s.* a mark, a sign, a remembrance.
Töld, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Tell.
Tele'do, *s.* a sword of the finest temper, manufactured in *Toledo*, in Spain.
Tol'erable, *a.* endurable ; passable.
Tol'erableness, *s.* state of being tolerable.
Tol'erably, *ad.* passably ; moderately well.
Tol'erance, *s.* the act or power of enduring ; toleration.
Tol'erant, *a.* favourable to toleration.
Tol'erate, *v.* to allow by not hindering ; to endure, to suffer ; to permit.
Tolera'tion, *s.* sufferance, permission ; the act of tolerating ; allowance of that which is not wholly approved.
Töll, *v.* to sound a bell with solemn pauses : *s.* the sound of a bell that tolls.
Töll, *s.* a tax paid for some liberty or privilege, as for travelling along a turnpike road, passing over a bridge, &c. ; a miller's portion of grain for grinding.
Töll'-bar, *s.* a bar to stop vehicles where toll is to be paid.
Töll'-booth, *s.* a place where toll is levied ; a custom-house ; a prison (*Edinburgh*).
Töll'-gate, *s.* a gate where toll is taken.
Tom'ahawk, *s.* an Indian hatchet : *v.* to cut or kill with a tomahawk.
Töma'to, *s.* a plant, the love-apple.
Tomb, toom, *s.* a sepulchre for the dead, a grave : *v.* to bury, to entomb.
Tom'bac, *s.* an alloy of copper and zinc.
Tomb'less, toom'-, *a.* wanting a tomb, unburied.
Tom'boy, *s.* a romping girl.
Tombstone, toom'-, *s.* a stone over or near a grave ; a monument.

Tom'-cat, *s.* a male cat.
Tome, *s.* a volume ; a book.
To-mor'row, *s.* the day following to-day.
Tom'pion, *s.* the stopper of a cannon.
Tomtit', *s.* a titmouse ; a small bird.
Ton, tun, *s.* a weight of 20 cwt.
Ton, tong, *Fr. s.* the fashion, the mode.
Tone, *s.* originally, tension ; elasticity ; sound as from a musical chord ; a note ; accent ; an affected sound in speaking ; a whine : *v.* to utter in an affected tone.
To'ned, *a.* having a tone.
To'neless, *a.* without tone.
Tongs, *s. pl.* a utensil to take up fire, &c.
Tongue, tung, *s.* the organ of speech in human beings ; speech, language ; a point or projection of land : *v.* to chide, to scold, to prate.
Tongued, tungd, *a.* having a tongue.
Tongue-tied, *a.* unable to speak freely.
Ton'ic, *a.* producing tension, giving tone or strength ; relating to sounds : *s.* a tonic or strengthening medicine.
To-night', *ad.* on this night.
Tonnage, tun'-äj, *s.* the weight carried in a vessel or ship ; the duty or custom paid on goods by the ton.
Ton'sil, *s.* one of the two round glands placed at the sides of the basis of the tongue.
Ton'sile, *a.* that may be clipped.
Ton'sure, -shoor, *s.* the act of clipping or shaving hair ; the state of being shorn.
Ton'tine, -tên, *s.* a loan raised on life annuities, with the benefit of survivorship, named from *Tonti*, the inventor.
Too, *ad.* overmuch, more than enough ; also.
Tool, *s.* any instrument of manual operation ; a person used as an instrument by another.
Toot, *v.* to sound as a flute or horn.
Tooth, *s.* one of the bones set in the jaw for mastication ; taste, palate ; anything resembling a tooth, a prong, a tine ; the prominent parts of a wheel by which they catch corresponding parts.
Tooth, *v.* to furnish with teeth ; to indent.
Tooth'ache, -äk, *s.* a pain in the teeth.
Tooth'-drawer, *s.* one whose business is to extract painful teeth, a dentist.
Tooth'-drawing, *s.* the act of drawing teeth.
Toothed, tootht, *a.* having teeth ; like a tooth.
Tooth'less, *a.* wanting or deprived of teeth.
Tooth'-pick, *s.* an instrument by which anything is taken from between the teeth.
Tooth'some, *a.* palatable.
Tooth'someness, *s.* palatableness.
Top, *s.* the highest part ; the surface ; the highest place ; the utmost degree.
Top, *v.* to rise above, to surpass ; to tip or cover the top ; to crop, or take the top off.
Top, *s.* a boy's plaything.
Töp'arch, -ark, *s.* the governor of a small state.
To'paz, *s.* a gem of a yellowish colour.
Tope, *v.* to drink hard or to excess.
To'per, *s.* a hard drinker, a sot, a drunkard.
Top'full, *a.* full to the brim or top ; anything elevated or splendid.
Top-gallant, *a.* very high, elevated, splendid (usually applied to that part of the mast of a ship which is higher than the topmast).
Top-heavy, *a.* having the upper part too weighty for the lower ; tipsy.

Tophet, to'-fet, *s.* hell.

Topic, *s.* a subject of discourse; a general head; a principle or ground of persuasion; an external remedy.

Top'ical, *a.* local; pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse.

Top'ically, *ad.* locally; with application to some particular part.

Top'-knot, *s.* a knot worn on the head.

Top'less, *a.* having no top; supreme.

Top'mast, *s.* in a ship, the next mast above the lower mast.

Top'mōst, *a.* uppermost, highest.

Tōpog'rapher, *s.* a writer of topography.

Tōpog'raph'ic, **Tōpog'raph'ical**, *a.* relating to topography; describing particular places.

Tōpog'raphist, *s.* a topographer.

Tōpog'raphy, *s.* a description of particular places, as of a parish, town, manor, &c.

Topped, topt, *a.* covered on the top.

Top'ple, -pl, *v.* to fall as from a top or height; to fall or pitch forward; to tumble down.

Top'sail, *s.* the sail on the topmast.

Top'sy-tur'vy, *ad.* with the bottom upwards.

Tōrch, *s.* a large light, a flambeau.

Torch'-bearer, *s.* one who carries a torch.

Torch'er, *s.* one that gives light.

Torch'-light, -lit, *s.* the light of a torch.

Tore, *s.* dead grass in winter.

Tore, *p. t.* of Tear.

Torment, *s.* anything that tortures or gives pain; an annoyance.

Torment', *v.* to torture; to put to extreme pain; to annoy, to tease.

Torment'or, **Torment'er**, *s.* one who torments.

Tōrn, *p. p.* of Tear.

Torna'do, *s.* a hurricane, a whirlwind.

Torpe'do, *s.* an electric fish whose touch benumbs or renders torpid; an engine for destroying ships by exploding under water.

Torpes'cence, *s.* a state of torpidity.

Torpes'cent, *a.* becoming torpid.

Tor'pid, *a.* benumbed; sluggish, inactive.

Torpid'ity, *s.* the state of being torpid.

Torpidness, *s.* the state of being torpid.

Tor'pitude, *s.* torpidity, torpidness.

Tor'por, *L. s.* numbness; sluggishness.

Torque, tōrk, *s.* a twisted neck ornament.

Torréfaction, *s.* the act of drying by fire.

Tor'refy, *v.* to dry by fire, to scorch.

Tor'rent, *s.* a foaming or impetuous river.

Tor'rent, *a.* rolling or rushing as a torrent.

Tor'rid, *a.* violently hot, parched.

Tor'ridness, *s.* the state of being torrid.

Torse, *s.* a wreath, in heraldry.

Torsion, tor'-shun, *s.* the act of twisting or wreathing.

Tor'so, It. *s.* the trunk of a statue deprived of the head and limbs.

Tort, *s.* mischief, injury, wrong (*Law*).

Tort'ile, *a.* twisted, coiled.

Tort'ious, -shus, *a.* injurious, doing wrong.

Tort'ive, *a.* twisted, wreathed.

Tor'toise, -tis, *s.* an animal covered with a very hard, twisted-like shell.

Tor'toise-shell, *s.* the shell of the tortoise.

Tortuōs'ity, *s.* the state of being tortuous; a wreath; a flexure.

Tort'uous, *a.* twisted; winding; crooked; deceitful.

Tort'uousness, *s.* state of being tortuous.

Tor'ture, *s.* extreme pain, as inflicted by the wheel or rack; torment; anguish: *v.* to punish with tortures; to put to extreme pain, to torment.

Tor'turer, *s.* one who tortures.

Tor'turingly, *ad.* so as to torture.

To'rus, *s.* a large, round moulding.

To'ry, *s.* one of that party who advocate the ancient constitution of England in Church and State; in politics, the term is opposed to *Whig*.

To'ryism, *s.* the principles of a Tory.

Toss, *v.* to throw with the hand; to throw with violence; to agitate; to tumble over; to be in commotion.

Toss, *s.* the act of tossing or throwing upward; a jerk; an affected manner of throwing up or raising the head.

Toss'er, *s.* one who throws or flings.

Toss'ing, *s.* a violent commotion.

Toss'-pot, *s.* a toper, a drunken fellow.

Tot, *s.* the *total* or whole: *v.* to give the total or whole; to add up (*Colloquial*).

To'tal, *a.* whole; complete: *s.* the whole.

Tōtal'ity, *s.* the whole sum or quantity.

To'tally, *ad.* wholly, fully, completely.

Tot'ter, *v.* to shake so as to threaten a fall; to stagger; to reel.

Toucan, too'-kan, *s.* a large-billed American bird.

Touch, tuch, *s.* the sense of feeling; the act of touching; the stroke of a pencil or pen; test, proof: *v.* to perceive by the sense of feeling; to come in contact with; to handle slightly; to move or affect.

Touch'able, *a.* that may be touched.

Touch'-hole, *s.* a small hole in fire-arms.

Touch'iness, *s.* peevishness, irascibility.

Touch'ing, *prep.* with regard to.

Touch'ing, *a.* pathetic, affecting, moving.

Touch'ingly, *ad.* with feeling emotion.

Touch'-needle, *s.* a test for proving metals.

Touch'-stone, *s.* a stone to prove metals; any test or criterion.

Touch'-wood, *s.* rotten or decayed wood used for tinder.

Touch'y, *a.* peevish, irritable, cross.

Tough, tuf, *a.* stiff, not brittle; tenacious; viscous; strong, firm.

Toughen, tuf'n, *v.* to make or become tough.

Tough'ly, *ad.* in a tough manner.

Tough'ness, *s.* state or quality of being tough.

Toupee, **Toupet**, too-pā', *s.* a kind of peruke; an artificial lock of hair; a curl.

Tour, toor, *s.* a ramble, an excursion.

Tourist, toor'-, *s.* one who makes a tour.

Tourmaline, toor'-mā-līn, *s.* a mineral used by jewellers.

Tournament, toor'-, *s.* a military mock encounter; a tilt; a joust.

Tourney, toor'-nī, *s.* a tournament: *v.* to tilt in the lists.

Tourniquet, toor'-nī-ket, *s.* a surgical instrument used in amputations to check hemorrhage.

Touse, towz, *v.* to haul, to drag, to tear.

Tout, *v.* to ply or seek for customers.

Tow, tō, *s.* the coarse part of flax.

Tow, tō, *v.* to pull or draw along by a rope, particularly through water.

Towage, tō'-āj, *s.* the act of towing; charge for towing.

- Tow'ard**, to'-ard, **Towards**, to'-ardz, *prep.* in a direction or with tendency to; near to; with respect to: *ad.* nearly, at hand.
- Toward**, to'-ard, *a.* not froward, compliant, docile.
- Towardliness**, to'-, *s.* compliance, docility.
- Towardly**, to'-, *a.* toward, compliant, docile.
- Towardness**, to'-, *s.* docility, aptness.
- Tow'el**, *s.* a cloth for wiping the hands.
- Tow'er**, *s.* a high building; a building raised above the main edifice; a citadel; a fortress.
- Tow'er**, *v.* to fly or rise high, to soar.
- Towered**, *a.* adorned with towers; defended by towers.
- Towering**, *a.* very high, elevated.
- Tow'ery**, *a.* adorned with towers; guarded by towers.
- Tow-line**, tō'-, *s.* the rope used in towing.
- Town**, *s.* a collection of houses larger than a village; the inhabitants of a town.
- Town'-clerk**, -klark, *s.* an officer who manages the public business of a corporate town.
- Town'-cri'er**, *s.* a public crier.
- Town'-house**, *s.* a hall for public business.
- Town'ship**, *s.* the territorial district belonging to a town; the inhabitants of it.
- Towns'man**, *s.* one of the same town.
- Town'-talk**, *s.* the common talk of a place.
- Toxicol'ogy**, *s.* the science of poisons.
- Toxoph'ite**, *s.* an archer.
- Toy**, *s.* a plaything, a bauble, a trifle: *v.* to play, to dally amorously; to trifle.
- Toy'er**, *s.* one who toys or trifles.
- Toy'ful**, *a.* full of trifling play.
- Toy'ish**, *a.* fond of toying or trifling.
- Toy'ishness**, *s.* quality of being toyish.
- Toy'shop**, *s.* a shop where toys are sold.
- Trace**, *s.* a mark left by anything passing; a track, a footstep, a vestige, an impression; the straps, or that part of the harness which draws along the vehicle.
- Trace**, *v.* to follow by the footsteps; to follow with exactness; to delineate.
- Tra'ceable**, *a.* that may be traced.
- Tra'cer**, *s.* one that traces or marks out.
- Tra'cery**, *s.* ornamental stone-work.
- Tra'chea**, -ke-a, *s.* the wind-pipe.
- Tra'chéal**, *a.* pertaining to the trachea.
- Trachyte**, trak'-it, *s.* a species of volcanic rock with a rough feel.
- Tra'cing**, *s.* marking out; a delineation; a course; a track.
- Track**, *s.* a mark left by something that has passed; a trace, a beaten path: *v.* to follow by the traces or footsteps; to tow a boat in a canal.
- Track'less**, *a.* having no track; untrodden.
- Tract**, *s.* something drawn out or extended, as a tract of country, a tract or region of the heavens; a treatise; a pamphlet.
- Tractabil'ity**, *s.* tractableness.
- Trac'table**, *a.* manageable, docile.
- Trac'tableness**, *s.* the quality or state of being tractable.
- Trac'tably**, *ad.* in a tractable manner.
- Trac'tile**, *a.* that may be drawn out.
- Tractil'ity**, *s.* the quality of being tractile.
- Traction**, *s.* the act of drawing.
- Trac'tive**, *a.* having a drawing power.
- Trac'tor**, *s.* that which draws.
- Trade**, *s.* traffic, commerce, an occupation or employment; handicraft: *v.* to traffic, to buy and sell, to deal.
- Tra'der**, *s.* a merchant, a dealer.
- Tra'desfolk**, -fōk, *s.* people employed in trade.
- Tra'desman**, *s.* a shopkeeper, a mechanic.
- Tra'de-wind**, *s.* the periodical wind between the Tropics, of which ships engaged in trade take the advantage.
- Tra'ding**, *p. a.* engaged in trade; carrying on commerce: *s.* the act of carrying on trade or commerce.
- Tradition**, -dish'-un, *s.* that which is handed down from age to age by oral communication.
- Traditional**, **Traditionary**, -dish'-, *a.* descending by oral communication; unwritten.
- Traditionally**, -dish'-, *ad.* by tradition.
- Traditionist**, -dish'-, *s.* one who adheres to tradition.
- Trad'itive**, *a.* handed down or transmitted from age to age.
- Tradu'ce**, *v.* to misrepresent, to defame, to vilify, to slander.
- Tradu'cement**, *s.* obloquy, calumny.
- Tradu'cer**, *s.* a slanderer, a calumniator.
- Traduc'tion**, *s.* derivation, transmission.
- Traduc'tive**, *a.* derivable, deducible.
- Traffic**, *s.* commerce, large trade: *v.* to practise commerce; to act from mercenary or mean motives.
- Trafficker**, *s.* one who traffics; a trader.
- Trag'acanth**, *s.* a sort of plant, goat's-thorn.
- Tragedian**, tra-je'-dl-an, *s.* a writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.
- Tragedienne**, trā-jē'-dl-en, *s.* a female tragic actor.
- Tragedy**, traj'-e-dl, *s.* a drama representing the stronger passions of our nature, and the woes and misfortunes of life; any fatal or dreadful occurrence or event.
- Trag'ic**, **Trag'ical**, traj'-, *a.* relating to tragedy; mournful, fatal, calamitous.
- Trag'ically**, traj'-, *ad.* in a tragical manner.
- Trag'icalness**, traj'-, *s.* state of being tragical.
- Trag'i-com'edy**, traj'-, *s.* a drama compounded of serious and humorous events.
- Trag'i-com'ical**, traj'-, *a.* relating to tragi-comedy.
- Trag'i-com'ically**, traj'-, *ad.* in a manner partly tragical and partly comical.
- Trail**, *v.* to draw along the ground; to hunt by tracking: *s.* anything drawn in length or behind; scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; the track followed by a hunter.
- Train**, *v.* to draw along, to draw; to entice, to allure; to bring up, to educate, to discipline, to exercise or form by exercise.
- Train**, *s.* that which is drawn after, or comes after; the part of a dress which falls on the ground; a retinue or suite; a procession; a series; a line of gunpowder; an artifice or stratagem. *Train of artillery*, the cannon and mortars accompanying an army.
- Train**, *s.* a continuous line of carriages on a railway.
- Train'able**, *a.* capable of being trained.
- Train'-bands**, *s.* a body of men trained to act as soldiers; formerly the London militia.
- Train'-bearer**, *s.* one that holds up a train.
- Train'er**, *s.* one who trains up; an instructor.
- Train'ing**, *s.* the act of educating or forming to any exercise by practice.

Train'-oil, *s.* oil drawn from the blubber or fat of whales.
Trait, *trā*, *Fr. s.* a characteristic or feature; a line or stroke.
Trai'tor, *s.* one who betrays his trust; one guilty of perfidy or treason.
Trai'torous, *a.* perfidious; guilty of treason.
Trai'torously, *ad.* in a traitorous manner.
Trai'torousness, *s.* perfidiousness.
Trai'tress, *s.* a woman who betrays.
Traject', *v.* to cast through; to throw.
Trajec'tion, *s.* the act of darting through.
Trajec'tory, *s.* the apparent course of a heavenly body, or of a body projected.
Tram'mel, *s.* a drag-net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace; an impediment: *v.* to shackle; to impede, to confine, to hamper.
Tramon'tane, *a.* living beyond the Alps (and, according to the opinions of the Italians), barbarous, foreign, strange: *s.* a foreigner; a barbarian.
Tramp, *v.* to travel on foot; to stroll.
Tramp, *s.* a stroller, a vagrant, a beggar.
Tram'ple, *-pl*, *v.* to tread under foot; to treat contemptuously; to oppress: *s.* the act of trampling.
Tram'pler, *s.* one that tramples.
Tram'-way, **Tram'-road**, *s.* a slight railway for small waggons.
Trance, *s.* a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body; an ecstasy.
Tranced, **transt**, *a.* lying in a trance.
Tranquil, **trangk'-wil**, *a.* calm, quiet, peaceful.
Tran'quillise, *v.* to render tranquil.
Tranquillity, *s.* state of being tranquil; calmness; peace of mind.
Tran'quilly, *ad.* in a tranquil manner.
Tran'quillness, *s.* tranquillity.
Transact', *v.* to manage, to conduct, to negotiate, to perform, to carry on.
Transac'tion, *s.* the act of transacting; the thing transacted; negotiation; management; an affair.
Transac'tor, *s.* one who transacts.
Transal'pine, *a.* situate beyond the Alps with regard to Rome. See *Oisalpine*.
Transatlan'tic, *a.* beyond the Atlantic.
Transcend', *v.* to go beyond, to surmount, to surpass, to excel.
Transcen'dence, **Transcen'dency**, *s.* superior excellence, supereminence.
Transcen'dent, *a.* supremely excellent.
Transcenden'tal, *a.* transcendent; going or lying beyond the bounds of our experience; vague.
Transcenden'talism, *s.* the going beyond the limits of experience; vague, speculative, extravagant philosophy.
Transcen'dently, *ad.* supereminently.
Transcen'dentness, *s.* superior excellence.
Transcri'be, *v.* to write over again in the same words; to copy.
Transcri'ber, *s.* one who transcribes.
Tran'script, *s.* a copy from an original.
Transcrip'tion, *s.* the act of transcribing; that which is transcribed; a transcript.
Tran'sept, *s.* the part of a church crossing the nave or body at right angles.
Transfer', *v.* to carry or convey from one place

or person to another; to remove, to make over; to sell or alienate title.
Trans'fer, *s.* a conveyance to another: *p. t.* Transferred.
Transfer'able, *a.* that may be transferred.
Transferee', *s.* in law, one to whom a transfer is made.
Trans'ference, *s.* the transferring or making over a thing to another.
Transfer'rer, *s.* one who transfers.
Transferring, *s.* the act of conveying or making a transfer.
Transfigura'tion, *s.* change of form; the miraculous change of Christ's appearance on the mount.
Transfig'ure, *v.* to change the form or figure.
Transfix', *v.* to pierce through.
Transform', *v.* to change the form or figure, to metamorphose.
Transforma'tion, *s.* a change of form.
Transfu'se, *-fūz'*, *v.* to pour out of one into another.
Transfu'sible, *-fūz'-*, *a.* that may be transfused.
Transfu'sion, *s.* the act of transfusing.
Transgress', *v.* to pass or go beyond any limit; to violate a law; to sin.
Transgres'sion, *s.* act of transgressing; violation of a law; an offence; a sin.
Transgres'sional, *a.* that transgresses.
Transgres'sive, *a.* apt to transgress; transgressing.
Transgres'sor, *s.* one that transgresses; an offender.
Transient, **tran'-shent** or **-zī-ent**, *a.* passing away; soon past; not lasting; temporary.
Tran'siently, *ad.* in a transient manner.
Tran'sientness, *s.* state of being transient.
Transil'iēce, **Transiliency**, *s.* a leaping from one thing to another.
Tran'sit, *s.* a passing; the passing of one heavenly body over the disc of another.
Tran'sit-duty, *s.* duty paid on goods passing through a country.
Transition, *-sīzh'-un*, *s.* passing from one place or state to another; change; removal.
Tran'sitional, *a.* containing or denoting transition.
Tran'sitive, *a.* passing over; in grammar, a transitive verb is one whose action passes over to the object.
Tran'sitorily, *ad.* in a transitory manner.
Tran'sitoriness, *s.* state of being transitory.
Tran'sitory, *a.* passing away speedily; transient; fleeting; temporary.
Transla'table, *a.* capable of being translated into another language.
Transla'te, *v.* to carry beyond; to render into another language; to remove or transfer from one see to another.
Transla'tion, *s.* the act of translating; that which is translated; a version.
Transla'tor, *s.* one who translates.
Transloca'tion, *s.* removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.
Translu'ency, *s.* transparency, clearness.
Translu'cent, *a.* transparent, clear.
Translu'cid, *a.* transparent; diaphanous.
Transmarine, *-rēn'*, *a.* being beyond the sea; foreign.
Transmew', *obs. v.* to transmute, to change.
Trans'migrate, *v.* to pass from one country to

- another; to pass from one body or state of existence to another.
- Transmigrat'ion**, *s.* the act of passing from one place or body into another.
- Transmigrator**, *s.* one who transmigrates.
- Transmigratory**, *a.* passing from one place or state to another.
- Transmissibil'ity**, *s.* the quality of being transmissible.
- Transmis'sible**, *a.* that may be transmitted.
- Transmis'sion**, *s.* the act of transmitting; a sending through.
- Transmis'sive**, *a.* transmitted from one to another; sent.
- Transmit'**, *v.* to send from one person or place to another; to convey.
- Transmit'tal**, *s.* the act of transmitting.
- Transmit'ter**, *s.* one that transmits.
- Transmit'tible**, *a.* that may be transmitted.
- Transmutabil'ity**, *s.* the quality of being transmutable.
- Transmu'table**, *a.* that may be transmuted.
- Transmütat'ion**, *s.* the act of transmuting; state of being transmuted; change into another substance.
- Transmu'te**, *v.* to change from one nature or substance to another.
- Transmu'ter**, *s.* one who transmutes.
- Tran'som**, *s.* a beam across the stern of a ship; a lintel over a door or window.
- Transpa'rency**, *s.* state or quality of being transparent; an illuminated or transparent painting.
- Transpa'rent**, *a.* that can be seen through; not opaque; pellucid; clear.
- Transpa'rently**, *ad.* so as to be seen through.
- Transpa'rentness**, *s.* quality of being transparent.
- Transpic'uous**, *a.* pervious to the sight.
- Transpierce**, -përs', *v.* to pierce through.
- Transpi'rabile**, *a.* that can transpire.
- Transpira'tion**, *s.* a passing through pores.
- Transpi're**, *v.* to be emitted as through the pores of the skin; to escape from secrecy to notice; to become public.
- Transplant'**, *v.* to plant into a new place.
- Transplanta'tion**, *s.* the act of transplanting; removal.
- Transplant'er**, *s.* one that transplants.
- Transplen'dent**, *a.* exceedingly splendid.
- Transpört'**, *v.* to carry beyond; to banish or carry beyond sea, as a felon; to put into ecstasy; to be carried beyond one's self by passion or rage.
- Tran'spört**, *s.* conveyance; a ship for conveying troops, &c.; a felon sentenced to exile; ecstasy, rapture.
- Transpört'able**, *a.* that may be transported; incurring or deserving transportation.
- Transpörta'tion**, *s.* act of transporting; conveyance; banishment for felony.
- Transpört'er**, *s.* one that transports.
- Transpört'ing**, *p. a.* enrapturing.
- Transpo'sal**, -zal, *s.* a transposition.
- Transpose**, -pöz', *v.* to change the place or order, by putting each in place of the other.
- Transposition**, -zish'-un, *s.* act of transposing.
- Transpositional**, -zish'-, *a.* relating to transposition; state of being transposed.
- Transpos'itive**, *a.* made by or consisting in transposition.
- Trans-ship'**, *v.* to remove or transfer from one ship to another.
- Trans-ship'ment**, *s.* a transferring to another ship.
- Transubstan'tiate**, -shĭ-ät', *v.* to change one substance into another.
- Transubstantia'tion**, *s.* change of substance, particularly of the elements of the Eucharist into the real body and blood of Christ, as held by the Roman Catholic Church.
- Transüda'tion**, *s.* the act of transuding.
- Transu'datory**, *a.* passing by transudation.
- Transu'de**, *v.* to pass through the pores in vapour; to sweat or perspire.
- Transver'sal**, *a.* running or lying across.
- Transver'sally**, *ad.* transversely.
- Transver'se**, *a.* being or lying across.
- Transver'sely**, *ad.* in a cross direction.
- Trap**, *a.* an epithet implying stair-like or step-like, applied to a kind of rocks: *s.* rocks of a columnar or stair-like form.
- Trap**, *s.* an instrument for catching vermin or game; an ambush, a stratagem; a game at ball: *v.* to catch in a trap; to take by stratagem.
- Trap**, *v.* to adorn with trappings; to dress or decorate.
- Trapan'**, *v.* to lay a trap for, to ensnare.
- Trapan'ner**, *s.* one who trapanes.
- Trap'-door**, *s.* a door in a floor or roof, opening and shutting like a valve.
- Trape'ze**, *s.* a trapezium; a gymnastic swing.
- Trape'zium**, *s.* a plane figure with four sides, and none of them parallel.
- Trap'ezoid**, *s.* a quadrilateral with two sides parallel, and two not.
- Trapezoi'dal**, *a.* shaped like a trapezoid.
- Trap'per**, *s.* one who sets traps to catch beavers and other wild animals, usually for their furs (*America*).
- Trap'pings**, *s.* ornaments, dress, finery.
- Traps**, *s. pl.* dress; clothes; goods (*Slang*).
- Trash**, *v.* originally, to lop off the branches of trees: *s.* lopping of trees; any waste or worthless matter; refuse.
- Trash'y**, *a.* consisting of trash; worthless; vile.
- Traumat'ic**, *a.* pertaining to or applied to the healing of wounds, vulnerary: *s.* a vulnerary medicine.
- Travail**, trav'-äl, *v.* to toil; to be in labour: *s.* toil, labour; labour in childbirth.
- Träve**, Trav'is, *s.* a wooden frame for securing horses while being shod.
- Travel**, *v.* to make a journey or voyage; to pass; to journey over: *s.* act of travelling; a journey; a voyage.
- Trav'elled**, *a.* having been much abroad.
- Trav'eller**, *s.* one who travels.
- Trav'ersable**, *a.* liable to legal objection.
- Trav'erse**, *prep.* athwart: *ad.* crosswise.
- Trav'erse**, *a.* lying across or athwart.
- Trav'erse**, *v.* to cross, to lay across or athwart; to obstruct; to oppose in law; to deny; to sail across or over; to wander over.
- Trav'erser**, *s.* in law, the person accused.
- Trav'esty**, *v.* to disguise by changing the dress; to make ridiculous; to burlesque: *s.* a parody or burlesque translation; a burlesque performance.
- Tray**, *s.* a broad, shallow trough of wood or metal; a large salver.

Trawl, *v.* to fish with a drag-net.
Trawl'er, *s.* a boat for fishing with a drag-net.
Treacherous, *trech'-er-us*, *a.* faithless, perfidious; traitorous.
Treach'erously, *ad.* in a treacherous manner.
Treach'erousness, *s.* perfidiousness.
Treach'ery, *s.* breach of faith; perfidy.
Treacle, *tre'-kl*, *s.* molasses, the spume of sugar.
Tread, *tred*, *v.* to set the foot, to step, to walk; to press under foot, to trample on: *s.* a step; a mode of stepping; a track.
Tread'er, *s.* one who treads.
Treadle, *tred'l*, *s.* the part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the tread or pressure of the foot.
Tread-mill, *tred'-*, *s.* a mill kept in motion by persons treading on a wheel, used as a punishment for culprits.
Treason, *tre'-zn*, *s.* disloyalty to the sovereign or state; treachery; rebellion.
Trea'sonable, *a.* of the nature of treason.
Trea'sonableness, *s.* state or quality of being treasonable.
Trea'sonably, *ad.* in a treasonable manner.
Trea'sonous, *a.* guilty of treason.
Treasure, *trezh'-ŭr*, *s.* hoarded wealth, riches; store; something highly valued: *v.* to hoard, to lay up.
Treas'urer, *s.* one who has charge of the money of a prince, state, corporation, &c.
Treas'urership, *s.* the office of a treasurer.
Treas'ure-trŭve, *s.* money, &c., found in the earth, the owner of which is unknown.
Treasury, *trezh'-ŭ-rĭ*, *s.* a house or office in which the public revenue is deposited; a repository for anything valuable.
Treat, *v.* to handle or manage; to handle or discuss a subject; to negotiate; to entertain: *s.* an entertainment; a pleasure.
Treat'er, *s.* one who treats.
Trea'tise, *s.* a written discourse; a formal essay, a tract.
Treat'ment, *s.* usage good or bad; management.
Trea'ty, *s.* an international compact.
Treble, *a.* threefold, triple; sharp of sound: *v.* to make thrice as much: *s.* the highest or most acute part of the musical scale; the smallest of a ring of bells.
Treble, *ad.* in a threefold number or quantity.
Tree, *s.* a vegetable or plant with a woody stem or trunk; anything branched out.
Tre'foil, *s.* a three-leaved grass; clover.
Trellis, *s.* a lattice-work of wood, &c.
Trellised, *-list*, *a.* having trellises.
Trem'ble, *v.* to shake involuntarily, as with fear or cold; to quake; to shudder; to totter; to quaver or shake, as a sound.
Trem'bler, *s.* one who trembles.
Trem'bling, *s.* the act of shaking involuntarily; a tremor.
Trem'blingly, *ad.* so as to shake or quiver.
Trĕmen'dous, *-dus*, *a.* dreadful, awful, horrible, terrific.
Tremen'dously, *ad.* terribly; dreadfully.
Tremen'dousness, *s.* the state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.
Trem'or, *Tre'mor*, *s.* an involuntary trembling or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.
Trem'ulous, *a.* trembling; affected with fear or timidity; shaking; quivering.

Trem'ulously, *ad.* in a tremulous manner; with shivering.
Trem'ulousness, *s.* state of being tremulous.
Trench, *trensh*, *v.* to cut; to make a trench or a long, deep, furrow; to entrench; to encroach on: *s.* a long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; a fosse.
Tren'chant, *-shant*, *a.* sharp, cutting, keen.
Trencher, *trensh'-*, *s.* one who cuts or trenches.
Trencher, *trensh'-*, *s.* a wooden plate used at meals.
Trench'er-man, *s.* a great eater.
Trench'-plough, *-plow*, *s.* a plough to cut a deep furrow: *v.* to plough with deep furrows.
Trend, *s.* inclination in a particular direction, as the trend of the coast: *v.* to run; to turn; to stretch or tend towards.
Trend'ing, *s.* a particular direction.
Trĕpan', *s.* a surgeon's instrument for perforating and taking out a part of the skull: *v.* to perforate with the trepan.
Trĕpan', *v.* to entrap. See **Trapan**.
Trĕpan'ner, *s.* one who trepans.
Trep'line, *-fĕn' or -fin'*, *s.* an instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan: *v.* to perforate with a trephine; to trepan.
Trepida'tion, *s.* a state of terror or alarm.
Tres'pass, *s.* transgression; sin; unlawful entry: *v.* to transgress; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.
Tres'passer, *s.* an offender; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.
Tress, *s.* a lock or curl of hair.
Tressed, *a.* having tresses curled.
Tres'sure, *s.* in heraldry, a kind of border.
Trestle, *tres'l*, *Tres'sel*, *s.* a three-legged frame or stand to support anything; a prop.
Tret, *s.* an allowance in weight for waste.
Trev'et, *Tri'et*, *s.* a three-legged stand.
Trey, *trā*, *s.* the three at cards or dice.
Tri'able, *a.* that may be legally tried.
Tri'ad, *s.* three united; a term in music.
Tri'al, *s.* the act of trying; an experiment; a judicial examination; a test of virtue.
Trian'drian, *Trian'drous*, *a.* having three stamens.
Tri'angle, *-ang-gl or tri-ang'-gl*, *s.* a figure of three angles; a constellation of the northern hemisphere.
Tri'angled, *a.* having three angles.
Trian'gular, *a.* having three angles; triangled.
Trian'gularly, *ad.* in the form of a triangle.
Tri'archy, *s.* a government by three.
Tribe, *s.* a distinct race or family; a division of people, animals, or vegetables.
Trib'let, *Trib'ŏlet*, *s.* a tool for making rings with.
Tri'brach, *-brak*, *s.* a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables.
Tribula'tion, *s.* great affliction, distress.
Tribu'nal, *s.* the seat of a judge; a court of justice; a place for trying persons accused.
Trib'ŭne, *s.* an officer or magistrate of ancient Rome, chosen by the people.
Trib'uneship, *s.* the office of a tribune.
Tribūnial, *-nish'-al*, *a.* relating to or suiting a tribune.
Trib'utary, *a.* paying tribute; subject to.
Trib'utary, *s.* one who pays tribute.
Trib'ŭte, *s.* a payment made in acknowledgment of subjection or for protection; a tax; something contributed.

Trice, *s.* an instant, a moment.
Trice, *v.* to hoist up.
Trick, *v.* in heraldry, to draw with devices; to draw, to decorate, as to *trick out*.
Trick, *s.* a sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a vicious practice or habit; a juggle; a turn at cards: *v.* to deceive, to cheat.
Trickery, *s.* artifice, deceit.
Trickish, *s.* artful, cunning, knavish.
Trickishness, *s.* a quality of being trickish; deception.
Trickle, *-kl*, *v.* to fall or run down in drops.
Trickling, *s.* falling in drops; *s.* the act of falling or flowing in drops.
Trickster, **Trick'er**, *s.* one who practices tricks; a cheat, a deceiver.
Tricky, *s.* pretty, dainty, neat.
Tricky, *s.* full of tricks; cunning.
Triclinium, *s.* a couch for three persons.
Tricolore, **Tri'color**, *s.* the national French banner of blue, white, and red, adopted at the Revolution of 1789.
Trident, *s.* a sceptre with three prongs.
Tridentate, *s.* having three teeth.
Triennial, *-yal*, *s.* lasting or continuing three years, happening every three years.
Triennially, *ad.* once in three years.
Tri'er, *s.* one who tries, examines, or makes experiments.
Tri'ria, *s.* threefold; in three rows.
Tri'rid, *s.* divided into three parts.
Tri'le, *-li*, *s.* a thing of no moment or value: *v.* to act or talk with levity or frivolity.
Tri'ler, *s.* one who trifles.
Tri'ling, *s.* of little value or importance.
Tri'lingly, *ad.* in a trifling manner.
Tri'lingness, *s.* levity, frivolity.
Trifoliate, *s.* having three leaves.
Tri'form, *s.* having a triple form.
Trig, *s.* full; trim, neat.
Trig'amy, *s.* the crime of having three husbands or three wives at one time; also a marrying three times.
Trig'ger, *s.* a catch of a wheel or gun.
Triglyph, *-glif*, *s.* an ornament in the frieze of Doric columns.
Triglyphic, *s.* pertaining to triglyphs.
Tri'gon, *s.* a triangle; a term in astrology.
Tri'gonal, *s.* having three corners.
Trigonomet'rical, *s.* relating to trigonometry; performed by trigonometry.
Trigonomet'rically, *ad.* according to the principles or rules of trigonometry.
Trigonem'etry, *s.* the art of measuring angles, either plane or spherical.
Tri'graph, *s.* a triphthong.
Tri'ke'dral, *s.* having three equal sides.
Tri'ke'dree, *s.* a figure of three equal sides.
Tri'let'al, *s.* having three sides.
Tri'lit'eral, *s.* consisting of three letters.
Trill, *s.* a quaver, a shaking of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument: *v.* to quaver; to shake; to trickle with a tremulous or purling sound.
Tril'lion, *s.* a million of millions of millions.
Trilobate or **Tri'lobate**, *s.* having three lobes.
Tri'logy, *s.* three dramas united.
Trim, *s.* neatly dressed up, spruce: *v.* to make trim or neat, to dress, to clip, to lop, to adjust, to put in order; to balance, as a vessel; to balance or fluctuate between two parties:

s. dress; order or condition; the condition of a ship or boat, as to balance, &c.
Trim'ster, *s.* consisting of three metrical feet:
s. a poetical division of verse consisting of three measures.
Trim'ly, *ad.* nicely, neatly; in good order.
Trim'mer, *s.* one who trims; one who balances between two parties.
Trim'ming, *s.* anything for trimming or ornamenting, as lace, &c.
Trim'ness, *s.* state of being trim; neatness.
Tri'nal, *s.* threefold.
Tri'ne, *s.* belonging to the number three: *s.* an aspect of planets forming the figure of a trigon.
Trinitarian, *s.* a believer in the doctrine of the Trinity: *s.* believing in, or pertaining to the Trinity.
Tri'nity, *s.* the union of the Three Persons in the Godhead.
Tri'net, *s.* a small ornament of little value; anything of small value.
Tri'nomial, *s.* an algebraic term.
Tri'o, *s.* a piece of music for three voices.
Tri'er, **Tri'er**, *s.* one who tries the validity of a challenge to a jurymen (*Law*).
Trip, *v.* to supplant or strike the feet from under; to cause to fall; to stumble, to fall; to make a mistake: *s.* a stumble; a false step; a mistake.
Trip, *v.* to step lightly: *s.* a short journey.
Trip'artite, *s.* divided into three parts.
Trip'artition, *-tish'un*, *s.* a division into three parts.
Tripe, *s.* the intestines or stomach of an animal prepared for food.
Trip'edal, **Tripe'dal**, *s.* having three feet.
Trip'er'seal, *s.* consisting of three persons.
Trip'er'seal, *s.* having three petals.
Trip'rhong, *trip' or trif'*, *s.* a union of three vowels into one sound or syllable.
Trip'rhongal, *-thong'gal*, *s.* pertaining to or consisting of a triphthong.
Triple, *trip'l*, *v.* to make threefold: *s.* treble, three times repeated.
Triplet, *s.* three of a kind, three lines.
Tri'plicate, *s.* thrice as much, trebled.
Tri'plicate, *s.* the act of trebling.
Tri'plicity, *plis i-ti*, *s.* state of being triplicate or threefold.
Tri'pod, *s.* a seat or stool with three feet.
Tri'poli, *s.* a kind of sand used in polishing—originally from Tripoli.
Trip'per, *s.* one who trips or walks nimbly.
Trip'ping, *p* = stepping lightly or nimbly: *s.* a stumbling, a skipping.
Trip'pingly, *ad.* with light and hasty steps; nimbly, fluently.
Tri'pote, *s.* a noun with three cases only.
Tri'reme, *s.* a galley with three benches of oars on each side.
Tri'sect, *v.* to cut or divide into three equal parts.
Tri'se'm, *s.* division into three equal parts.
Tri'st'ful, *obs.* *s.* sad, melancholy, gloomy.
Tri'syllab'ic, **Tri'syllab'ical**, *s.* consisting of three syllables.
Tri'syll'able, *s.* a word of three syllables.
Tri'te, *s.* worn-out, common, stale.
Tri'tely, *ad.* in a trite or common way.
Tri'teness, *s.* commonness, staleness.

âte, île, far; mê, mêt, her; fine, fis; nôtre, nôt; mûte, mû, bull; type, syllable; thin, then.

Tri'thēism, *s.* a belief in three gods.
Tri'thēist, *s.* a believer in three gods.
Trithēis'tic, *a.* relating to tritheism.
Tri'ton, *s.* a fabled sea-god.
Trit'urable, *a.* that may be trituated.
Trit'urate, *v.* to reduce to a fine powder by rubbing or pounding.
Tritura'tion, *s.* the act of tritulating.
Tri'umph, -umf, *s.* a pompous procession, in which a victory is celebrated; state of being victorious; victory; joy for success: *v.* to celebrate a victory with pomp; to obtain victory; to rejoice for victory; to rejoice greatly, to exult.
Trium'phal, *a.* relating to a triumph; used in celebrating victory.
Trium'phant, *a.* celebrating victory, rejoicing as for victory; victorious.
Trium'phantly, *ad.* in a triumphant manner.
Trium'vir, *s.* one of a triumvirate.
Trium'virate, *s.* government by three men.
Tri'ume, *a.* three joined in one.
Trivalv'ular, *a.* having three valves.
Triv'et. See **Tre'vet**.
Triv'ial, *a.* trifling, inconsiderable; worthless.
Triv'ially, *ad.* in a light and trifling manner.
Trivialness, *s.* the state or quality of being trivial.
Triv'ium, *L. s.* a term applied in the Middle Ages to the three first liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, and logic, which were studied together. See **Art**.
Tro'car, *s.* a surgical instrument.
Trochaic, tro-kā'ik, **Trocha'ical**, *a.* consisting of trochees.
Tro'chee, -kē, *s.* a poetic foot of two syllables, the first long, and the second short.
Trochil, trok'il, **Troch'ilus**, *s.* a kind of bird.
Trochlēa, trok'-, *s.* a pulley or tackle; a pulley-like cartilage.
Troch'lēary, *a.* pertaining to the trochlea.
Trod, **Trod'den**, *p. t. and p. p. of Tread*.
Trog'lodyte, *s.* one who inhabits a cave.
Troll, *v.* to move circularly, to roll or turn round; to utter volubly; to sing catches; to fish with a rod which has a pulley.
Tröll, *s.* in Northern mythology, a supernatural being of small size, dwelling in a cave.
Trol'lop, *s.* a slattern, a slovenly woman.
Trom'bone, *s.* the great trumpet, a military instrument for playing the bass.
Troop, *s.* a body or company of soldiers, particularly of cavalry; a number of people in one body, a multitude: *v.* to march in a body; to march in haste.
Troop'er, *s.* a horse soldier, a horseman.
Trope, *s.* a figure of speech which turns or changes a word from its primary sense.
Trophied, -fid, *a.* adorned with trophies.
Trophy, -fi, *s.* something taken in battle; a monument or memorial of victory.
Trop'ic, *s.* a line or circle drawn through the point at which the sun turns or returns towards the equator.
Trop'ical, *a.* within or relating to the tropics; torrid, hot; changed from its primary meaning, as a word; figurative.
Trop'ically, *ad.* in the manner of a trope.
Trōpological, -loj', *a.* varied by tropes.
Trōpology, *s.* a rhetorical mode of speech.

Trot, *s.* the jolting pace of a horse, between a walk and a canter: *v.* to move with a high, jolting pace; to move in a pace between walking and cantering.
Trōth, *s.* truth, belief, faith.
Trot'ter, *s.* one that trots; a sheep's foot.
Troubadour, troo'-ba-door, *s.* a name formerly given to a poet or minstrel of Provence.
Trouble, trub'-l, *v.* to disturb, to afflict, to annoy: *s.* disturbance; calamity, affliction, molestation, vexation.
Troub'ler, *s.* one that troubles.
Troub'lesome, -sum, *a.* giving trouble.
Troub'lesomely, *ad.* vexatiously.
Troub'lesomeness, *s.* vexatiousness.
Troublous, *a.* troublesome; tumultuous.
Trough, trof, *s.* a long, hollow vessel; anything hollowed longitudinally.
Trounce, *v.* to cudgel or beat severely.
Trousers, **Trow'sers**, trow'-zerz, *s. pl.* loose pantaloons.
Trousseau, troo-so', *Fr. s.* an outfit for a lady about to be married.
Trout, *s.* a fish; a silly fellow.
Trout'-stream, *s.* a stream in which trout breed and are angled for.
Tro'ver, *s.* an action for goods found and not delivered to the owner on demand.
Trow, trō, *v.* to think, to imagine, to believe.
Trow'el, *s.* a tool used by masons.
Troy'-weight, **Troy**, *s.* a weight of twelve ounces to the pound.
Tru'ant, *s.* an idler; an idle, loitering boy who stays away from school: *a.* idle, loitering, wandering.
Truce, *s.* a temporary cessation of war.
Truck, *s.* traffic by exchange, barter: *v.* to give in exchange, to barter.
Truck, *s.* a little wheel, as for a cannon; a hand-cart with low wheels.
Truck'age, *s.* the act of trucking; barter; conveyance by trucks, or price paid for it.
Truck'er, *a.* one who trucks or traffics.
Truckle, truk'l, *s.* a small wheel or caster; a truckle-bed.
Truckle, truk'l, *v.* to yield meanly to.
Truckle-bed, *s.* a bed with wheels to run under another; a bed for children; a bed for servants or inferior persons.
True'ulence, **True'ulency**, *s.* savageness of manners; fierceness of aspect.
True'ulent, *a.* savage, terrible of aspect.
Trudge, *v.* to jog on heavily; to labour.
True, troo, *a.* in accordance with truth, not false; certain; real, genuine; faithful; honest.
True'born, *a.* of genuine birth; genuine.
True'-bred, *a.* of a genuine breed; well-bred.
True'-hearted, *a.* honest, faithful, sincere.
True'-heartedness, *s.* sincerity.
True'-love, *s.* a sweetheart.
True-love-knot, **True-lover's-knot**, *s.* a particular kind of knot; an emblem of interwoven affections.
True'ness, *s.* sincerity; faithfulness.
True'-penny, *s.* a worthy, honest fellow.
Truffle, -fi, *s.* an underground mushroom.
Tru'ism, *s.* a self-evident truth.
Trull, *s.* a low, vagrant, lewd woman.
Tru'ly, *ad.* certainly, exactly, really.
Trump, *s.* the turn-up card, a winning card:

v. to interpose unexpectedly, as with a *trump card*.
Trump, *s.* a trumpet: *v.* to blow a trumpet.
Trump, *v.* to impose on.
Trum'pery, *s.* trifles, trash; idle talk.
Trum'pet, *s.* a wind instrument of music; an instrument to assist the voice or the hearing, as a *speaking-trumpet*, an *ear-trumpet*.
Trum'pet, *v.* to proclaim or publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim abroad; to sound the praises of.
Trum'peter, *s.* one who sounds a trumpet; a South American bird; a sort of pigeon; a kind of fish.
Trum'pet-flower, *s.* a tubulous flower.
Trum'pet-shell, *s.* a genus of shells of the form of a trumpet.
Trum'pet-tongued, *a.* loud-voiced, as a trumpet.
Trun'cate, *v.* to lop off, as branches; to cut short; to maim.
Trunca'tion, *s.* the act of truncating.
Truncheon, *trun'-shun*, *s.* a truncated or short staff; a staff of command: *v.* to beat with a truncheon; to *trounce*.
Trun'dle, *-dl*, *s.* any round, rolling body: *v.* to roll, to bowl along.
Trun'dle-tail, *s.* a round-tailed dog.
Trunk, *s.* the stem or body of a tree; the body without the limbs; the main body of anything; a kind of chest; the proboscis of an elephant.
Trunk'-hose, *-hōz*, *s.* a kind of large breeches.
Trunnion, *trun'-yun*, *s.* a knob on each side of a cannon which supports it on its carriage.
Tru'sion, *-zhun*, *s.* the act of thrusting.
Truss, *s.* a bandage for ruptures; a bundle of hay of fifty-six pounds' weight.
Truss, *v.* to bind up closely together.
Trust, *s.* confidence, reliance on another; charge given in confidence; credit.
Trust, *v.* to confide in, to rely on; to commit to the care of; to venture confidently; to give credit to.
Trustee', *s.* one entrusted with anything.
Trust'er, *s.* one who trusts or gives credit.
Trust'ily, *ad.* with fidelity.
Trust'iness, *s.* fidelity; honesty.
Trust'ingly, *ad.* with implicit confidence.
Trust'less, *a.* not to be trusted.
Trus'ty, *a.* worthy of trust; honest; true.
Truth, *trooth*, *s.* that which is true, veracity; honesty; reality.
Tru'thful, *a.* full of truth; true.
Tru'thless, *a.* wanting truth; faithless.
Try, *v.* to make experiment; to examine; to essay; to attempt; to examine as a judge; to bring before a tribunal.
Try'ing, *p. a.* making trial; putting to severe trial.
Try'-sail, *s.* a sail used in a storm.
Tryst or Tryst, *s.* an appointed meeting or place for meeting; a rendezvous; a fair for cattle, horses, &c. (*Scotland*).
Tsetse, *tset'-sè*, *s.* a venomous African fly.
Tub, *s.* a wooden vessel, for washing, &c.
Tube, *s.* a long, hollow body; a pipe.
Tube, *v.* to furnish with a tube.
Tu'ber, *L. s.* a tumor or swelling; a vegetable root, like a potato.
Tu'bercle, *-kl*, *s.* a small tuber; a knob; a pimple; a diseased state of the lungs.

Tu'ber'cular, *a.* containing tubercles.
Tu'ber'culated, *a.* covered with tubercles.
Tu'berous, **Tu'bërose**, *ös*, *a.* having tubers; knobbed.
Tu'bipore, *s.* pipe-coral.
Tu'bular, **Tu'bulated**, **Tu'bulous**, *a.* long and hollow, like a tube, fistular.
Tu'bule, *s.* a small tube; a small tubular or fistular body.
Tuck, *s.* a long, narrow sword.
Tuck, *s.* a fold in a dress: *v.* to gather into a narrower compass, to gather up; to thrust in or together.
Tuck'er, *s.* a small piece of linen round the top of a woman's stays.
Tuesday, *tüz'-dä*, *s.* the third day of the week.
Tu'fa or Tuff, *s.* a porous stony substance, formed of powder thrown out from a volcano; any porous stone.
Tuft, *s.* a knot, knob, or bunch, as of hair, feathers, grass, &c.; a cluster, as of trees: *v.* to adorn with a tuft.
Tuft'ed, *a.* growing in tufts or clusters.
Tuft'-hunter, *s.* one who runs after men of title. The term was first applied to students who paid court to noblemen's sons in universities from the *tufts*, or tassels, in the caps of the latter.
Tuft'y, *a.* adorned with or having tufts.
Tug, *v.* to pull with great and repeated effort; to struggle or contend with: *s.* a pull with great effort.
Tug'ger, *s.* one that tugs or pulls with great effort.
Tuition, *tü-ish'-un*, *s.* the care of a guardian or tutor; the act of teaching; instruction; price of teaching.
Tu'lip, *s.* a flower noted for its gay and various colours.
Tu'lip-tree, *s.* an American tree, the flowers of which have some resemblance to tulips.
Tulle, *tool*, *s.* a kind of silk net or lace from *Tulle* in France.
Tum'ble, *-bl*, *v.* to fall; to roll or turn over: *s.* a fall, a downfall, a rolling over.
Tum'bler, *s.* one who tumbles; one who shows feats of tumbling; a large drinking-glass; a pigeon that flies with a tumbling or rolling motion.
Tum'brel, *s.* a ducking-stool; a cart; a waggon used for artillery stores.
Tumefac'tion, *s.* a swelling.
Tu'mëfy, *v.* to make to swell; to swell.
Tu'mid, *a.* swelled, puffed up; pompous.
Tu'midly, *ad.* in a swelling form.
Tu'midness, *s.* state of being tumid.
Tu'mor, *s.* a morbid swelling.
Tu'morous, *a.* swelling; protuberant.
Tump, *s.* the knoll of a hill: *v.* to fence trees about with earth.
Tu'mular, *a.* consisting of a heap.
Tu'mulous, **Tu'mulöse**, *a.* full of hillocks.
Tu'mult, *s.* a commotion in a multitude; a riot; an uproar; a stir.
Tu'mul'tuary, *a.* tumultuous, disorderly.
Tu'mul'tuous, *a.* turbulent, full of riot.
Tu'mul'tuously, *ad.* with tumult.
Tu'mul'tuousness, *s.* state of being tumultuous; great commotion.
Tu'mulus, *L. s.* an artificial hillock raised over the dead in ancient times.

Tun, *s.* a cask of four hogsheads.
Tun, *v.* to put into casks, to barrel.
Tu'nable, *a.* that may be tuned, harmonious.
Tune, *s.* a series of musical notes; an air; harmony; the state of a musical instrument when it returns the proper sounds; a fitting state or temper.
Tune, *v.* to put into a state for producing the proper sounds; to sing harmoniously, to put into a fitting state or order.
Tu'neful, *a.* musical, harmonious.
Tu'neless, *a.* yielding no tune; destitute of harmony.
Tu'ner, *s.* one who tunes instruments.
Tung'sten, *s.* a very heavy metal.
Tu'nic, *s.* a kind of waistcoat worn by the ancient Romans; a child's upper garment; a tunicle.
Tu'nicated, *a.* covered with a membrane.
Tu'nicle, *-kl*, *s.* a little tunic; a natural covering; an integument or membrane.
Tu'ning, *s.* the act of putting into tune.
Tu'ning-fork, *s.* a steel instrument used for tuning instruments of music.
Tu'nage. See **Tonnage**.
Tu'nel, *s.* the shaft of a chimney; a funnel; a hollow passage under ground or through a hill: *v.* to form like a tunnel.
Tu'nel-net, *s.* a net wide at one end and narrow at the other.
Tu'ny, *s.* the Spanish mackerel.
Tup, *obs. s.* a ram: *v.* to butt as a ram.
Tu'ra'nian, *a.* applied to those families of language spoken in Europe and Asia, and not included in the Aryan, Semitic, and Chinese families.
Tur'ban, *s.* a Turkish or Oriental cap made of fine linen wreathed about the head; a lady's head-dress.
Tur'baned, **tur'-band**, *a.* wearing a turban.
Tur'bary, *s.* the place where turf or peat is dug; the right of cutting turf.
Tur'bid, *a.* thick, muddy, not clear.
Tur'bidness, *s.* state of being turbid.
Tur'bate, **Tur'binated**, *a.* shaped like a spinning-top or an inverted cone; twisted; spiral.
Turbina'tion, *s.* the act of spinning or whirling as a top.
Tur'bine, *s.* a horizontal water-wheel.
Tur'bot, *s.* the name of a delicate sea-fish.
Tur'bülence, **Tur'bülency**, *s.* tumult, commotion, violence.
Tur'bülent, *a.* tumultuous, violent.
Tur'bülently, *ad.* tumultuously.
Türeen', *s.* a deep vessel for soups, &c. See **Terreen**.
Turf, *s.* a grassy surface; a sod; peat; the ground on which a horse-race is run; horse-racing: *v.* to cover with turf.
Turf'iness, *s.* state of being turfy.
Turf'y, *a.* full of turf; like turf.
Tur'gent, *-jent*, *a.* swelling, tumid, turgid.
Turges'cence, **Turges'cency**, *turj-*, *s.* act of swelling; state of being swollen; bombast.
Tur'gid, *-jid*, *a.* tumid; inflated, bombastic.
Turgid'ity, *s.* state of being turgid.
Tur'gidly, *ad.* in a turgid manner.
Tur'gidness, *s.* turgidity; bombast.
Turk, *s.* a native of Turkey.
Tur'key, *s.* a large, domestic fowl, originally

from America, but so named because it was erroneously supposed to be a native of *Turkey*.
Turkois. See **Turquoise**.
Tur'merie, *s.* Indian saffron.
Tur'moil, *s.* disturbance, tumult; toil; harassing care: *v.* to toil; to harass with care; to be in a state of commotion.
Turn, *v.* to move round; to revolve; to make to go round; to change, to transform, to alter; to form on a lathe.
Turn, *s.* the act of turning; a winding; a walk to and fro; successive course; a change; an act either good or bad.
Turn'coat, *s.* one who forsakes his party or his principles; a traitor.
Turn'er, *s.* one who turns in a lathe.
Turn'ery, *s.* the art of turning; the ware or articles made by a turner.
Turn'ing, *s.* the act of turning; a winding.
Turn'ip, *s.* a well-known esculent root.
Turn'key, *s.* the person who has charge of the keys of a prison.
Turn'-out, *s.* the place in a railway where cars turn off from one track to another; the act of quitting employment mutinously with a view to obtain higher wages; a strike; equipage, as a grand *turn-out*.
Turn'pike, *s.* a toll-gate on a road. It originally consisted of cross bars armed with *spikes* that turned on a pin.
Turn'sol, **Turn'sole**, *s.* the sun-flower.
Turn'spit, *s.* one who turns a spit.
Turn'stile, *s.* a turnpike on a footpath.
Tur'pentine, *s.* a resinous juice or gum of certain trees, as the pine.
Tur'pitude, *s.* inherent baseness or yileness; depravity.
Turquoise, **tur-koiz'** or **tur-kēz'**, *s.* a precious stone of a light-green or blue colour.
Tur'ret, *s.* a small tower on a building.
Tur'reted, *a.* having turrets; formed like a turret or tower.
Tur'ret-ship, *s.* an iron-plated war ship, having on deck one or more circular revolving plate-iron turrets, each containing a heavy gun or two.
Turtle, **tur'-tl**, *s.* the edible sea-tortoise; a species of dove or pigeon.
Tur'tle-shell, *s.* a beautiful species of murex; also tortoise-shell.
Turves, the old plural of **Turf**.
Tus'can, *a.* relating to Tuscany; noting one of the orders of architecture.
Tush, *int.* pshaw! be silent!
Tusk, *s.* a fang or long-pointed tooth.
Tusked, **tuskt**, **Tusk'y**, *a.* having tusks; furnished with tusks.
Tussle, **tus'l**, *a.* struggle.
Tut, *int.* expressing contempt.
Tu'téläge, *s.* guardianship, state of being under a guardian.
Tu'tälär, **Tu'telary**, *a.* having guardianship; guarding, protecting.
Tu'tor, *s.* an instructor or preceptor. In law, the Lord Chancellor is the *Tutor* of orphans and lunatics.
Tu'tor, *v.* to instruct, to teach; to discipline.
Tu'torage, *s.* tutelage.
Tu'toress, *s.* a governess, an instructress.
Tu'to'rial, *a.* pertaining to a tutor.
Tu'torship, *s.* office of a tutor.

Tutti, toot'-tî, *It. s.* in music, a direction for all to play in full concert.
Tût'ty, *s.* an impure oxide of zinc.
Twaddle, twod'-l, **Twat'tle**, *s.* weak and silly talk: *v.* to use weak and foolish talk.
Twad'dler, *s.* one who twaddles.
Twain, *a.* two, both: *ad.* in two, asunder.
Twang, *v.* to make to sound by pulling a tense string and letting it go again; to sound with a quick, sharp noise: *s.* a quick, sharp sound; an affected nasal modulation of the voice.
Tweak, *v.* to pinch; to twitch.
Tweed, *s.* a light woollen cloth.
Twée'zer-case, *s.* a case for tweezers.
Twée'zers, *s.* nippers, small pincers.
Twelfth, *a.* the ordinal of twelve.
Twelve, *a.* two and ten, twice six.
Twelve'month, *s.* a year of solar months.
Twelve'pence, *s.* a shilling.
Twelve'penny, *a.* sold for a shilling.
Twen'tieth, *a.* the ordinal of twenty.
Twenty, *a.* twice ten, a score.
Twice, *ad.* two times, doubly.
Twig, *s.* a small branch or shoot of a tree; a switch.
Twig'gy, *a.* full of twigs.
Twilight, -lit, *s.* the faint light before sunrise and after sunset: *a.* seen or done by twilight; obscure.
Twill, *v.* to weave by crossing the woof and warp in a particular manner; to weave in diagonal ribs or edges; to quilt: *s.* cloth so woven.
Twin, *s.* one of two born together: *a.* noting one of two born at a birth; very like.
Twin'-born, *a.* born at the same birth.
Twine, *v.* to twist together; to wrap closely round: *s.* twisted thread; a twist.
Twinge, twinj, *v.* to affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to tweak: *s.* a sharp, sudden pain; a pinch; a twitch.
Twink, *s.* the motion of an eye, a wink.
Twinkle, twink'-l, *v.* to open and shut the eye with rapidity; to shine with a light that seems every moment in and out: *s.* a quick motion of the eye; an instant.
Twink'ling, *s.* a motion of the eye; a light that twinkles; an instant.
Twin'ling, *s.* a twin lamb.
Twirl, twerl, *v.* to turn round quickly; to whirl: *s.* a rapid, circular motion.
Twist, *v.* to twine, to plait, to unite; to contort, to writhe; to bend, to pervert.
Twist, *s.* a thread made by winding two together; a single string of a cord; a cord; anything made by twisting; a contortion.
Twist'er, *s.* one who twists; a ropemaker.
Twit, *v.* to touch by reproach for something done amiss; to throw in one's face; to reproach or upbraid.
Twitch, *s.* a pull with a jerk; a short, spasmodic contraction of the fibres: *v.* to pull with a jerk, to pluck.
Twit'ter, *v.* to make a noise like swallows; to make a sharp, tremulous noise: *s.* a sharp, tremulous noise; a flutter or slight agitation of the nerves.
Twit'tingly, *ad.* reproachingly.
'Twixt, *prep.* a contraction of *Between*.
Two, too, *a.* one and one.

Two'-edged, too'-ejd, *a.* having an edge on both sides.
Two'fold, *a.* double: *ad.* doubly, twice.
Two'-handed, *a.* employing both hands.
Two'pence, *s.* the sum of two pennies.
Tycoon', *s.* the political ruler of Japan.
Tyke. See **Tike**.
Tym'bal, *s.* a kind of kettle-drum.
Tym'pan, *s.* a part of a printing press covered with parchment, on which the sheets are laid to be printed; the panel of a pillar or door.
Týmpanites, -i'-téz, **Tym'pany**, *s.* an elastic or flatulent distention of the abdomen; the wind dropsy.
Tym'panum, *s.* a drum; part of the ear; the triangular flat space over the horizontal cornices.
Type, *s.* a stamp, a mark; that which is used to impress a stamp; a printing letter; printing letters collectively; an emblem, a sign, a symbol, especially that by which something future is prefigured: *v.* to prefigure, to typify.
Type-metal, *s.* a compound metal, principally of lead and antimony.
Typhoid, *a.* resembling typhus.
Typhoon', *s.* a violent tornado or hurricane in the Chinese seas.
Ty'phus, *s.* a slow, dangerous fever.
Typ'ical, *a.* emblematical, figurative.
Typ'ically, *ad.* in a figurative manner.
Typ'icalness, *s.* the state of being typical.
Typ'ify, *v.* to represent by an emblem.
Týpog'rapher, *s.* a printer.
Týpog'raph'ical, **Typograph'ic**, *a.* pertaining to types or to printing.
Týpog'raph'ically, *ad.* relating to types or to printing.
Týpog'raphy, *s.* the art of printing; printing.
Týran'nic, **Týran'nical**, *a.* like a tyrant; arbitrary; despotic; cruel.
Týran'nically, *ad.* in a tyrannical manner.
Týr'annise, *v.* to act as a tyrant.
Týr'annous, *a.* tyrannical; cruel.
Týr'annously, *ad.* in a tyrannous manner.
Týr'anny, *s.* arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; rigorous and cruel government.
Týrant, *s.* a despot; a cruel ruler.
Týrian, *a.* relating to Tyre; purple.
Tý'ro, *s.* a beginner, a novice, a student.
Tzar, zar. See **Czar**.
Tzarina, za-re'-na. See **Czarina**.
Tzetze, tset-sě. See **Tsetse**.

U

Ubiquitary, ũ-blk'-wî-tár-I, *a.* existing everywhere: *s.* one who exists everywhere.
Ubiquitous, *a.* existing everywhere.
Ubiqu'ity, *s.* existence everywhere at the same time; omnipresence.
Ud'der, *s.* the dug of a cow, &c.
Ud'dered, *a.* having udders.
Ug'ly, *a.* deformed; ill-favoured; offensive to the sight; not handsome; hateful.
Ug'lily, *ad.* in an ugly manner.
Ug'liness, *s.* state or quality of being ugly; deformity.
Uhlan, ũ'-lan, *s.* one of the Tartar light cavalry, now used by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, chiefly as irregulars.

- Ukase**, ū-kās', *s.* a proclamation or imperial order of the Czar; an arbitrary order.
Ul'cer, *s.* a running sore.
Ul'cerate, *v.* to turn to an ulcer.
Ulcera'tion, *s.* a breaking into ulcers.
Ul'cered, *a.* having become an ulcer.
Ul'cerous, *a.* having ulcers, ulcered.
Ulcerousness, *s.* state of being ulcerous.
Uliginous, ū-lij'-in-us, *a.* slimy, muddy.
Ullage, *s.* that which a cask wants of being full in consequence of the oozing of the liquor.
Ul'nār, *a.* pertaining to the elbow-bone.
Ulte'rior, *a.* on the farther side; farther.
Ultimate, *a.* the farthest or last; final.
Ultimately, *ad.* lastly, finally.
Ultima'tum, *s.* the last or final offer.
Ul'tra, *s.* a Latin prefix signifying *beyond*—with us it means *extreme*, and we use it as a prefix, an adjective, and a substantive, as *ultra-liberal*, *ultra-measures*, and the *ultras* of both parties.
Ul'tra'ism, *s.* extreme principles or measures.
Ultramarine, -rēn', *a.* foreign, beyond the sea: *s.* a very fine blue.
Ultramon'tane, *a.* being beyond the mountains, or the Alps—A theological term.
Ultramun'dane, *a.* beyond the world.
Ul'ulate, *v.* to howl, to scream.
Ulūla'tion, *s.* a howling, a yelling.
Um'bel, *s.* a fan-like form of inflorescence in which all the pedicles proceed from a single point, as in the carrot-top.
Umbelliferous, *a.* bearing umbels.
Um'ber, *s.* a fossil of a brown colour.
Um'ber, *v.* to colour with umber; to shade.
Umbil'ic, **Umbil'ical**, *a.* pertaining to the navel.
Um'bles, -blz, *s. pl.* the entrails of a deer.
Um'bo, *L. s.* the pointed boss of a buckler.
Umbrage, um'-brāj, *s.* a shade; a screen of trees; suspicion of injury; offence.
Umbra'geous, -jus, *a.* shady, shaded; obscure.
Umbra'geousness, *s.* shadiness.
Umbrel'la, *s.* a cover from the sun or rain.
Umbrif'erous, *a.* casting a shadow.
Um'pirāge, *s.* the decision of an umpire, or an authority to arbitrate.
Um'pire, *s.* one chosen to decide a dispute, an arbitrator: *v.* to arbitrate.
Un, not, another form of the Latin negative prefix *In*.
Unabash'ed, *a.* not ashamed, bold.
Unaba'ted, *a.* not abated or diminished.
Unaba'ting, *a.* not abating; continuing.
Unabbre'viated, *a.* not abbreviated.
Una'ble, *a.* not able, weak, impotent.
Unabsolv'ed, *a.* not absolved.
Unabsorb'ed, *a.* not absorbed.
Unaccent'ed, *a.* not accented.
Unaccept'able, *a.* not acceptable.
Unaccept'ed, *a.* not accepted or received.
Unaccom'modating, *a.* not accommodating; disobliging.
Unaccom'panied, *a.* not attended, alone.
Unaccom'plished, *a.* not accomplished.
Unaccountabil'ity, **Unaccount'ableness**, *s.* the state of not being accountable.
Unaccount'able, *a.* not to be accounted for, strange; not subject or responsible.
Unaccount'ably, *ad.* strangely, oddly.
Unaccred'ited, *a.* not authorised.
Unaccus'tomed, *a.* not usual; strange.
Unacknowl'edged, -nol'-, *a.* not acknowledged.
Unacquaint'ed, *a.* not acquainted.
Unact'uated, *a.* not actuated.
Unadap'ted, *a.* not adapted, not suited.
Unadjust'ed, *a.* not adjusted or settled.
Unadmi'ed, *a.* not admired.
Unadmon'ished, *a.* not admonished.
Unadorn'ed, *a.* not adorned; simple.
Unadul'terate, **Unadul'terated**, *a.* genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures.
Unadvi'sable, *a.* not to be advised.
Unadvi'sed, *a.* indiscreet, rash.
Unadvi'sedly, -viz'ed-, *ad.* imprudently; rashly.
Unadvi'sédness, *s.* imprudence; rashness.
Unaffected, *a.* not affected.
Unaffectedly, *ad.* without affectation.
Unafflict'ed, *a.* not afflicted.
Unagitated, un-aj'-, *a.* not agitated, calm.
Unaid'ed, *a.* not assisted, not helped.
Unaim'ing, *a.* having no aim.
Unallayed, -laid', *a.* not allayed.
Unalle'viated, *a.* not alleviated.
Unalli'ed, *a.* not allied.
Unalloyed, -loid', *a.* not alloyed; not impaired by foreign mixtures; genuine; pure.
Unalterable, -awl'-, *a.* that cannot be altered.
Unal'tered, *a.* not altered.
Unambig'uous, *a.* not ambiguous.
Unambig'uously, *a.* not ambiguously.
Unambig'uousness, *s.* explicitness.
Unambitious, -bish'-us, *a.* not ambitious.
Una'miable, *a.* not amiable.
Una'miableness, *s.* want of amiableness.
Unanim'ated, *a.* not animated.
Unanim'ity, ū-, *s.* state of being unanimous.
Unan'imous, ū-, *a.* being of one mind.
Unan'imously, ū-, *ad.* with one mind.
Unan'imousness, ū-, *s.* unanimity.
Unan'swerable, -ser-a-bl, *a.* not answerable; that cannot be refuted.
Unan'swerably, *ad.* beyond confutation.
Unan'swered, *a.* not answered.
Unappalled, -pawld', *a.* not appalled.
Unappar'elled, *a.* not apparelled.
Unappeas'able, *a.* not to be appeased.
Unappeas'ed, *a.* not appeased.
Unappl'ied, *a.* not specially applied.
Unappre'ciated, *a.* not appreciated.
Unapprehend'ed, *a.* not understood.
Unapprehen'sive, *a.* not apprehensive.
Unappri'sed, *a.* not apprised.
Unapproach'able, *a.* not approachable.
Unappro'priated, *a.* not appropriated.
Unapt, *a.* not apt; dull; indocile.
Unarm'ed, *a.* having no armour or weapon.
Unarray'ed, *a.* not arrayed.
Unartic'ulated, *a.* not articulated.
Unask'ed, *a.* not asked, not desired.
Unaspi'ring, *a.* not ambitious, humble.
Unassail'able, *a.* not assailable.
Unassis'ted, *a.* not assisted, not helped.
Unassu'ming, *a.* not assuming, diffident.
Unato'ned, *a.* not expiated.
Unattach'ed, *a.* not attached, not united by affection; not arrested.
Unattain'able, *a.* not attainable.
Unattempt'ed, *a.* not attempted; untried.
Unattend'ed, *a.* having no retinue, alone.
Unattest'ed, *a.* not attested.

Unattract'ed, *a.* not attracted.
Unauthen'tic, *a.* not authentic.
Unauthen'ticated, *a.* not authenticated.
Unau'thorised, *a.* not authorised.
Unavail'able, *a.* not available, vain.
Unavail'ableness, *s.* uselessness.
Unavail'ing, *a.* ineffectual, useless.
Unaven'ged, *a.* not avenged.
Unavoid'able, *a.* not avoidable.
Unawa'kened, *a.* not awakened.
Unawa're, **Unawa'res**, *ad.* unexpectedly.
Unaw'ed, *a.* having no fear or dread.
Unba'ked, *a.* not baked.
Unbal'anced, *a.* not balanced, not poised.
Unbapti'sed, *a.* not baptised.
Unbar', *v.* to open by removing a bar.
Unbeat'en, *a.* not beaten, untrodden.
Unbecom'ing, *a.* not becoming ; improper.
Unbefit'ting, *a.* not befitting, unsuitable ; unbecoming.
Unbefriend'ed, *a.* not befriended.
Unbegot'ten, *a.* not begotten ; eternal.
Unbegui'le, *v.* to undeceive.
Unbegun', *a.* not yet begun.
Unbelief', *s.* want of belief ; infidelity.
Unbeliever, -lëv'-er, *s.* an infidel.
Unbeliev'ing, *p. a.* not believing ; incredulous.
Unbelov'ed, *a.* not beloved.
Unbend', *v.* to free from flexure ; to remit from a strain of exertion ; to relax or slacken ; to set at ease for a time ; in nautical language, to take sails from their yards or stays.
Unbend'ing, *a.* not yielding ; resolute.
Unben'eficed, *a.* not having a benefice.
Unbent', *a.* not bent ; relaxed.
Unbeseem'ing, *a.* unbecoming, improper.
Unbesought, -saw't', *a.* not besought.
Unbetray'ed, *a.* not betrayed.
Unbi'as, *v.* to free from bias.
Unbi'assed, -ast, *a.* not biassed, impartial.
Unbi'assedly, *ad.* in an unbiassed manner.
Unbid'den, *a.* not bidden ; uninvited.
Unbi'nd, *v.* to loose, to untie.
Unbla'med, *a.* blameless, free from fault.
Unbleached, un-blëcht', *a.* not bleached.
Unblem'ished, *a.* free from blemish.
Unblest', *a.* not blest, accursed, wretched.
Unblown', *a.* not blown ; not yet blown ; unopened.
Unblunt'ed, *a.* not blunted ; obtuse.
Unblush'ing, *a.* not blushing ; shameless.
Unboiled, un-boild', *a.* not boiled.
Unbölt', *v.* to open or remove bolts.
Unbölt'ed, *a.* not bolted or barred ; not sifted by a bolter ; coarse, gross.
Unbon'neted, *a.* without a bonnet or hat.
Unborn', *a.* not born yet, future.
Unbosom, un-boo'-zum, *v.* to reveal in confidence one's inmost thoughts or opinions.
Unbought, -baw't, *a.* not bought.
Unbound', *a.* not bound ; loose.
Unbound'ed, *a.* not bounded ; boundless ; without check or restraint.
Unbra'ce, *v.* to loose, to relax.
Unbrea'thing, *a.* not breathing.
Unbri'bed, *a.* not bribed, not hired.
Unbri'dle, *v.* to free from the bridle.
Unbro'ken, *a.* not broken, whole ; entire ; not tamed or subdued.
Unbrotherly, -bruth'-, *a.* not brotherly.

Unbuc'kle, *v.* to loose a buckle.
Unbuilt, -bilt', not yet built or erected ; unfinished.
Unbur'den, **Unbur'then**, *v.* to rid 'of a load or burden ; to rid of anything which lies heavy on the mind ; to unbosom.
Unburied, un-ber'-rid, *a.* not buried.
Unbut'ton, *v.* to loose the buttons of.
Uncall'ed, *a.* not called ; not required.
Uncan'celled, *a.* not cancelled.
Uncan'did, *a.* void of candour.
Uncanon'ical, *a.* not canonical.
Uncanon'ically, *ad.* not canonically.
Unca'se, *v.* to take out of a case or cover.
Unceas'ing, *a.* incessant, continual.
Unceas'ingly, *ad.* without intermission.
Uncen'sured, *a.* free from censure.
Unceremo'nious, *a.* not ceremonious.
Unceremo'niously, *ad.* without ceremony.
Uncer'tain, *a.* not certain, doubtful.
Uncer'tainty, *s.* want of certainty.
Unchain', *v.* to free from chains.
Uncha'ngeable, *a.* not changeable.
Uncha'ngeableness, *s.* unalterableness.
Uncha'nged, *a.* not changed, not altered.
Unchar'itable, *a.* not charitable.
Unchar'itableness, *s.* a want of charity.
Unchar'itably, *ad.* not charitably.
Uncha'ste, *a.* not chaste ; not pure ; lewd.
Uncheck'ed, *a.* not checked ; unrestrained.
Unchew'ed, *a.* not chewed or masticated.
Unchristian, un-krist'-yun, *a.* contrary to Christianity ; not Christian ; not becoming a Christian ; infidel.
Un'cial, -shī'al, *a.* pertaining to letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts.
Uncir'cumcised, *a.* not circumcised.
Unciv'il, *a.* not civil ; unpolite ; rude.
Unciv'ilised, *a.* not civilised, barbarous.
Unciv'illy, *ad.* unpolitely ; rudely.
Unclad', *a.* not clothed.
Unclaim'ed, *a.* not claimed or demanded.
Unclas'sic, **Unclas'sical**, *a.* not classical.
Unclasp', *v.* to loosen the clasp of.
Uncle, unk'-l, *s.* a father's or mother's brother ; an aunt's husband.
Unclean', *a.* not clean ; impure ; lewd.
Uncleanliness, -klen'-, *s.* want of cleanliness.
Unclean'ly, *a.* not cleanly ; dirty ; filthy ; impure ; unchaste.
Unclean'ness, *s.* state of being unclean.
Uncleansed, un-klenzd', *a.* not cleansed.
Uncl'og, *v.* to disencumber of difficulties or obstructions.
Uncl'ose, -klōz', *v.* to open, to set open.
Uncl'osed, *p. a.* not closed ; open.
Uncl'oth, *v.* to strip of clothes.
Uncloud'ed, *a.* free from clouds ; clear from obscurity ; not darkened ; not gloomy.
Uncloud'edness, *s.* freedom from clouds.
Uncoil', *v.* to open from being coiled.
Uncoin'ed, *a.* not coined.
Uncollect'ed, *a.* not collected.
Unco'mbed, *a.* not dressed with a comb.
Uncombi'ned, *a.* not combined.
Uncom'eliness, *s.* want of comeliness.
Uncom'ely, -kum'-, *a.* not comely, not graceful.
Uncom'fortable, -kum'-, *a.* not comfortable.
Uncom'fortableness, *s.* want of comfort.
Uncom'fortably, *ad.* without comfort.
Uncommend'ed, *a.* not commended.

Uncommis'sioned, *a.* not commissioned.
 Uncom'mon, *a.* not common; unusual.
 Uncom'monly, *ad.* to an uncommon degree;
 rarely; unusually.
 Uncom'monness, *s.* state of being uncommon;
 infrequency.
 Uncompact, *a.* not compact; not close.
 Uncompens'ated, or -com'-, *a.* not compensated.
 Uncomplain'ing, *a.* not complaining.
 Uncompound'ed, *a.* not compounded.
 Uncomprehen'sive, *a.* incomprehensive.
 Uncompress'ed, *a.* not compressed, loose.
 Uncom'promising, *a.* not compromising.
 Unconcealed, -sēld', *a.* not concealed.
 Unconcern', *s.* want of concern; indifference;
 freedom from anxiety.
 Unconcern'ed, -sernd', *a.* not concerned; careless.
 Unconcern'edly, *ad.* without concern.
 Unconcern'edness, *s.* state of unconcern.
 Unconcil'iating, *a.* not conciliating.
 Unconcoct'ed, *a.* not concocted.
 Uncondemned, -demd', *a.* not condemned.
 Unconditional, -dish'-, *a.* not conditional; not
 restricted; absolute.
 Uncondi'tionally, *ad.* without conditions.
 Unconfined, *a.* not confined, unbounded.
 Unconfi'nedly, *ad.* without limitation.
 Unconfirm'ed, *a.* not confirmed.
 Unconform'able, *a.* not conformable.
 Unconform'ity, *s.* want of conformity.
 Uncongeal'ed, *a.* not congealed.
 Unconge'nial, *a.* not congenial.
 Unconnect'ed, *a.* not connected; vague.
 Unconquerable, *a.* not conquerable.
 Unconquerably, *ad.* invincibly.
 Uncon'quered, *a.* not conquered.
 Uncon'scionable, *a.* not conscionable.
 Uncon'scionableness, *s.* unreasonableness.
 Uncon'scionably, *ad.* unreasonably.
 Uncon'scious, *a.* not conscious.
 Uncon'sciously, *ad.* not consciously.
 Uncon'sciousness, *s.* state of being uncon-
 scious; without a perception of, without a
 knowledge of.
 Uncon'secrated, *a.* not yet consecrated.
 Unconsid'ered, *a.* not considered.
 Unconstitu'tional, *a.* not according to the prin-
 ciples of the constitution.
 Unconstitu'tionally, *ad.* in a maner at variance
 with the laws and usages of the constitu-
 tion.
 Unconstrain'ed, *a.* free from constraint.
 Unconstrain'edly, *ad.* without constraint.
 Unconstraint', *s.* freedom from constraint.
 Unconsu'med, *a.* not consumed.
 Uncontested, *a.* not contested.
 Uncontradict'ed, *a.* not contradicted.
 Uncontrōl'able, *a.* not contrōllable.
 Uncontrōl'lably, *ad.* without control.
 Uncon'troverted, *q.* not controverted.
 Uncon'versant, *a.* not conversant with.
 Unconvert'ed, *a.* not converted.
 Unconvin'ced, *a.* not convinced.
 Uncord', *v.* to loose from cords; to untie.
 Uncork', *v.* to draw a cork from.
 Uncorrect'ed, *a.* not corrected.
 Uncorrupt'ed, *a.* not corrupted.
 Uncouple, -kup'-, *v.* to loose dogs from their
 couples; to set loose; to disjoin.
 Uncour'teous, *a.* not courteous.
 Uncour'teously, *ad.* not courteously.

Uncourt'eousness, *s.* want of courteousness;
 discourtesy.
 Uncourtly, *a.* not courtly; not polite.
 Uncouth, -un-kooth', *a.* awkward; unman-
 nered; unpolished; odd.
 Uncouthly, *ad.* in an awkward manner.
 Uncouth'ness, *s.* awkwardness; oddness.
 Uncover, -kuv'-er, *v.* to remove a covering.
 Uncrēa'te, *a.* not created; everlasting.
 Uncrowd'ed, *a.* not crowded.
 Uncrown', *v.* to deprive of a crown.
 Unc'tion, *s.* an ointment; an anointing. *Ex-
 treme Unction*, one of the seven sacraments
 of the Roman Catholic Church.
 Unc'tuous, ungkt'-ū-us, *a.* fat, oily, greasy.
 Unctuos'ity, *s.* oiliness, greasiness.
 Unctuousness, *s.* unctuosity.
 Uncul'tivated, *a.* not cultivated, not instructed,
 not civilised.
 Uncurb'ed, *a.* not curbed or restrained.
 Uncurtailed, *a.* not curtailed.
 Uncut', *a.* not cut, whole, entire.
 Undam'aged, *a.* not damaged.
 Unda'ted, *a.* not dated.
 Undaunt'ed, *a.* not daunted, intrepid.
 Undaunt'edly, *ad.* boldly, intrepidly.
 Undaunt'edness, *s.* intrepidity, boldness.
 Undaz'zled, *a.* not dazzled.
 Undec'agon, *s.* a figure of eleven angles and
 eleven sides.
 Undecay'ed, *a.* not decayed, not worn.
 Undecei've, *v.* to free from deception.
 Undeceiv'ed, *a.* not deceived.
 Undeci'ded, *a.* not decided, not settled.
 Undeci'sive, *a.* not decisive.
 Undeck'ed, *a.* not decked or adorned.
 Unded'icated, *a.* not dedicated.
 Undefa'ced, *a.* not defaced.
 Undefend'ed, *a.* not defended.
 Undefiled, *a.* not defiled, pure.
 Undefi'nable, *a.* not definable.
 Undefi'ned, *a.* not defined, vague.
 Undeni'able, *a.* that cannot be denied.
 Undeni'ably, *ad.* so as not to be denied.
 Undepra'ved, *a.* not depraved.
 Un'der, *prep.* beneath; below: *ad.* below; not
 above; less: *a.* inferior; lower; subject,
 subordinate.
 Un'der-a'gent, *s.* a subordinate agent.
 Underbid', *v.* to bid or offer less for anything
 than the worth.
 Un'der-bred, *a.* of inferior breeding.
 Un'der-clerk, *s.* a subordinate clerk.
 Un'der-cur'ent, *s.* a current below the surface
 of the water; underhand or secret influence.
 Underdo, -doo', *v.* to do too little.
 Underdone, -dun', *p. a.* not cooked sufficiently.
 Un'derfoot, *ad.* beneath.
 Undergo', *v.* to endure something burdensome
 or painful; to bear; to pass through.
 Undergrad'uate, *s.* a member of a college who
 has not taken a degree.
 Underground', *a.* being below the surface of the
 ground: *s.* a subterraneous place: *ad.* be-
 neath the ground.
 Un'dergrowth, -grōth, *s.* shrubs or small trees
 growing under larger ones.
 Un'derhand, *a.* and *ad.* secret, clandestine.
 Un'der-keep'er, *s.* any subordinate keeper.
 Un'der-la'bourer, *s.* a subordinate workman or
 labourer.

Underlay', *v.* to lay under ; to support.
Underlet', *v.* to let below the value.
Underline, *v.* to draw a line under.
Un'derling, *s.* one low in office.
Un'der-mas'ter, *a.* a subordinate master.
Undermine, *v.* to sap or excavate the earth beneath for the purpose of destroying what is above ; to injure by secret or clandestine means.
Undermi'ner, *s.* one that undermines.
Un'dermost, *a.* lowest in place, state, or condition.
Underneath', *ad.* below, beneath.
Un'der-of'ficer, *s.* an inferior officer.
Un'derpart, *s.* a subordinate part.
Un'derpin, *v.* to lay the stones that support the sills of a building ; to support by some solid foundation ; to prop.
Un'derplot, *s.* a series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play and subservient to it ; a clandestine scheme or design.
Underpri'ze, *v.* to undervalue.
Underra'te, *v.* to rate or value too low.
Undersco're, *v.* to mark under.
Under-sec'retary, *s.* an assistant or subordinate secretary.
Under-sell', *v.* to sell cheaper than another ; to sell below the value.
Un'der-ser'vant, *s.* an inferior servant.
Un'der-sher'iff, *s.* the sheriff's deputy.
Un'der-shot, *a.* moved by water passing under, as an *undershot* wheel.
Un'dersong, *s.* the burden or chorus of a song.
Understand', *v.* to have the use of the intellectual faculties ; to comprehend fully ; to know ; to be informed of.
Understand'ing, *s.* the capacity of knowing rationally ; the intellectual powers, the intellect ; intelligence ; something understood, or not made known, as "an *understanding* between them."
Understand'ingly, *ad.* intelligibly ; with full knowledge of a subject.
Un'der-strap'per, *s.* an inferior agent.
Underta'ke, *v.* to engage in, to take in hand ; to attempt ; to hazard ; to promise ; to enter upon.
Underta'ker, *s.* one who undertakes or engages to perform any work or business ; one who manages funerals.
Underta'king, *s.* any work undertaken ; an enterprise, an attempt.
Un'der-ten'ant, *s.* the tenant of a tenant.
Un'der-valuation, *s.* the act of undervaluing ; a rate or estimate below the value.
Un'der-value, -val'ü, *v.* to rate or value below the real worth ; to slight, to despise : *s.* a price or rate less than the real value.
Un'der-valuer, *s.* one who undervalues.
Un'derwood, *s.* bushes or shrubs that grow under or among trees.
Un'derwork, -wurk, *s.* subordinate work.
Underwork', *v.* to work under or at a price below the common, or for less than others receive ; to undermine.
Un'der-work'man, *s.* a subordinate or inferior labourer.
Underwrite, -rit', *v.* to write under something else ; to subscribe ; to insure parties from loss ; to practise insuring.

Un'derwriter, *s.* an insurer, a subscriber.
Undescri'bed, *a.* not described.
Undeserv'ed, *a.* not deserved, unjust.
Undeserv'edly, *ad.* without desert or merit.
Undeserv'er, *s.* one of no merit.
Undeserv'ing, *a.* not deserving ; unworthy.
Undeserv'ingly, *ad.* without merit.
Undesigned, -zind', *a.* not designed.
Undesign'd'ly, *ad.* unintentionally.
Undesign'edness, *s.* want of design.
Undesigning, -zi'-ning, *a.* not designing ; having no design or set purpose ; artless ; sincere.
Undesi'able, *a.* not desired.
Undesi'rous, *a.* not desirous.
Undetec'ted, *a.* not detected.
Undeter'mined, *a.* not determined ; undecided ; not limited ; not defined.
Undeter'ed, *a.* not restrained by fear.
Undevel'oped, -opt, *a.* not developed.
Unde'viating, *a.* not deviating : uniform.
Undevout', *a.* not devout ; indevout.
Undigest'ed, *a.* not digested ; crude.
Undig'nified, *a.* not dignified ; wanting dignity ; mean looking.
Undimin'ished, *a.* not diminished.
Undine, un-dēn', *s.* a water-nymph.
Undirect'ed, *a.* not directed or guided.
Undiscern'ible, *a.* not discernible.
Undiscern'ing, *a.* not discerning.
Undis'ciplined, *a.* not disciplined.
Undiscov'erable, *a.* not discoverable.
Undiscover'ed, *a.* not discovered.
Undisgui'sed, *a.* not disguised ; open, frank ; artless.
Undishon'oured, *a.* not dishonoured.
Undismay'ed, *a.* not dismayed.
Undispu'ted, *a.* not disputed ; evident.
Undissem'bling, *a.* not dissembling.
Undissolv'ed, *a.* not dissolved or melted.
Undistilled, -stild', *a.* not distilled.
Undistinguishable, -ting'-gwish-a-bl, *a.* not distinguishable.
Undisting'uishably, *ad.* without distinction.
Undisting'uished, *a.* not distinguished.
Undisting'uishing, *a.* not distinguishing.
Undistrib'uted, *a.* not distributed.
Undisturb'ed, *a.* not disturbed, quiet.
Undisturb'edly, *ad.* without disturbance.
Undisturb'edness, *s.* the state of being undisturbed ; free from disturbance.
Undivert'ed, *a.* not diverted, not amused.
Undiv'ided, *a.* not divided, entire.
Undivul'ged, *a.* not divulged, secret.
Undo, un-doo', *v.* to reverse what has been done ; to destroy, to ruin.
Undo'er, *s.* one who undoes or ruins.
Undo'ing, *s.* the reversal of what has been done ; destruction, ruin.
Undone, -dun', *a.* not done ; not finished ; ruined, destroyed.
Undoubted, -dowt'-ed, *a.* not doubted, certain.
Undoubt'edly, *ad.* without doubt.
Undoubt'ing, *a.* not doubting.
Undrain'ed, *a.* not free from water.
Undreamed, -drēmd', **Undreamt**, drēmt', *a.* not dreamed or thought of.
Un'dress, *s.* a loose or negligent dress.
Undress', *v.* to take off the clothes.
Undress'ed, *a.* not dressed ; not cooked.
Undue, un-du', *a.* not due ; not required as a duty or obligation ; beyond what is re-

- quired; not right; not proper; excessive; not legal.
- Undulatory**, *a.* moving like waves; waving.
- Undulate**, *v.* to play or move, as waves.
- Undulating**, *a.* having a wavy motion.
- Undulation**, *s.* a waving motion.
- Undulatory**, *a.* moving as a wave.
- Unduly**, *ad.* in an undue manner.
- Undutious**, *a.* not dutious, undutiful.
- Undutiful**, *a.* not dutiful, disobedient, as to parents.
- Undutifully**, *ad.* in an undutiful manner.
- Undutifulness**, *s.* want of dutifulness; disobedience.
- Undying**, *a.* not perishing; immortal.
- Unearned**, *-erd*, *a.* not earned, not obtained by merit.
- Unearthed**, *-erth'*, *a.* driven out or from a burrow, as a fox.
- Unearthly**, *-erth'*, *a.* not earthly or terrestrial, not human.
- Uneasily**, *-ez'*, *ad.* in an uneasy manner.
- Uneasiness**, *s.* want of ease, a slight continuous pain, disquiet.
- Uneasy**, *a.* not at ease; feeling some degree of pain or disquiet.
- Uneaten**, *a.* not eaten.
- Unedifying**, *a.* not edifying.
- Uneducated**, *a.* not educated, illiterate.
- Unembarrassed**, *a.* not embarrassed.
- Unemployed**, *a.* not employed, idle.
- Unendowed**, *a.* not endowed.
- Unendurable**, *a.* not endurable.
- Unenlightened**, *a.* not enlightened.
- Unenterprising**, *a.* not enterprising.
- Unentertaining**, *a.* not entertaining.
- Unenvied**, *a.* not envied.
- Unequable**, *a.* not equitable.
- Unequal**, *a.* not equal, inferior.
- Unequaled**, *a.* not equalled; unrivalled.
- Unequally**, *ad.* not equally.
- Unequivocal**, *a.* not equivocal.
- Unequivocally**, *ad.* without doubt.
- Unerring**, *a.* not erring; certain.
- Unerringly**, *ad.* without error or mistake; infallibly.
- Unessential**, *a.* not essential.
- Unessential**, *s.* an unessential part.
- Uneven**, *a.* not even, not level, not equal, unequal.
- Unevenly**, *ad.* in an uneven manner.
- Unevenness**, *s.* inequality of surface; want of uniformity.
- Unexamined**, *a.* without example.
- Unexceptionable**, *a.* not liable to objection or exception.
- Unexceptionableness**, *s.* state or quality of being unexceptionable.
- Unexceptionably**, *ad.* in an unexceptionable manner.
- Unexcited**, *a.* not excited, not roused.
- Unexercised**, *a.* not exercised.
- Unexhausted**, *a.* not exhausted.
- Unexpected**, *a.* not expected, sudden.
- Unexpectedly**, *ad.* without being expected; suddenly.
- Unexpectedness**, *s.* suddenness.
- Unexpired**, *a.* not expired; not ended.
- Unexplainable**, *a.* not explainable.
- Unexplained**, *a.* not explained.
- Unexplored**, *a.* not explored.
- Unexpressive**, *a.* not expressive.
- Unextinguishable**, *a.* not extinguishable.
- Unextinguished**, *a.* not extinguished.
- Unfaded**, *a.* not faded, not decayed.
- Unfading**, *a.* not fading; not liable to fade or wither.
- Unfailing**, *a.* not failing; certain.
- Unfair**, *a.* not fair, disingenuous; dishonest.
- Unfairly**, *ad.* in an unfair manner.
- Unfairness**, *s.* want of fairness, disingenuousness, dishonesty.
- Unfaithful**, *a.* not faithful; perfidious.
- Unfaithfully**, *ad.* perfidiously.
- Unfaithfulness**, *s.* want of fidelity.
- Unfashionable**, *a.* not fashionable.
- Unfashionableness**, *s.* neglect of fashion.
- Unfashionably**, *ad.* not fashionably.
- Unfashioned**, *a.* not fashioned or formed.
- Unfasten**, *v.* to loose, to unfix, to open.
- Unfathomable**, *a.* not fathomable.
- Unfathomed**, *a.* not fathomed or sounded.
- Unfavourable**, *a.* not favourable.
- Unfavourably**, *ad.* not favourably.
- Unfeathered**, *-feth'-erd*, *a.* not feathered.
- Unfed**, *a.* not fed, hungry.
- Unfeeling**, *a.* without feeling; harsh.
- Unfeelingly**, *ad.* without feeling; harshly.
- Unfeelingness**, *s.* want of feeling; insensibility; harshness.
- Unfeigned**, *un-fänd*, *a.* not feigned or pretended; sincere, real.
- Unfeignedly**, *ad.* really, sincerely.
- Unfelt**, *a.* not felt, not perceived.
- Unfeminine**, *a.* not becoming a woman.
- Unfetter**, *v.* to loose or free from fetters.
- Unfilled**, *a.* not filled; not supplied.
- Unfinished**, *a.* not finished; imperfect.
- Unfit**, *a.* not fit, not qualified.
- Unfit**, *v.* to render unfit; to disqualify.
- Unfitly**, *ad.* not properly; not suitably.
- Unfitness**, *s.* want of fitness; impropriety.
- Unfitting**, *a.* not becoming, not proper.
- Unfix**, *v.* to loosen, to unsettle.
- Unfixed**, *a.* not fixed; not settled.
- Unfixedness**, *s.* state of being unfixed.
- Unflagging**, *a.* not flagging or drooping.
- Unfledged**, *-fled*, *a.* not yet fledged or feathered; young; immature.
- Unflinching**, *a.* not flinching, determined.
- Unfold**, *v.* to free from folds; to spread out; to disclose, to make known.
- Unforeseen**, *a.* not seen or known before.
- Unforetold**, *a.* not foretold or predicted.
- Unforgiven**, *a.* not forgiven.
- Unforgiving**, *a.* not forgiving; relentless; implacable.
- Unforgotten**, *a.* not forgotten.
- Unformed**, *a.* not formed or shaped.
- Unfortunate**, *a.* not fortunate; unsuccessful; unlucky.
- Unfortunately**, *ad.* in an unfortunate manner.
- Unfortunateness**, *s.* state of being unfortunate.
- Unfounded**, *a.* without foundation or authority; groundless, false, not being yet founded.
- Unframed**, *a.* not framed, not formed.
- Unfrequented**, *a.* not frequented.
- Unfriendliness**, *s.* want of friendliness.
- Unfriendly**, *a.* not friendly; not kind.
- Unfrozen**, *a.* not frozen or congealed.
- Unfruitful**, *froot'-ful*, *a.* not fruitful; barren; unproductive.

Unfruit'fulness, *s.* state of being unfruitful.
Unfulfilled, -ful-fild', *a.* not fulfilled.
Unfurl', *v.* to loose and unfold, as a flag; to spread out, as a sail.
Unfur'nished, *a.* not furnished.
Ungain'ly, *a.* awkward, uncouth, clumsy.
Ungallant', *a.* not gallant.
Ungath'ered, *a.* not gathered.
Ungen'erous, *a.* not generous.
Ungen'ial, *a.* not genial.
Ungent'le, *a.* not gentle; harsh; rude.
Ungentlemanlike, **Ungentlemanly**, *a.* unlike or unbecoming a gentleman.
Ungent'ly, *ad.* not gently; harshly; rudely.
Ungird', -gerd', *v.* to loose a girdle or girth.
Ungirt, -gert', *a.* unbound; loosely dressed.
Ungla'zed, *a.* not glazed.
Ungloved, -gluud', *a.* not gloved.
Ungod'liness, *s.* impiety; wickedness.
Ungod'ly, *a.* not godly; impious; wicked.
Ungovernable, -guv', *a.* that cannot be governed or ruled.
Ungov'ernably, *ad.* so as not to be restrained.
Ungov'erned, *a.* not governed; not restrained; licentious; unbridled.
Ungra'ceful, *a.* not graceful; wanting grace or elegance; awkward.
Ungra'cefully, *ad.* in an ungraceful manner.
Ungra'cefulness, *s.* want of grace or elegance; awkwardness.
Ungra'cious, -shus, *a.* not gracious; offensive; rude; odious; wicked.
Ungra'ciously, *ad.* in an ungracious manner.
Ungrammat'ical, *a.* not grammatical.
Ungra'teful, *a.* not grateful; not thankful.
Ungra'tefully, *ad.* with ingratitude.
Ungra'tefulness, *s.* ingratitude.
Unguarded, -gard'ed, *a.* not guarded; undefended; incautious; careless.
Unguard'edly, *ad.* in an unguarded manner.
Unguard'edness, *s.* state of being unguarded.
Un'guent, -gwent, *s.* an ointment.
Un'gulate, *a.* shaped like a hoof.
Unhal'lowed, *a.* unholy, profane.
Unhand', *v.* to take the hands off or let go.
Unhandsome, -han'sum, *a.* ungracious; uncivil.
Unhand'somely, *ad.* in an unhandsome or ungracious manner.
Unhand'someness, *s.* state of being unhand-some; ungraciousness; incivility.
Unhan'dy, *a.* not handy; awkward.
Unhanged, -hangd', *a.* not put to death by hanging or the gallows.
Unhap'pily, *ad.* not happily; in an unfortunate manner; miserably.
Unhap'piness, *s.* misery; misfortune.
Unhap'py, *a.* unfortunate; miserable.
Unharmed, -harmd', *a.* not harmed; unhurt; uninjured.
Unhar'ness, *v.* to loose from harness.
Unhealth'ful, -helth'-ful, *a.* not healthful; unhealthy.
Unhealth'ily, *ad.* in an unhealthy manner.
Unhealth'iness, *s.* state of being unhealthy.
Unhealth'y, *a.* not healthy; not favourable to health; sickly.
Unheard, herd', *a.* not heard; not known; not admitted to an audience.
Unheed'ed, *a.* not heeded; disregarded.
Unheed'ful, *a.* careless, inattentive.

Unheed'ing, *a.* negligent, careless.
Unhewn', *a.* not hewn; not shaped.
Unhin'ge, *a.* to take from the hinges; to displace by violence; to unfix, to unsettle; to disorder or confuse.
Unhol'iness, *s.* profaneness, wickedness.
Unho'ly, *a.* profane, impious, wicked.
Unhon'oured, *a.* not honoured; slighted.
Unhoped, un-höpt', *a.* not hoped for; not looked for or expected.
Unhor'se, *v.* to throw from the saddle.
Unhou'seled, -howz'ld, *a.* without the sacrament.
Unhurt', *a.* not hurt; free from harm.
Unhurt'ful, *a.* not hurtful; harmless.
U'nicorn, *s.* an imaginary animal like a horse, having one long horn in the forehead; the rhinoceros; a fish with a horn growing from its head.
Unifica'tion, *s.* the act of making one; union.
U'niform, *a.* having always the same form or manner; not variable; similar.
U'niform, *s.* a similar dress; the regimental dress of a soldier.
Uniform'ity, *s.* state of being uniform.
U'niformly, *ad.* in a uniform manner.
Unimag'inable, -maj'-, *a.* not imaginable.
Unimag'inably, *ad.* not imaginably.
Unimag'inative, *a.* not imaginative.
Unimag'ined, *a.* not conceived in the mind.
Unimpaired, *a.* not impaired; uninjured.
Unimpassioned, -pash'-und, *a.* not impassioned; free from passion; calm.
Unimpeach'able, *a.* not impeachable.
Unimpeach'ed, *a.* not impeached.
Unimpe'ded, *a.* not impeded or hindered.
Unimpor'tant, *a.* not important, trifling.
Unimprovable, -proov'-a-bl, *a.* not improvable.
Unimproved, -proovd', *a.* not improved.
Unincum'bered, *a.* not incumbered.
Uninflam'mable, *a.* not inflammable.
Unin'fluenced, *a.* not influenced.
Uninhab'itable, *a.* not habitable.
Uninhab'ited, *a.* not inhabited.
Unin'jured, *a.* not injured, unhurt, safe.
Uninstruct'ed, *a.* not instructed; untaught; ignorant.
Uninstruc'tive, *a.* not instructive.
Uninsu'red, *a.* not insured against loss.
Unintelligibil'ity, **Unintel'ligibleness**, *s.* the quality of being unintelligible.
Unintel'ligible, *a.* not intelligible.
Unintel'ligibly, *ad.* not intelligibly.
Uninten'tional, *a.* not intentional.
Uninten'tionally, *ad.* not intentionally.
Unin'teresting, *a.* exciting no interest.
Uninterrupt'ed, *a.* not interrupted.
Uninterrupt'edly, *ad.* without interruption; continuously.
Uninvi'ted, *a.* not invited, not asked.
Union, ün'-yun, *s.* the act of joining two or more, so as to make them one; a conjunction; a confederacy; concord.
Unip'arous, *a.* producing one at a birth.
Unique, ü-nēk', *Fr. a.* sole or single; without an equal; single in its kind and excellence.
Uniquely, *ad.* in a unique manner.
Unison, u'-nī-sun, *s.* a sameness or agreement of sounds; harmony; concord: *a.* sounding alone.
Unis'onous, *a.* being in unison; having the same sound.

U'nit, *s.* one ; the least whole number.
Unita'rian, *s.* one who, in distinction from *Trinitarians*, ascribes divinity to God the Father only : *a.* relating to Unitarianism.
Unita'rianism, *s.* the doctrine of Unitarians.
Uni'te, *v.* to join into one ; to grow into one ; to make to agree ; to concur.
Uni'tedly, *ad.* with union or consent.
Uni'ter, *s.* he or that which unites.
U'nity, *s.* the state of being one ; concord, uniformity.
U'nivalve, *a.* having one valve : *s.* a shell having one valve only.
Unival'vular, *a.* having one valve only.
Univer'sal, *a.* the whole, all, total, general : *s.* the whole ; a general proposition.
Univer'salism, *s.* the doctrine of the future salvation of every man.
Univer'salist, *s.* one who believes that all men will be saved.
Universal'ity, *s.* state of being universal ; not particularity ; state of extending to the whole.
Univer'sally, *ad.* throughout the whole.
U'niverse, *s.* the whole system of creation.
Univer'sity, *s.* an assemblage of colleges ; a seminary in which all the arts and sciences are taught and studied.
Univ'ocal, *a.* having one meaning only, not equivocal, certain.
Univ'oally, *ad.* in one and the same sense.
Unjoint'ed, *a.* not jointed ; disjointed.
Unjoy'ful, *a.* not joyful ; sad.
Unjoy'ous, *a.* not joyous ; not cheerful.
Unjust', *a.* not just ; iniquitous.
Unjus'tifiable, *a.* not justifiable.
Unjus'tifiableness, *s.* the quality of not being justifiable.
Unjus'tifiably, *ad.* so as not to be justified or defended.
Unjus'tified, *a.* not justified.
Unjust'ly, *ad.* not justly ; wrongfully.
Unkempt', -kemt', *a.* not combed ; rough.
Unken'nel, *v.* to drive from a kennel.
Unkind', *a.* not kind ; unfriendly.
Unkind'liness, *s.* want of kindness.
Unkind'ly, *a.* not kindly ; not friendly.
Unkind'ly, *ad.* with unkindness.
Unkind'ness, *s.* want of kindness ; want of affection ; ill-will.
Unknight'ly, *a.* not becoming a knight.
Unknow'ingly, *ad.* without knowing it.
Unknown', *a.* not known ; not discovered.
Unla'ce, *v.* to loose a thing laced up.
Unla'de, *v.* to unload or take off a burden ; to discharge a cargo.
Unlamented, *a.* not lamented.
Unlatch', *v.* to open by lifting a latch.
Unlaw'ful, *a.* contrary to law ; unjust.
Unlaw'fully, *ad.* in an unlawful manner.
Unlaw'fulness, *s.* contrariety to law.
Unlearn, -lern', *v.* to forget or loose what has been learned.
Unlearn'ed, *a.* not learned, ignorant.
Unlearn'edly, *ad.* ignorantly.
Unleavened, -lev'nd, *a.* not leavened.
Unless', *conj.* except, if not.
Unlet'tered, *a.* unlearned ; ignorant.
Unli'censed, *a.* not licensed.
Unlicked, -likt', *a.* not licked ; not formed to smoothness ; shapeless.

Unli'ke, *a.* not like ; unlikely.
Unli'kelihood, *s.* improbability.
Unli'keliness, *s.* state of being unlikely ; improbability.
Unli'kely, *a.* not likely ; improbable : *ad.* improbably.
Unli'keness, *s.* dissimilitude.
Unlim'ited, *a.* not limited, unconfined.
Unlim'itedly, *ad.* without bounds.
Unlim'itedness, *s.* state of being unlimited.
Unliquidated, -lik'-wi-, *a.* not liquidated.
Unload', *v.* to take a load from ; to unlade.
Unlock', *v.* to open a lock ; to solve.
Unlocked, un-lokt', *a.* not locked.
Unlook'ed-for, *a.* not expected.
Unloo'se, *v.* to loose ; to set free.
Unloved, un-luvd', *a.* not loved.
Unlove'liness, *s.* quality of being unlovely.
Unlove'ly, *a.* not lovely ; not amiable.
Unlov'ing, *a.* not loving, not fond.
Unluck'ily, *ad.* with ill luck ; unfortunately.
Unluck'iness, *s.* state or quality of being unlucky.
Unluck'y, *a.* not lucky ; unfortunate ; ill-omened ; mischievous.
Unmaid'only, *a.* unbecoming a maiden.
Unma'ke, *v.* to deprive of form or being ; to deprive of former qualities.
Unman', *v.* to deprive of the spirit or qualities of a man ; to deprive of men.
Unman'ageable, *a.* not manageable.
Unman'liness, *s.* want of manliness ; effeminacy ; cowardice.
Unman'ly, *a.* unbecoming a man ; effeminate ; cowardly.
Unman'nered, *a.* without good manners ; rude ; uncivil.
Unman'nerliness, *s.* want of manners ; rude behaviour.
Unman'nerly, *a.* ill-bred ; rude ; uncivil.
Unmarked, -markt', *a.* not marked.
Unmarred, -mard', *a.* not marred ; not injured.
Unmar'ried, *a.* not married ; single.
Unmask', *v.* to take off a mask ; to lay open what is concealed from view.
Unmask'ed, *a.* stripped of a mask ; not masked ; open to view.
Unmas'tered, *a.* not mastered.
Unmatch'ed, *a.* not matched ; matchless.
Unmean'ing, *a.* having no meaning.
Unmeas'ured, *a.* not measured ; immense.
Unmeet', *a.* not meet ; unfit, improper.
Unmel'lowed, *a.* not fully ripened.
Unmelo'dious, *a.* not melodious, harsh.
Unmelt'ed, *a.* not melted ; undissolved.
Unmer'ciful, *a.* not merciful, cruel.
Unmer'cifully, *ad.* without mercy.
Unmer'cifulness, *s.* want of mercy or compassion ; cruelty.
Unmer'ited, *a.* not merited ; unjust.
Unmi'ndful, *a.* not mindful ; heedless ; careless ; negligent.
Unmi'ndfully, *ad.* heedlessly ; carelessly.
Unmi'ndfulness, *s.* heedlessness ; carelessness ; negligence.
Unmingled, -ming'gld, *a.* unmixed ; pure.
Unmit'igated, *a.* not mitigated.
Unmix'ed, *a.* not mixed ; pure.
Unmoist'ened, *a.* not moistened.
Unmolest'ed, *a.* not molested.

late, fāt, far ; mē, mēt, her ; fine, fīn ; nōte, nōt ; mūte, nūt, bull ; tȳpe, sȳllable ; thin, then.

Unmoor', *v.* to loose from moorings.
 Unmort'gaged, *a.* not mortgaged.
 Unmotherly, unmoth', *a.* not motherly.
 Unmourned, -mōrnd', *a.* not mourned for.
 Unmoved, -moovd', *a.* not moved; not affected.
 Unmu'sical, *a.* not musical, harsh.
 Unmu'tilated, *a.* not mutilated; entire.
 Unmuz'zle, *v.* to take off a muzzle.
 Unna'med, *a.* not named; not spoken of.
 Unnat'ural, *a.* not natural; contrary to nature;
 acting without the affections implanted by
 nature; forced; affected; artificial.
 Unnat'urally, *ad.* in an unnatural manner.
 Unnav'igable, *a.* not navigable.
 Unnecessarily, un-nes', *ad.* without necessity;
 needlessly.
 Unnecessary, -nes', *a.* not necessary, needless.
 Unneighbourly, un-nā', *a.* not neighbourly;
 not kind or friendly.
 Unnerve, un-nerv', *v.* to deprive of nerve,
 strength, or vigour; to weaken or enfeeble.
 Unnerved, -nervd', *p. a.* deprived of nerve;
 weakened; feeble.
 Unno'ticed, *a.* not noticed; unobserved.
 Unnum'bered, *a.* not numbered.
 Unobjec'tionable, *a.* not objectionable.
 Unobscured, *a.* not obscured.
 Unobserv'ant, *a.* not observant; heedless.
 Unobserv'ed, *a.* not observed; not heeded.
 Unobserv'ing, *a.* not observing; not heedful;
 inattentive.
 Unobtru'sive, *a.* not obtrusive; not forward;
 retiring; modest.
 Unoc'cupied, *a.* not occupied.
 Unoffen'ding, *a.* not offending; harmless.
 Unofficial, -fish'-al, *a.* not official.
 Unofficial, -fish'-us, *a.* not officious.
 Unopen'ed, *a.* not opened; closely shut.
 Unoppo'sed, *a.* not opposed.
 Unor'ganised, not organised; have no organic
 structure.
 Unoriginal, -rij', *a.* not original; derived.
 Unornamen'tal, *a.* not ornamental; plain.
 Unor'thodox, *a.* not orthodox.
 Unostenta'tious, -shus, *a.* not ostentatious; not
 boastful; modest.
 Unpacified, un-pas', *a.* not pacified or appeased;
 not calmed.
 Unpack', *v.* to open, as things packed.
 Unpaid', *a.* not paid, not discharged.
 Unpal'atable, *a.* not palatable.
 Unpar'alleled, *a.* having no equal.
 Unpar'donable, *a.* not to be forgiven.
 Unparliamen'tary, *a.* contrary to the rules and
 usages of parliament.
 Unpat'ronised, *a.* not having a patron.
 Unpa'ved, *a.* not paved.
 Unpen'sioned, *a.* not pensioned.
 Unperceiv'ed, *a.* not perceived or observed.
 Unphilosoph'ical, *a.* not philosophical.
 Unpin', *v.* to open what is pinned.
 Unpit'ied, *a.* not pitied, not lamented.
 Unpit'ying, *a.* having no pity; pitiless.
 Unpleasant, -plez'-ant, *a.* not pleasant; dis-
 agreeable; troublesome.
 Unpleas'antly, *ad.* in an unpleasant manner.
 Unpleas'antness, *s.* state of being unpleasant;
 disagreeableness.
 Unpleas'ing, *a.* not pleasing; offensive.
 Unpledged, -plejd', *a.* not pledged; free.
 Unpoet'ic, Unpoet'ical, *a.* not poetical.

Unpol'ished, *a.* not polished; rude.
 Unpoli'te, *a.* not polite.
 Unpollu'ted, *a.* not defiled or corrupted.
 Unpop'ular, *a.* not popular; disliked.
 Unpopular'ity, *s.* want of popularity.
 Unpor'tioned, *a.* not portioned.
 Unprac'tised, -tist, *a.* not practised.
 Unprecedented, -pres'-, *a.* not preceded; not
 justified by precedent; unexampled.
 Unprejudiced, -ū-dist, *a.* free from prejudice;
 free from prepossessions.
 Unpremed'itated, *a.* not premeditated.
 Unprepa'red, *a.* not prepared.
 Unprepossess'ing, *a.* not prepossessing.
 Unpretend'ing, *a.* not making pretensions; not
 forward; modest.
 Unprin'ciple, *a.* devoid of principle.
 Unprized, *a.* not prized or valued.
 Unproduc'tive, *a.* not productive, barren.
 Unproduc'tiveness, *s.* the quality of being un-
 productive; want of productiveness.
 Unprofes'sional, *a.* not professional.
 Unprof'itable, *a.* not profitable; useless.
 Unprof'itableness, *s.* state of being unprofitable.
 Unprof'itably, *ad.* without profit or use; to no
 purpose.
 Unprom'ising, *a.* not promising; giving no pro-
 mise of excellence.
 Unpronoun'ceable, *a.* not pronounceable.
 Unpropitious, -pish'-us, *a.* not propitious.
 Unpropitiously, *ad.* unfavourably.
 Unprotect'ed, *a.* not protected.
 Unprovid'ed, *a.* not provided.
 Unprovo'ked, *a.* not provoked.
 Unpub'lished, *a.* not published, secret.
 Unpun'ished, *a.* not punished.
 Unqualified, -kwol'-, *a.* not qualified; not fit;
 not softened or modified.
 Unquenchable, un-kwensh'-a-bl, *a.* that cannot
 be quenched; inextinguishable.
 Unquenched, un-kwensht', *a.* not quenched or
 extinguished.
 Unquestionable, un-kwest'-yun-a-bl, *a.* not to
 be doubted.
 Unquest'ionably, *ad.* without doubt.
 Unquest'ioned, *a.* not asked; not doubted.
 Unqui'et, *a.* restless; uneasy; dissatisfied.
 Unqui'etly, *ad.* without quiet or rest.
 Unqui'etness, *s.* state of being unquiet.
 Unrav'el, *v.* to disentangle; to explain.
 Unreach'ed, *a.* not reached; not attained.
 Unread, un-red', *a.* not read; not learned.
 Unreadiness, un-red', *s.* want of readiness;
 want of preparation.
 Unready, un-red'i, *a.* not ready; not pre-
 pared; not prompt.
 Unre'al, *a.* not real; unsubstantial.
 Unreal'ity, *s.* want of reality.
 Unreasonable, un-re'-zn-a-bl, *a.* not reasonable;
 contrary to reason; exorbitant; unjust.
 Unrea'sonableness, *s.* quality of being unrea-
 sonable; exorbitance.
 Unrea'sonably, *ad.* in an unreasonable manner.
 Unreclaim'able, *a.* not reclaimable.
 Unreclaim'ed, *a.* not reclaimed.
 Unrec'ompensed, *a.* not recompensed.
 Unrec'onciled, *a.* not reconciled.
 Unrecord'ed, *a.* not recorded or registered.
 Unrefi'ned, *a.* not refined; coarse.
 Unreform'ed, *a.* not reformed.
 Unrefreshed, -fresht', *a.* not refreshed.

Unregen'erate, *a.* not regenerate ; not brought to a new life ; wicked ; reprobate.
 Unregistered, un-rej', *a.* not registered.
 Unrelent'ing, *a.* not relenting, cruel.
 Unreliev'ed, *a.* not relieved, not eased.
 Unrem'edied, *a.* not remedied.
 Unremit'ting, *a.* not remitting ; incessant ; persevering.
 Unrenew'ed, *a.* not renewed.
 Unrepealed, -peld', *a.* not repealed.
 Unrepent'ant, *a.* not repentant.
 Unrepin'ing, *a.* not repining, not peevishly murmuring.
 Unrepin'ingly, *ad.* without repining.
 Unrepresent'ed, *a.* not represented.
 Unrequited, *a.* not requited.
 Unreserve, -zerv, *s.* absence of reserve ; frankness.
 Unreserv'ed, *a.* not reserved or retained ; frank, candid.
 Unreserv'edly, *ad.* with openness and candour.
 Unreserv'edness, *s.* frankness ; candour.
 Unresisting, *a.* not making resistance.
 Unrest', *s.* absence of rest ; disquiet.
 Unrestrain'ed, *a.* not restrained.
 Unrestricted, *a.* not restricted.
 Unreveal'ed, *a.* not revealed, not told.
 Unrevenged, -venjd', *a.* not revenged.
 Unreward'ed, *a.* not rewarded.
 Unrid'dle, *v.* to explain a riddle or enigma ; to solve a difficulty.
 Unrighteous, un-rít'-yus, *a.* not righteous ; unjust ; wicked, sinful.
 Unright'eously, *ad.* in an unrighteous manner ; unjustly ; wickedly.
 Unright'eousness, *s.* injustice ; wickedness ; sinfulness.
 Unripe, *a.* not ripe ; immature ; not yet prepared or ready.
 Unri'peness, *s.* want of ripeness ; immaturity.
 Unri'valled, *a.* having no rival or equal.
 Unro'be, *v.* to disrobe, to undress.
 Unróll, *v.* to open or unfurl a roll.
 Unromantic, *a.* not romantic.
 Unroof', *v.* to unstrip or take off the roof.
 Unruffled, *a.* calm, tranquil.
 Unru'liness, *s.* ungovernableness.
 Unru'ly, *a.* ungovernable, licentious.
 Unsad'dle, -dl, *v.* to take off the saddle.
 Unsa'fe, *a.* not safe ; dangerous.
 Unsa'fely, *ad.* not safely ; dangerously.
 Unsaid, un-sed', *a.* not said or uttered.
 Unsaleable, -sál'-a-bl, *a.* not fit for sale.
 Unsalted, *a.* not salted ; fresh.
 Unsanc'tified, *a.* not sanctified.
 Unsanc'tioned, *a.* not sanctioned.
 Unsatisfac'torily, *ad.* so as not to satisfy.
 Unsatisfac'toriness, *s.* failure to satisfy.
 Unsatisfac'tory, *a.* not satisfactory.
 Unsatis'fied, *a.* not satisfied ; not pleased.
 Unsa'voury, *a.* not having a savour ; having a bad savour ; fetid ; disgusting.
 Unsay', *v.* to retract what has been said ; to retract ; to apologise.
 Unscathed, un-skāth'd', *a.* not scathed, unhurt.
 Unscientific, *a.* not scientific.
 Unscrew', *v.* to turn back a screw.
 Unscrip'tural, *a.* not scriptural.
 Unscrup'ulous, *a.* having no scruples.
 Unsearchable, serch'-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be searched ; inscrutable.

Unsearch'ableness, *s.* the quality or state of being unsearchable.
 Unsea'sonable, *a.* out of season ; ill-timed.
 Unsea'sonableness, *s.* the state of being unseasonable ; untimeliness.
 Unsea'sonably, *ad.* not seasonably.
 Unseat', *v.* to throw from a seat ; to deprive of a seat, as to *unseat* a member of Parliament.
 Unseem'liness, *s.* unbecomingness ; indecorum ; impropriety.
 Unseem'ly, *a.* not seemly ; unbecoming ; indecorous ; improper ; indecent.
 Unseen', *a.* not seen ; invisible.
 Unself'ish, *a.* not selfish ; disinterested.
 Unser'viceable, *a.* not serviceable ; useless.
 Unser'viceableness, *s.* quality or state of being useless ; unfitness for use.
 Unser'viceably, *ad.* without use or advantage.
 Unsettle, -set'l, *v.* to move or loosen from a fixed state ; to make uncertain ; to discompose ; to become unsettled.
 Unset'tled, *p. a.* unfixed ; not settled ; discomposed ; unsteady.
 Unsex', *v.* to deprive of qualities natural to the one or other sex.
 Unshackle, -shak'l, *v.* to loose or free from shackles or bonds.
 Unsha'ken, *a.* not shaken ; firm ; steady.
 Unsha'pen, *a.* not shapen ; misshapen.
 Unsha're'd, *a.* not shared, not divided.
 Unsheathe, -shēth', *v.* to draw from the sheath or scabbard.
 Unshel'tered, *a.* not sheltered.
 Unship', *v.* to take out of a ship, as the cargo ; to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted, as to *unship* the rudder.
 Unshrink'ing, *a.* not shrinking or recoiling ; not withdrawing from danger or pain.
 Unsight'liness, *s.* state or quality of being unsightly.
 Unsightly, un-sít'-li, *a.* disagreeable to the sight ; deformed ; ugly.
 Unskil'ful, *a.* wanting art or skill.
 Unskil'fully, *ad.* without art or skill.
 Unskil'fulness, *s.* want of art or skill.
 Unskil'led, *a.* not skilled ; wanting skill.
 Unso'ciable, -sōsh-a-bl, not sociable ; unsocial.
 Unso'ciably, *ad.* not sociably.
 Unso'cial, -shal, *a.* not social.
 Unsoil'ed, *a.* not soiled, not stained.
 Unsoldierlike, Unsoldierly, -söl'-jer-, *a.* unlike or unbecoming a soldier.
 Unsolicited, -lis'-it-ed, *a.* not solicited.
 Unsophis'ticated, Unsophis'ticate, *a.* not sophisticated ; simple ; pure.
 Unsought, -sawt', *a.* not sought ; not looked for or expected ; unexpected.
 Unsound', *a.* not sound ; defective ; not healthy, sickly ; not orthodox ; not true ; not honest.
 Unsound'ness, *s.* state of being unsound.
 Unspa'ring, *a.* not sparing ; liberal ; not merciful or forgiving.
 Unspa'ringness, *s.* quality of being unsparing.
 Unspeak, *obs. v.* to unsay ; to retract.
 Unspeak'able, *a.* not to be expressed.
 Unspeak'ably, *ad.* inexpressibly.
 Unspecified, -spes'-i-fid, *a.* not specified.
 Unsped', *a.* not despatched ; unsuccessful.
 Unsta'ble, *a.* not stable or fixed ; not steady ; fickle ; inconstant.
 Unstain'ed, *a.* not stained ; not polluted.

Unstamp'ed, *a.* not stamped or impressed.
 Unsteadfast, un-sted'-fast, *a.* not steadfast ; irresolute.
 Unsteadily, *ad.* in an unsteady manner.
 Unsteadiness, *s.* want of steadiness ; inconsistency.
 Unsteady, *a.* not steady, irresolute, inconstant, variable.
 Unstitch', *v.* to open by picking out the stitches.
 Unstop', *v.* to free from being stopped.
 Unstratified, *a.* not stratified.
 Unstring', *v.* to deprive of strings ; to relax.
 Unstudied, *a.* not studied ; not premeditated ; not laboured ; easy ; natural.
 Unsubdu'ed, *a.* not subdued or conquered.
 Unsubstan'tial, *a.* not substantial ; not real ; imaginary.
 Unsuccess'ful, *a.* not successful ; unlucky.
 Unsuccess'fully, *ad.* without success.
 Unsuit'able, *a.* not suitable, not fit.
 Unsuit'ableness, *s.* want of suitableness.
 Unsuit'ably, *ad.* in an unsuitable manner
 Unsuit'ed, *a.* not suited ; unfit.
 Unsul'lied, *a.* not sullied ; pure.
 Unsung', *a.* not sung ; not celebrated in song or poetry.
 Unsupported, *a.* not supported ; not sustained ; not assisted.
 Unsurpassed, -past', *a.* not surpassed.
 Unsuspect'ed, *a.* not suspected or doubted.
 Unsuspect'ing, *p. a.* not suspecting ; not suspicious.
 Unsuspicious, -pish'-us, *a.* not suspicious ; not to be suspected.
 Unsway'ed, *a.* not swayed ; not wielded ; not controlled ; not influenced.
 Unswept', *a.* not cleaned with a broom.
 Unsystematic, *a.* not systematic.
 Untaint'ed, *a.* not tainted or sullied ; not corrupted ; pure.
 Unta'mable, *a.* that cannot be tamed.
 Unta'med, *a.* not tamed ; not subdued.
 Untar'nished, *a.* not tarnished ; pure.
 Unta'sted, *a.* not tasted ; not enjoyed.
 Untaught, -tawt', *a.* not taught ; uninstructed ; ignorant.
 Untax'ed, *a.* not charged with taxes.
 Unteach', *v.* to cause to forget what has been taught.
 Unten'able, -ä-bl, *a.* not tenable.
 Unten'anted, *a.* having no tenant ; empty.
 Unter'rified, *a.* not terrified ; dauntless.
 Unthank'ful, *a.* not thankful ; ungrateful.
 Unthank'fulness, *s.* want of thankfulness ; ingratitude.
 Unthink'ing, *a.* thoughtless ; careless.
 Unthoughtful, un-thawt'-ful, *a.* thoughtless ; heedless.
 Unthought-of, *a.* not thought of ; not heeded or regarded.
 Unthrif'tiness, *s.* want of thrift ; prodigality.
 Unthrif'ty, *a.* not thrifty ; wasteful ; prodigal.
 Untidiness, *s.* want of tidiness or neatness.
 Untidy, *a.* not tidy ; not neat and snug.
 Untie, un-ti', *v.* to unbind ; to loosen.
 Until', *ad. or conj.* to the time that ; till ; to the place that ; to the degree that : *prep.* to ; till —used of time.
 Untill'ed, *a.* not tilled ; not cultivated.
 Untimely, *ad.* not timely ; ill-timed.
 Untin'ged, *a.* not tinged or stained.

Unti'ring, *a.* not tiring ; indefatigable.
 Untitled, *a.* not titled ; having no title.
 Un'to, *prep.* to (put for on to).
 Untold, *a.* not told ; not numbered.
 Untouch'ed, *a.* not touched ; not affected.
 Unto'ward, *a.* froward ; perverse ; awkward ; vexatious.
 Untowardly, *ad.* in an untoward manner.
 Unto'wardness, *s.* the state or quality of being untoward ; perverseness.
 Untrain'ed, *a.* not trained ; not educated.
 Untransla'table, *a.* not translatable.
 Untrav'elled, *a.* not travelled ; never having seen foreign countries ; never having been travelled or passed over.
 Untri'ed, *a.* not tried ; not tempted.
 Untrod', Untrod'den, *a.* not trodden ; not having been passed or travelled over.
 Untroubled, un-trub'ld, *a.* not troubled.
 Untrue, -troo', *a.* not true, false ; unfaithful.
 Untruly, *ad.* falsely, not according to truth.
 Untruth, -trooth', *s.* a falsehood ; a false assertion.
 Untu'tored, *a.* not tutored ; untaught.
 Untwist', *v.* to open any thing twisted.
 Unu'sed, *a.* not used ; not employed ; unaccustomed.
 Unu'sual, *a.* not usual ; not common ; rare ; infrequent.
 Unu'sually, *ad.* in an unusual manner.
 Unut'terable, *a.* inexpressible, ineffable.
 Unva'ried, *a.* not varied ; not changed.
 Unvar'nished, *a.* not varnished.
 Unva'rying, *a.* not varying or changing.
 Unveil', -väl, *v.* to remove a veil from.
 Unvis'ited, *a.* not visited ; not frequented.
 Unwar'like, *a.* not warlike ; unfit for war.
 Unwarn'ed, *a.* not warned or cautioned.
 Unwar'rantable, *a.* not warrantable ; unjustifiable.
 Unwar'rantableness, *s.* the state of being unwarrantable.
 Unwar'rantably, *ad.* not justifiably.
 Unwar'rant'ed, *a.* not warranted.
 Unwa'ry, *a.* not wary ; not vigilant.
 Unwashed, -wosht', *a.* not washed or cleansed ; unclean.
 Unwea'ried, *a.* not wearied, indefatigable.
 Unwedg'eable, *a.* not to be cloven.
 Unweed'ed, *a.* not cleared from weeds.
 Unwel'come, *a.* not welcome ; not pleasing.
 Unwell', *a.* not well ; slightly indisposed.
 Unwept', *a.* not lamented or grieved for.
 Unwholesome, -höl', *a.* not wholesome ; unhealthy ; corrupt ; tainted.
 Unwho'lesomeness, *s.* state or quality of being unwholesome.
 Unwield'iness, *s.* state or quality of being unwieldy.
 Unwield'y, -wæld-', *a.* not wieldy ; heavy ; moved with difficulty.
 Unwill'ing, *a.* not willing ; not inclined.
 Unwill'ingly, *ad.* not willingly ; reluctantly.
 Unwill'ingness, *s.* state of being unwilling ; disinclination.
 Unwise, *a.* not wise ; foolish.
 Unwisely, *ad.* not wisely ; foolishly.
 Unwish'ed, *a.* not wished ; not desired.
 Unwit'tingly, *ad.* without knowing it ; unconsciously ; ignorantly.
 Unwom'anly, *a.* unbecoming a woman.

Unwonted, un-wunt'-ed, *a.* not wonted; unaccustomed; unusual; uncommon.
 Unwooded, *a.* not wooded; not courted.
 Unworthily, *ad.* with unworthiness.
 Unworthiness, *s.* state of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.
 Unworthy, -wur'-, *a.* not worthy; undeserving.
 Unwrap, *v.* to open what is folded.
 Unwreath, -rēth', *v.* to take off a wreath; to untwine; to untwist.
 Unwritten, *a.* not written; traditional.
 Unwrought, -rawt', *a.* not wrought; not manufactured; not laboured.
 Unyielding, *a.* not yielding; stubborn.
 Unyoked, *v.* to loose from a yoke.
 Unyoked, *a.* not yoked; unrestrained.
 Up! *int.* a word exciting to action.
 Up, *ad.* aloft; on high; not down.
 Up, *prep.* from a lower to a higher part.
 Upas, *s.* a tree of Java and the neighbouring isles, the inspissated juice of which is a deadly poison.
 Upbear', *a.* to sustain aloft; to support.
 Upbraid', *v.* to chide; to reproach.
 Upbraid'er, *s.* one that upbraids.
 Upbraid'ing, *s.* the act of upbraiding.
 Upbraid'ingly, *ad.* by way of reproach.
 Up'cast, *a.* cast up; thrown upwards: *s.* a cast or throw at bowls.
 Upheav'al, *s.* a lifting up from beneath.
 Uphea've, *v.* to heave up from beneath; to lift up.
 Up'hill, *a.* difficult; laborious.
 Uphold', *v.* to lift on high; to sustain.
 Uphold'er, *s.* a supporter; an undertaker.
 Upholst'erer, *s.* one who supplies furniture, &c.
 Upholst'ery, *s.* furniture supplied by an upholsterer.
 Up'land, *s.* higher ground: *a.* higher in situation; brought up on the hills; rude.
 Uplift', *v.* to raise aloft; to lift up.
 Up'mōst, *a.* highest, topmost, uppermost.
 Upon', *prep.* on; resting on the top or upper part of the surface.
 Up'per, *a.* higher in place; superior to.
 Up'permost, *a.* highest in place.
 Up'raise, *v.* to raise up; to exalt.
 Uprear, up-rēr', *v.* to rear on high.
 Upright, -rit, *a.* straight up; perpendicularly erect; not declining from the right; just; honest: *s.* something erect or perpendicular; a piece of timber supporting a rafter.
 Uprightly, *ad.* in an upright manner.
 Uprightness, *s.* state of being upright; rectitude; integrity; honesty.
 Upri'se, *v.* to rise from a seat, to ascend.
 Upri'sing, *s.* the act of rising.
 Up'roar, *s.* great noise and tumult; confusion.
 Up'roarious, *a.* very noisy; tumultuous.
 Up'roariously, *ad.* in an uproarious manner.
 Up'root', *v.* to tear up by the root.
 Upset', *v.* to overturn; to overthrow.
 Up'shot, *a.* a conclusion, end, or event.
 Up'side, *s.* the upper side or part.
 Up'side-down', *ad.* with the lower part above the higher; in complete disorder.
 Up'start, *s.* one suddenly raised to wealth or power: *a.* suddenly raised: *v.* to start or spring up suddenly.
 Uptur'n, *v.* to turn up; to furrow.
 Up'ward, *a.* directed higher: ascending.

Up'ward, Upwards, *ad.* toward a higher place; above; more than.
 Ura'nium, ū-, *s.* a rare semi-metal of an iron-grey colour, named after the planet *Uranus*.
 Uranol'ogy, ūr-, *s.* a discourse on the heavens.
 Ur'ban, *a.* of or belonging to a city.
 Urba'ne, *a.* civil, courteous, polite.
 Urban'ity, *s.* civility, courtesy, politeness.
 Ur'chin, *s.* a hedgehog; a brat; a child.
 Ureter, ū-rē'-, *s.* the urinary tube.
 Urethra, ū-rē'-, *s.* the passage of the urine.
 Urge, *v.* to incite; to impel; to press by motives; to enforce; to instigate; to importune; to press forward.
 Ur'gency, *s.* a pressure of difficulty or necessity; importunity; earnest solicitation.
 Ur'gent, ur'jent, *a.* pressing with importunity; earnest; importunate; cogent.
 Ur'gently, *ad.* in an urgent manner.
 U'ric, *a.* relating to urine.
 U'rim. See Thummim.
 U'rial, *s.* a vessel for holding urine; a place for discharging urine.
 U'rinary, *s.* a receptacle for urine.
 U'rinary, *a.* relating to the urine.
 U'rine, *s.* a fluid secreted by the kidneys.
 U'rinous, *a.* partaking of urine.
 Urn, *s.* a kind of vase; a sort of vase used among the ancients for preserving the ashes of the dead.
 Ur'sa, L. *s.* a bear; a constellation.
 Ur'sine, *a.* like or pertaining to a bear.
 Ur'suline, *a.* of the order of St. Ursula.
 Us, *pr.* the objective case of *I* *We*.
 U'sage, ū-zāj, *s.* treatment; custom, practice.
 Usance, ū-zans, *s.* use; usury; interest for money.
 Use, ūs, *s.* the act of using; employment; need; utility; advantage; usage, custom.
 Use, ūz, *v.* to employ; to accustom; to treat.
 Useful, ūs'-ful, *a.* valuable for use; serviceable; profitable; beneficial.
 Use'fully, *ad.* in a useful manner; profitably.
 Use'fulness, *s.* quality of being useful.
 Use'less, *a.* being of no use; worthless.
 Use'lessly, *ad.* without use; unprofitably.
 Use'lessness, *s.* quality of being useless.
 User, ū-zer, *s.* one who uses or employs.
 Ush'er, *s.* an inferior law officer; a subordinate teacher in a school: *v.* to introduce.
 Usquebaugh, ūs'-kwe-baw', *s.* a strong, compound distilled spirit slightly aromatic. (It is an Irish word, and literally means the *water of life*. Compare the Latin *aqua vita*, and the French *eau de vie*.) See *Whiskey*.
 U'sual, ūzhŭ-al, *a.* common, customary, frequent.
 U'sually, *ad.* commonly, customarily.
 U'sualness, *s.* commonness; frequency.
 Usufruct, ū'-zŭ-frukt, *s.* the temporary use and enjoyment of lands and tenements without power to alienate.
 Usufructuary, *s.* one who has temporary use.
 Usurer, ū'-zhu-rer, *s.* one who practises usury.
 Usu'rious, ū-zhoo'-, *a.* practising usury; griping.
 Usu'riously, *ad.* in a usurious manner.
 Usu'riousness, *s.* the state or quality of being usurious.
 Usurp, ū-zŭrp', *v.* to seize and hold by force, and without right.
 Usurpa'tion, *s.* act of usurping; illegal seizure and possession.

Usurp'er, *s.* one who usurps.
Usury, u'-zhu-rī, *s.* money paid for the use of money; higher interest than is allowed by law.
Uten'sil, ū-, *s.* an instrument for any use.
U'terine, *a.* pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father, as a *uterine* brother or sister.
U'terus, L. *s.* the womb.
U'tilise, *v.* to render useful or profitable.
Utilita'rian, *a.* consisting in or pertaining to utility: *s.* one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.
Utilita'rianism, *s.* the doctrine of Jeremy Bentham, that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions; the doctrine of utility.
Util'ity, ū-, *s.* usefulness; profit; advantage.
Ut'mōst, *a.* extreme; in the greatest degree or at the greatest distance.
Ut'mōst, *s.* the most that can be.
Utopian, ū-to'-pl-an, *a.* chimerical, fanciful (like Sir Thomas More's ideal commonwealth, *Utopia*).
U'tricle, -kl, *s.* a little bag or bladder.
Ut'ter, *a.* furthest out, complete, total: *v.* to send out, as words; to speak; to publish abroad.
Ut'terable, *a.* that may be uttered or told.
Ut'terance, *s.* the act or manner of uttering.
Ut'terer, *s.* one that utters; a vender.
Ut'terly, *ad.* perfectly, completely, fully.
Ut'termōst, *a.* extreme; most remote.
Ut'termōst, *s.* the greatest degree or extreme part; the utmost.
U'vëous, *a.* resembling a grape.
Uvula, ū'-vū-la, *s.* the little piece of red spongy flesh suspended from the back part of the palate, and serving to cover the entrance of the windpipe.
Uxo'rious, ugz-, *a.* ridiculously fond of a wife.
Uxo'riously, *ad.* with fond submission to a wife; with conjugal dotage.
Uxo'riousness, *s.* connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.

V

Va'cancy, *s.* state of being vacant; an empty space; a vacant office.
Va'cant, *a.* empty, free, not occupied.
Vāca'te, *v.* to make or leave vacant; to make void; to annul.
Vāca'tion, *s.* intermission; recess: leisure.
Vaccinate, vak'-sin-āt, *v.* to inoculate with cow-pox.
Vaccina'tion, *s.* act of vaccinating.
Vac'cine, -sin, *a.* of or belonging to a cow.
Vacillancy, vas'-il-, *s.* a state of wavering.
Vacillate, vas'-, *v.* to waver; to be inconstant.
Vacillating, *a.* wavering; inconstant.
Vacilla'tion, *s.* the act of vacillating; a state of wavering or indecision.
Vac'ūist, *s.* one that holds the doctrine of a vacuum in nature.
Vācu'ity, *s.* emptiness; space unfilled.
Vac'uous, *a.* empty; void; unfilled.
Vac'uum, L. *s.* an empty space.
Va'dë-me'cum (a Latin phrase, meaning *Go with me*), *s.* a book in constant use; a manual or hand-book.
Vag'abond, *s.* a vagrant; a wanderer.

Vag'abond, *a.* wandering; vagrant.
Vāga'ry, *s.* a wild, sudden frolic; a freak.
Vaginal, va-jī'-, *a.* pertaining to a sheath.
Va'grancy, *s.* a state of wandering about without a settled home.
Va'grant, *a.* wandering; unsettled: *s.* an idle wanderer; a vagabond; a sturdy beggar.
Vague, vāg, *a.* wandering; unsettled; indefinite.
Vail. See Veil.
Vail, *v.* to let down or lower; to yield.
Vails, *s.* money given to servants.
Vain, *a.* empty, worthless, fruitless; unreal, showy, ostentatious, conceited.
Vainglo'rious, *a.* vain without merit; boasting without performance.
Vainglo'riously, *ad.* with vainglory or empty pride.
Vainglo'ry, *s.* empty pride, vanity.
Vain'ly, *ad.* in a vain manner; ostentatiously; without effect; *in vain*.
Vain'ness, *s.* vanity.
Vair, *s.* in heraldry, a kind of fur.
Val'ance, *s.* the drapery or fringe round the tester and stead of a bed: *v.* to decorate as with valances.
Vale, *s.* a hollow between hills, a valley; money given to servants. See Vails.
Vālëdic'tion, *s.* a wishing of health on a separation; a farewell.
Valedic'tory, *a.* bidding farewell.
Val'entine, *s.* a sweetheart chosen on *St. Valentine's* day; a love-letter sent by one young person to another on that day, that is, the 14th of February.
Valërian, *s.* the name of a plant.
Val'et, *s.* a waiting or body servant.
Valet-de-chambre, val'-e-dā-sham'-br, Fr. *s.* a valet; a footman.
Vālëtudina'rian, *s.* a weak, sickly person; an invalid.
Valetu'dinary, *a.* weakly, infirm of health: *s.* a person of a weak, sickly constitution; an invalid.
Valhāl'la, *s.* in Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality, inhabited by souls of heroes slain in battle. It is also written *Walhalla*.
Val'iant, -yant, *a.* brave, stout, courageous.
Val'iantly, *ad.* in a valiant manner.
Val'iantness, *s.* valour, bravery.
Val'id, *a.* strong; weighty; having legal force; conclusive.
Valid'ity, *s.* state of being valid; legal force: force to convince, as the *validity* of an argument.
Val'idly, *ad.* in a valid manner.
Val'idness, *s.* validity.
Valise, -lës', *s.* a portmanteau, a wallet.
Valla'tion, *s.* an entrenchment, a rampart.
Val'ley, *s.* a vale; a low ground between two hills: *pl.* valleys.
Val'orous, *a.* brave, valiant, heroic.
Val'orously, *ad.* in a valiant manner.
Valour, val'ur, *s.* personal bravery, prowess.
Val'uable, -ū-ā-bl, *a.* having value; of great value or price; precious; estimable; worthy.
Val'uableness, *s.* preciousness, worth.
Val'ua'bles, *s. pl.* things or goods of great value.
Valua'tion, *s.* the act of setting a value; value set on anything; appraisement.

Val'uator, *s.* an appraiser, one who sets a value or price upon anything.
Val'ue, -ū, *s.* worth, price, rate, importance: *v.* to rate at a certain price; to rate or esteem highly.
Val'ueless, *a.* being of no value.
Val'uer, *s.* one that values; a valuator.
Valve, valv, *s.* a covering which opens a communication in one direction, and closes it in the other; a folding door.
Valved, valvd, *a.* having valves.
Vamp, *s.* the upper leather of a boot or shoe: *v.* to mend with a new vamp; to piece or patch up old things with something new.
Vam'pire, *s.* an imaginary demon, said to suck human blood; a kind of bat.
Van, *s.* the front line of an army.
Van, *obs. v.* to fan, to winnow. See **Fan**.
Van, *s.* a light covered waggon.
Vana'dium, *s.* a rare silver-like metal.
Van'courier, -koo-rī-er, *s.* a courier sent before.
Van'dal, *s.* one of the Vandals who, with the Goths and other barbarous nations, overran the Roman empire, and who took pleasure in destroying all the monuments of literature and the arts which came in their way.
Vandāl'ic, *a.* relating to or resembling the Vandals; barbarous.
Van'dalism, *s.* barbarity; hostility to literature and the arts.
Vandy'ke, *s.* a collar for the neck with indentations and points, as seen in the portraits of *Van Dyke*.
Vane, *s.* a weather-cock or figure hung on a pin which turns with the wind, and thus shows the direction of it.
Van'guard, *s.* the first line of an army.
Van'il'la, *s.* the name of a plant and nut.
Van'ish, *v.* to pass away from the sight; to disappear; to pass away; to be lost.
Van'ity, *s.* emptiness; idle show, ostentation; self-conceit; empty pride; fruitless effort or end; unsubstantial enjoyment.
Van'quish, -kwish, *v.* to conquer; to subdue.
Van'quishable, *a.* that may be vanquished.
Van'quisher, *s.* a conqueror, a victor.
Van'tage, *s.* advantage; gain; superiority.
Van'tage-ground, *s.* a place or state which gives advantage.
Vap'id, *a.* spiritless, dead, flat, mawkish.
Vap'idness, *s.* the state of being vapid.
Vap'orable, -ā-bl, *a.* that may be converted into vapour by heat.
Vāpora'tion. See **Evaporation**.
Vap'orise, *v.* to convert into vapour.
Va'porous, **Va'poury**, *a.* full of vapours; splenetic; peevish.
Va'pour, *s.* an elastic fluid kept aëriform by heat; an exhalation; steam; fume; wind, flatulence; spleen, whim: *v.* to pass off in fumes; to evaporate or be exhaled; to boast or vaunt ostentatiously; to bully.
Va'pour-bath, *s.* the application of vapour or steam to the body in a close place.
Va'pourer, *s.* a boaster; a braggart.
Va'pourish, *a.* full of vapours; splenetic.
Va'pours, *s. pl.* hysteric fits, spleen, whims.
Va'riable, *a.* changeable, inconstant, fickle.
Va'riableness, *s.* changeableness.
Va'riably, *ad.* changeably; inconstantly.
Va'riance, *s.* state of varying; variation; dif-

ference; disagreement; dissension—*At variance*, in a state of opposition or hostility.
Vāria'tion, *s.* act of varying; state of being varied; change; difference; vicissitude—*Variation of the compass*, the deviation of the needle from the true north point.
Var'icose, -kōs, **Var'icous**, -kus, *a.* having enlarged or swollen veins.
Var'iégate, *v.* to stain or tinge with different colours; to diversify.
Vāriega'tion, *s.* a diversity of colours.
Vāri'ety, *s.* diversity; difference; one of many different kinds.
Vari'ōla, *L. s.* the small-pox.
Vari'olous, *a.* pertaining to the small-pox.
Va'rious, *a.* different, several, manifold, changeable, diversified.
Va'riously, *ad.* with diversity.
Var'let, *s.* a rascal; formerly a *valet*.
Var'letry, *s.* the rabble, the populace.
Var'nish, *s.* a glossy liquid substance; an artificial covering to give a fair appearance; a gloss; a palliation: *v.* to cover with varnish; to gloss over; to palliate.
Var'nisher, *s.* one who varnishes.
Va'ry, *v.* to change, to diversify, to alter.
Vas'cular, *a.* consisting of vessels.
Vascular'ity, *s.* state of being vascular.
Vase, vāz or vaz, an ornamental vessel.
Vas'sal, *s.* one who holds land of a superior lord; a dependent; a slave.
Vas'salage, *s.* state or tenure of a vassal.
Vast, *a.* great, extensive, enormous.
Vast, *s.* an empty waste.
Vast'ly, *ad.* greatly, to a great degree.
Vast'ness, *s.* great extent, immensity.
Vast'y, *a.* vast, very great.
Vat, *s.* a brewer's working tub.
Vat'ican, *s.* a palace of the Pope at Rome.
Vat'icide, *s.* a murderer of a prophet.
Vāticinal, va-tis'-, *a.* containing prophecy.
Vātic'inate, -tis'-, *v.* to prophesy, to foretell.
Vaticina'tion, *s.* prediction, prophecy.
Vaudeville, vōd'-vil, *Fr. s.* a street song; a popular ballad; a slight dramatic entertainment.
Vault, vawlt, *s.* a cellar cave with a vaulted or arched entrance; a repository for the dead: *v.* to make or cover with a vault; to leap in an arched or circular direction.
Vault'ed, *a.* arched, like an arch, concave.
Vaulter, *s.* one who vaults, a tumbler.
Vaunt, vawnt or vant, *v.* to boast, to brag: *s.* a boast.
Vaunt'er, *s.* a vain boaster; a braggart.
Vaunting, *s.* vainglorious boasting.
Vauntingly, *ad.* with vain boasting.
Vav'asour, -sur, *s.* one who held of a superior lord, and had others holding under him; an ancient dignity next to that of a baron.
Veal, *s.* the flesh of a calf killed.
Vec'tor, *s.* a line supposed to be drawn from a planet to the centre of motion.
Ve'da, *s.* the name of the books which contain the religious tenets of the Hindoos.
Vēdette, -det', *s.* a sentinel on horseback; a sentinel in advance of an army.
Veer, *v.* to turn about; to change direction.
Wear, in nautical language, is the same word.
Vegetable, vej'-et-ā-bl, *s.* an organised living body destitute of sensation; anything that

has vegetable life, as a plant or a tree ; plants that are to be used for the food of men and cattle : *a.* belonging to or consisting of vegetables.

Vegetarian, *s.* one who lives on vegetable diet.

Veg'etate, *v.* to grow as plants ; to sprout out ; to have growth without sensation, like a vegetable ; merely to live, as to *vegetate* in the country.

Vegeta'tion, *s.* act of vegetating ; growth of plants ; vegetables or plants collectively.

Vegetative, *vej'*, *a.* growing, as plants ; producing growth in plants.

Veg'etativeness, *s.* the quality of being vegetative.

Ve'hemence, **Ve'hemency**, *s.* ardour, fervour, eagerness ; violence, force.

Ve'herent, *a.* ardent, eager, violent.

Ve'herently, *ad.* forcibly, urgently.

Vehicle, *ve'hī-kl*, *s.* a carriage ; a conveyance ; that in which anything is conveyed or taken.

Vehic'ular, *a.* belonging to a vehicle.

Veil, *vāl*, *s.* a cover to conceal the face ; a curtain ; a disguise : *v.* to cover with a veil ; to cover ; to conceal.

Vein, *vān*, *s.* a vessel in animal bodies which receives the blood from the arteries, and returns it to the heart ; in plants, a tube through which the sap is transmitted ; an ore of metal in mines ; a streak or wave of different colours, as in marble ; a tendency or turn of mind ; humour : *v.* to form or mark with veins.

Veined, *vānd*, *p. a.* having veins ; streaked.

Veiny, *a.* full of veins ; streaked.

Velle'ity, *s.* the lowest degree of desire.

Vel'lum, *s.* a fine kind of parchment.

Velocipede, *vē-lōs'-ī-pēd*, *s.* a light carriage for one person, moved by the action of the feet on treadles. See *Bicycle*.

Velocity, *ve-los'*, *s.* the measure of swiftness with which a body moves ; swiftness ; rapidity.

Vel'vet, *s.* a rich kind of silk stuff, covered with a close, soft nap : *a.* made of velvet ; soft ; smooth.

Velveteen', *s.* a kind of cotton stuff made in imitation of velvet.

Vel'vety, *a.* made of velvet, or like velvet ; soft, smooth.

Ve'nal, *a.* that may be bought or had for money ; purchasable ; mercenary ; prostitute.

Venal'ity, *s.* state or quality of being venal ; mercenariness.

Ven'ary, *a.* relating to hunting.

Vend, *v.* to sell, to offer for sale.

Vendee', *s.* one to whom goods are sold.

Vender, *s.* one who sells goods.

Vendet'ta, *s.* the Corsican practice of an individual taking private vengeance on those who have shed the blood of his relations.

Vendibility, *s.* the state of being vendible.

Vendible, *ven'-dī-bl*, *a.* saleable ; that may be sold : *s.* anything offered for sale.

Ven'dibleness, *s.* the state or quality of being vendible.

Vend'ibly, *ad.* in a vendible manner.

Vendition, *-dīsh'-un*, *s.* the act of selling.

Ven'dor, *s.* in law, a vender or seller.

Veneer', *s.* slices of wood for veneering.

Veneer, *v.* to inlay with thin wood, so as to give the appearance of *veins*.

Veneer'ing, *s.* the art of covering common wood with thin boards of a finer sort.

Ven'erable, *-ā-bl*, *a.* worthy of veneration or reverence ; reverend.

Ven'erableness, *s.* quality or state of being venerable.

Ven'erably, *ad.* so as to excite reverence.

Ven'erate, *v.* to regard with reverence ; to revere.

Vēnera'tion, *s.* act of venerating ; state of being venerated ; the highest degree of reverence mingled with some degree of awe.

Ven'erator, *s.* one who venerates.

Vene'ral, *a.* pertaining to Venus ; pertaining to or arising from venery.

Ven'ery, *s.* sexual intercourse.

Ven'ery, *obs. s.* the sport of hunting.

Vēnēsec'tion, *s.* blood-letting, a bleeding.

Ven'ey, **Ven'ew**, *obs. s.* a turn or bout in fencing.

Venetian, *ven-e'-shan*, *a.* belonging to Venice : *s.* a native of Venice. **Venetian-blind**, *s.* a window-blind made of laths.

Vengeance, *venj'-ans*, *s.* infliction of punishment in return for any injury ; severe punishment.

Venge'ful, *a.* eager for vengeance ; vindictive.

Ve'nial, *a.* pardonable, excusable.

Ve'nialness, *s.* state of being venial.

Venison, *ven'-ī-zn* or *ven'-zn*, *s.* the flesh of beasts of chase, particularly of the deer.

Ven'om, *s.* poison, poisonous matter ; spite ; malignity : *v.* to poison ; to envenom.

Ven'omous, *a.* poisonous ; malignant.

Ven'omously, *ad.* poisonously ; malignantly.

Ven'omousness, *s.* poisonousness ; malignity.

Ve'nous, *a.* pertaining to the veins.

Vent, *s.* a small aperture through which the air escapes, or anything is let out ; an opening, a passage ; a discharge ; a sale : *v.* to give a vent or opening to ; to let out or suffer to escape ; to emit ; to utter.

Vent'age, *s.* a small hole, as of a flute.

Vent'er, *s.* the abdomen or lower belly.

Ven'tilate, *v.* to cool or refresh by causing air to pass through ; to winnow or fan with the *wind* ; to agitate or discuss.

Ventila'tion, *s.* the act of ventilating.

Ven'tilator, *s.* an instrument for ventilating.

Ven'tral, *a.* belonging to the belly.

Ven'tricle, *-kl*, *s.* any small cavity in an animal body, particularly of the heart.

Ventril'oquism, **Ventril'oquy**, *s.* the act of speaking in such a way that the voice seems to come, not from the speaker, but from some other place. This was supposed to be done by forming the articulations in the cavity of the chest or *belly*, and hence the name.

Ventril'oquist, *s.* a practiser of ventriloquism.

Ventril'oquous, *a.* relating to ventriloquism.

Ven'ture, *s.* a hazard ; the thing put to hazard, a stake : *v.* to run a hazard ; to expose to hazard ; to risk, to dare.

Ven'turer, *s.* one who ventures.

Ven'turesome, *a.* adventurous.

Ven'turesomely, *ad.* adventurously.

Ven'turing, *s.* the act of putting to risk.

Ven'turous, *a.* adventurous.

Ven'turously, *ad.* adventurously.

Ven'turousness, *s.* adventurousness.

Ven'ue, *s.* in law, the neighbourhood in which

- the declaration states the cause of action to have arisen.
- Venus**, *s.* in mythology, the goddess of love and beauty; a planet noted for its brilliancy and beauty.
- Vera'cious**, -shus, *a.* observant of truth; truthful; true.
- Veracity**, ve-ras'-i-ti, *s.* habitual observance of truth; truth; probity.
- Veran'da**, Veran'dah, *s.* a kind of open portico.
- Verb**, *s.* a term in grammar.
- Verbal**, *a.* spoken, oral; not written; verbatim or literal: *s.* a noun formed from, or of the nature of a verb.
- Verbalise**, *v.* to turn into a verb.
- Verbally**, *ad.* by word of mouth; orally.
- Verba'tim**, *ad.* word for word; literally.
- Verbe'na**, Vervain, *s.* a plant.
- Verbl'age**, *s.* a profusion of words with little sense; verbosity.
- Verbose**, -ös', *a.* wordy, prolix, tedious.
- Verbosity**, *s.* wordiness; prolixity.
- Ver'dancy**, Ver'dantness, *s.* greenness.
- Ver'dant**, *a.* green; fresh, flourishing.
- Verd-antique**, verd-an-ték', *s.* the green incrustation upon ancient copper or brass coins.
- Ver'diot**, *s.* the decision of a jury.
- Ver'digris**, -gris, *s.* the green rust of copper; an acetate of copper.
- Ver'düre**, *s.* a green colour; freshness.
- Ver'durous**, *a.* green; decked with green.
- Verge**, *s.* a rod or wand; a dean's mace.
- Verge**, *v.* to bend downwards; to slope; to tend; to approach: *s.* a brink, an edge; a border or margin.
- Ver'ger**, *s.* a mace-bearer in Cathedrals, &c.
- Ver'ifiable**, *a.* that may be verified.
- Verifica'tion**, *s.* the act of verifying; confirmation by evidence.
- Ver'ifier**, *s.* one who verifies.
- Verify**, *v.* to prove to be true; to confirm.
- Ver'ily**, *ad.* in truth; in fact; really.
- Verisim'ilar**, *a.* having the appearance of truth; likely; probable.
- Verisimil'itude**, *s.* appearance of truth, likelihood, probability.
- Ver'itable**, -ä-bl, *a.* agreeable to fact; true.
- Ver'itably**, *ad.* truthfully.
- Ver'ity**, *s.* truth; a true assertion; reality.
- Ver'juice**, *s.* the liquor of crab-apples.
- Vermicelli**, ver-mi-chel'i-, *It. s.* little rolls of paste having the appearance of worms.
- Vermic'ular**, *a.* acting or moving like a worm; resembling a worm.
- Vermicula'tion**, *s.* motion, as of a worm.
- Ver'micule**, *s.* a little grub or worm.
- Vermic'ulous**, *a.* full of worms or grubs.
- Ver'mifuge**, -fūj, *s.* a medicine to banish or destroy worms.
- Vermilion**, -mil'-yun, *s.* cochineal; red sulphuret of mercury; a red pigment; any beautiful red colour: *v.* to dye or tinge with vermilion.
- Ver'min**, *s.* all sorts of small, noxious animals. It is not used in the plural; and it is sometimes applied to human beings, in contempt.
- Vermip'arous**, *a.* producing worms.
- Vermiv'orous**, *a.* feeding on worms.
- Vernac'ular**, *a.* native; of one's own country, as a vernacular language.
- Vernal**, *a.* belonging to the spring.
- Vernier**, *s.* a graduated index on a scale.
- Veron'ica**, *s.* (literally, a true image), a handkerchief on which the face of our Saviour is represented; also, a genus of plants, speed-well.
- Ver'rucose**, -ös, Ver'rucous, *a.* having or full of warts.
- Ver'satile**, *a.* easy to be turned round; that can turn to anything; variable.
- Versatil'ity**, *s.* quality of being versatile.
- Verse**, *s.* a line in poetry; a stanza; metrical composition, poetry; a short section or paragraph in prose.
- Versed**, verst, *a.* conversant in; skilled in.
- Ver'sicle**, -si-kl, *s.* a little verse.
- Ver'si-coloured**, *a.* changeable in colour.
- Versifica'tion**, *s.* the art of making verses.
- Ver'sifier**, *s.* a maker of verses.
- Ver'sify**, *v.* to make verses; to turn or put into verse.
- Ver'sion**, *s.* a turning or changing of something; a translation; a change.
- Verst'**, *s.* a Russian measure of length (about three-quarters of an English mile).
- Vert**, *s.* every green tree in a forest.
- Ver'tebra**, L. *s.* a joint in the back-bone or spine: *pl.* Vertebrae.
- Ver'tebral**, *a.* relating to the back-bone.
- Ver'tebrate**, Ver'tebrated, *a.* furnished with vertebrae; applied to an animal; with a back-bone.
- Ver'tex**, *s.* the top of anything ending in a point; the zenith.
- Ver'tical**, *a.* in the zenith, perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; over the head of the spectator.
- Ver'tically**, *ad.* in the zenith.
- Ver'ticalness**, *s.* state of being vertical.
- Vertiginous**, -tij'-in-us, *a.* turning round; affected with vertigo.
- Verti'go**, L. *s.* giddiness or dizziness in the head.
- Ver'vain**, Verbe'na, *s.* a plant.
- Verve**, verv, *s.* the mental excitement of a poet, musical composer, &c.; animation, energy, &c.
- Ver'y**, *a.* true; real: *ad.* in a high degree.
- Ves'icate**, *v.* to raise little bladders; to blister.
- Vesica'tion**, *s.* the act or process of vesicating or blistering.
- Ves'icatory**, *s.* a blistering medicine.
- Ves'icle**, -kl, *s.* a little air-bladder.
- Vesic'ular**, *a.* having vesicles; like vesicles.
- Ves'per**, *s.* the evening star or Venus when east of the sun; the evening.
- Ves'pers**, *s.* evening service or prayers.
- Ves'sel**, *s.* anything made for holding or containing something else, as a sack, or a vase for holding liquor; a ship for holding a cargo; a tube for containing and conveying blood in animal, and sap in vegetable bodies.
- Vest**, *s.* an outer garment; a waistcoat.
- Vest**, *v.* to dress, to deck, to invest.
- Ves'ta**, *s.* a Greek and Roman goddess; one of the asteroids; a kind of match.
- Ves'tal**, *a.* pertaining to the goddess Vesta; chaste, pure.
- Ves'tal**, *s.* a virgin consecrated to Vesta.

Ves'ted, *p. a.* invested; established by law, having a fixed right.
Ves'tibūle, *s.* the entrance of a house.
Ves'tige, *s.* a footstep, a trace, a mark.
Ves'tment, *s.* a garment, a part of dress.
Ves'try, *s.* a room adjoining a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments are kept; a parochial assembly held in the vestry.
Ves'tryman, *s.* one of the men chosen to conduct the affairs of the parish.
Ves'ture, *s.* a garment, a robe, a dress.
Vesu'vian, *a.* pertaining to Mount Vesuvius; *n.* a mineral like garnet; a kind of match.
Vetch, *s.* a leguminous plant, cultivated as fodder for cattle.
Vetch'y, *a.* abounding in vetches.
Vet'eran, *a.* old in practice, particularly in war; *s.* an old soldier; an old practitioner.
Veterina'rian, *s.* one skilled in the diseases of horses; a farrier.
Vet'erināry, *a.* pertaining to farriery.
Ve'to, *L. s.* a prohibition, or the power of prohibiting.
Vex, *v.* to make angry or uneasy by little and frequent provocations; to annoy; to torment.
Vexa'tion, *-shun, s.* the act of vexing; the state of being vexed; annoyance; chagrin; trouble.
Vexa'tious, *-shus, a.* causing vexation; provoking; teasing.
Vexa'tiously, *ad.* in a vexatious manner.
Vexa'tiousness, *s.* quality or state of being vexatious; troublesomeness.
Vex'er, *s.* one who vexes.
Vexed, *vext, p. a.* annoyed; agitated; long contested or disputed, as a *vexed* question.
Vex'ingly, *ad.* so as to vex or disturb.
Vi'a, *L. s.* a way; *ad.* by the way of.
Vi'aduct, *s.* a carriage-way or railway constructed over a valley, river, &c.
Vi'al, *s.* a small bottle; *v.* to put in a vial. See *Phial*.
Vi'and, *s.* meat dressed, meat, food: *pl.* Viands, victuals.
Viatic, *a.* pertaining to a journey.
Viaticum, *L. s.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the Communion or last sacrament administered to a person in a dying state.
Vi'brant, *a.* vibrating.
Vi'brate, *v.* to move backwards and forwards; to swing; to oscillate; to make to quiver.
Vibra'tion, *s.* the act of vibrating; an oscillation; a quivering.
Vi'bratōry, *a.* vibrating; causing to vibrate.
Vic'ar, *s.* a minister of a parish where the tithes are impropriated; a substitute.
Vic'arage, *s.* the benefice of a vicar.
Vic'ar-gen'eral, *s.* he who exercises jurisdiction over spiritual affairs.
Vica'rial, *a.* pertaining or relating to a vicar; vicarious.
Vica'riate, *s.* delegated office or power: *a.* having a delegated power as vicar.
Vica'rious, *a.* acting in place of another.
Vica'riously, *ad.* in place of another.
Vic'arship, *s.* the office of a vicar.
Vice, *s.* what is morally wrong; the opposite to virtue; depravity; wickedness; crime; habitual fault; defect in anything: imperfectness; blemish.

Vice, *s.* a small iron press with a screw for holding articles fast when filed, &c.
Vice, *vi'cē, L. s.* in the place of; instead of.
Vice, a prefix from the Latin, denoting, in the words compounded with it, one who acts in the place of another, or one who is second in command, as a *vice-roy*, a *vice-president*, &c.
Vice-ad'miral, *s.* the second in command to an admiral.
Vice-chan'cellor, *s.* the second judge in the court of Chancery; the second magistrate in a university.
Vice-con'sul, *s.* an assistant consul.
Vicegerency, *vis-jē'-ren-sī, s.* the office of a viceroy.
Vicege'rent, *s.* one holding deputed or delegated power, a lord-lieutenant.
Vicege'rent, *a.* having a delegated power.
Vice-pres'idēt, *s.* the next in rank and authority to the president.
Vice-re'gal, *a.* pertaining to a viceroy.
Vi'ceroy, *s.* one who governs a kingdom with regal authority.
Viceroy'alty, *s.* dignity of a viceroy.
Vi'ceroyship, *s.* office of a viceroy.
Vi'cē ver'sa, *L.* the term being reversed; reversely.
Vicināge, *vis'-, s.* vicinity.
Vicinal, *vis'-, a.* near; neighbouring.
Vicin'ity, *s.* nearness in place; neighbourhood.
Vicious, *vish'us, a.* addicted to vice; wicked; corrupt in principles and conduct; defective; refractory.
Viciously, *ad.* in a vicious manner.
Viciousness, *s.* quality of being vicious.
Vi'cis'situde, *vis-, s.* change in which the same things return in regular succession; revolution; changes.
Vi'ctim, *s.* something slain for a sacrifice; a sacrifice; something sacrificed or destroyed; a person ruined or destroyed to effect some purpose.
Vi'ctimise, *v.* to make a victim of, especially in a swindling transaction.
Vi'ctor, *s.* a conqueror, a vanquisher.
Victorine, *-ēn, s.* a small fur tippet for a lady's neck.
Victo'rious, *a.* conquering, vanquishing; having obtained a victory.
Victo'riously, *ad.* triumphantly.
Victo'riousness, *s.* state of being victorious.
Vict'ory, *s.* conquest; triumph; success.
Victual, *vit'l, v.* to supply with victuals or provisions: *p. t.* victualled.
Victualler, *vit'l-er, s.* a provider of victuals; one who keeps a house of entertainment.
Victuals, *vit'lz, s. pl.* food or provisions for human beings prepared for the table.
Vi'dē, *L.* see or refer to, as a note.
Videl'icet, *L. ad.* to wit, namely, but usually abbreviated to *Viz.*
Vidette. See *Vedette*.
Vie, *vi, v.* to strive or contend with for superiority; to emulate; to strive against others; to contend with: *p. a.* vy'ing.
View, *vū, v.* to look at; to behold; to inspect; to survey: *s.* a prospect; a sight; a survey; reach of sight, as *within view*; display or show, as *on view*; a drawing, as a *view of*; intention, design, or purpose.
View'er, *s.* one who views.
View'ing, *s.* the act of beholding.
Viewless, *a.* not discernible by the sight.

Vigil, *vi'j-il*, *s.* a keeping watch; the eve of a feast day: *pl.* Vigils, devotion at the customary hours of sleep; the service used on the eve of a holiday.

Vigilance, **Vigilancy**, *vi'j-*, *s.* forbearance of sleep; watchfulness; circumspection.

Vigilant, *vi'j-*, *a.* watchful; circumspect.

Vigilantly, *ad.* watchfully; attentively.

Vignette, *vin-yet'*, or *vin-et'*, *s.* a page of a book ornamented with wreaths of vines and flowers; a small engraved embellishment on bank notes, &c.

Vigorous, *a.* full of vigour; strong; forcible; energetic.

Vigorously, *ad.* in a vigorous manner; forcibly.

Vigorousness, *s.* the quality of being vigorous; force; strength.

Vigour, *s.* active physical force; strength of mind or intellectual force; strength; force; energy; efficacy.

Viking, *s.* a Scandinavian sea-king; one of the leaders of the northern pirates of the 8th and 9th centuries.

Vile, *a.* base, mean, worthless, despicable, sordid; morally impure; wicked.

Vilely, *ad.* in a vile manner; basely; shamefully; wickedly.

Vileness, *s.* baseness; meanness; despicableness.

Vilification, *s.* the act of vilifying; defamation; abuse.

Vilifier, *s.* one who vilifies.

Vilify, *v.* to make vile; to defame; to seek to defame by slander; to abuse grossly.

Vil'la, *s.* a country seat; a small village.

Village, *s.* a small collection of houses.

Villager, *s.* an inhabitant of a village.

Villain, *s.* a degraded or wicked wretch; in feudal law, one who held lands by a base or servile tenure, a serf.

Villainy, *vil'-an-i*, *s.* baseness; depravity; wickedness; despicableness; a wicked action; a crime.

Villainous, *a.* base, vile, wicked, criminal, rascally, sorry, worthless.

Villainously, *ad.* in a villainous manner.

Villainousness, *s.* baseness, meanness, wickedness.

Villanage, *s.* state or condition of a villain; a base or servile tenure. Usually written *Villeinage*.

Villein, *vil'-an* or *vil'-in*, *s.* a feudal tenant of the lowest class.

Villeinage, *s.* the state or service of a villein.

Villous, **Vil'lose**, *a.* hairy, nappy, woolly.

Vimin'eous, *a.* made of or like twigs.

Vina'ceous, *-shus*, *a.* belonging to wine or grapes; of the colour of wine.

Vinaigrette, *vin-ā-gret'*, *Fr. s.* a bottle or small box used like a smelling-bottle, for holding aromatic vinegar.

Vin'cible, *-si-bl*, *a.* that may be vanquished.

Vincibility, *s.* liability to be vanquished or overcome.

Vin'dicate, *v.* to defend; to justify; to clear; to protect from censure; to maintain; to avenge.

Vindica'tion, *s.* a defence, a justification.

Vin'dicā'tive, *a.* tending to vindicate.

Vin'dicā'tor, *s.* one who vindicates.

Vin'dicā'tory, *a.* defensor, justificatory; performing the office of vengeance.

Vindic'tive, *a.* revengeful, given to revenge.

Vindic'tively, *ad.* revengefully. §

Vindic'tiveness, *s.* a revengeful temper.

Vine, *s.* the plant that bears the grape.

Vined, *vind*, *a.* having leaves like the vine.

Vi'ne-dresser, *s.* one who trains vines.

Vin'egar, *s.* sour wine; an acid liquor.

Vi'ner, s. a place for rearing vines.

Vineyard, *vin'-yard*, *s.* a ground planted with vines.

Vi'nous, *a.* having the quality of wine.

Vin'tage, *s.* the time of making wine.

Vintager, *-jer*, *s.* one who gathers the vintage.

Vint'ner, *s.* one who retails wine.

Vi'ny, *a.* abounding in or producing vines; tasting of the grape.

Vi'ol, *s.* a stringed musical instrument.

Vi'olable, *a.* that may be violated.

Viola'ceous, *-shus*, resembling violets.

Violate, *v.* to injure by force, to break; to infringe; to transgress; to profane; to outrage chastity.

Viola'tion, *s.* the act of violating; infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable; an outrage upon chastity.

Vi'olator, *s.* one who violates.

Vi'olence, *s.* force; outrage; infringement; injury.

Vi'olent, *a.* acting with violence; outrageous; produced by violence or force, as a *violent* death, by *violent* means.

Vi'olently, *ad.* in a violent manner.

Vi'olet, *s.* the name of a sweet flower.

Vi'olin, *s.* a fiddle, a musical instrument.

Violinist, *s.* a player on the violin.

Vi'olist, *s.* a player on the viol.

Violoncello, *vē-ō-lon-chel-lo*, *It. s.* a bass violin with four strings.

Violone, *vē-o-lō-nē*, *s.* a large bass violin or double bass.

Vi'per, *s.* a venomous serpent.

Vi'perine, *a.* pertaining to a viper.

Vi'perous, *a.* having the qualities of a viper; venomous; malignant.

Vira'go, *s.* a bold, masculine woman.

Vir'elay, *s.* a roundelay, a kind of song.

Virgate, *ver'-*, *a.* shaped like a rod or wand.

Virgin, *ver'-jin*, *s.* a maiden; a woman not a mother: *a.* maidenly, chaste; pure, fresh.

Virginal, *ver'-*, *a.* pertaining to a virgin. *s.* a kind of harpsichord formerly played by young ladies.

Virgin'ity, *ver-*, *s.* maidenhood; purity.

Vir'go, *ver'-*, *L. s.* a virgin; the Virgin, or the sixth sign of the zodiac.

Virid'ity, *s.* greenness; immaturity.

Virile, *vir'-il* or *-il*, *a.* manly; vigorous.

Viril'ity, *s.* manhood; manly vigour.

Virtu, *ver'-too*, *It. s.* a love of the fine arts.

Virt'ual, *ver'-*, *a.* effectual, real; being in essence or effect, though not in fact.

Vir'tually, *ad.* effectually; not formally.

Virtue, *ver'-tū*, *s.* moral goodness; opposed to *Vice*; particular moral excellence; valour; courage; efficacy; acting power; secret agency; female chastity.

Vir'tueless, *a.* wanting virtue or efficacy.

Virtuo'so, *s.* one skilled in articles of virtu.

Vir'tuous, *a.* morally good; chaste; efficacious.

Vir'tuously, *ad.* in a virtuous manner.

Virulence, **Virulency**, *s.* malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterness.
Virulent, *a.* venomous; malignant.
Virulently, *ad.* in a virulent manner.
Virus, *L.*, *s.* poison; virulent matter.
Visage, *viz'-āj*, *s.* the face, countenance, look.
Visaged, *a.* having a face or visage.
Vis-a-vis, *viz'-ā-vē*, *Fr. ad.* face to face: *s.* a carriage that holds two persons sitting face to face.
Viscera, *vis'-ē-rā*, *L. s. pl.* the bowels.
Visceral, *a.* pertaining to the bowels.
Viscid, *vis'-id*, *a.* glutinous, tenacious.
Viscidly, *s.* glutinousness, tenacity.
Viscosity, **Viscousness**, *s.* viscosity.
Viscount, *vi'-kownt*, *s.* a degree of nobility next to that of an earl.
Viscountess, *vi'-*, *s.* the lady of a viscount.
Viscountship, *vi'-*, *s.* the office or dignity of a viscount.
Viscous, *a.* clammy, glutinous, sticky.
Vise, *vē'-zā*, *Fr. s.* an endorsement on the back of a passport as a permit to proceed—literally, *seen*.
Vish'nu, *-noo*, *s.* a chief deity of the Hindoos.
Visible, *viz'-i-bl*, *a.* perceivable by the eye; apparent; obvious; manifest.
Visibleness, *s.* the state or quality of being visible.
Visibility, *s.* visibleness.
Visibly, *ad.* so as to be seen; perceptibly; clearly; plainly.
Vision, *vizh'-un*, *s.* the faculty of seeing; the act of seeing; a sight, a dream, a phantom.
Visional, *a.* pertaining to a vision.
Visionary, *vizh'-un-ā-rl*, *a.* imaginary, seen in a dream: *s.* one whose imagination is disturbed; one who forms impracticable schemes.
Visit, *viz'-it*, *s.* the act of going to see another: *v.* to go or come to see; to attend, as a physician; to keep a formal or fashionable acquaintance by paying or receiving visits. In Scripture language, to send good or evil judicially.
Visitant, *s.* one who visits another.
Visitation, *s.* the act of visiting; a judicial visit or inspection; a judgment from heaven, as "by the *visitation* of God."
Visito'rial, *a.* pertaining to or belonging to a judicial visitor.
Visitor, **Vis'iter**, *s.* one who visits; one who visits as an inspector or judge.
Vis'iting, *p. a.* paying visits; authorised to visit and inspect: *s.* the act of going to see; visitation.
Visor, *viz'-or*, *s.* a mask for the face, with apertures to see through; the part of a helmet fronting the eyes.
Visored, *a.* wearing a visor or mask.
Vis'ta, *It. s.* a view; a prospect opening through an avenue, or the trees and other things forming it.
Visual, *vizh'-ū-al*, *a.* pertaining to sight; used in or aiding sight.
Vital, *a.* necessary to life; essential.
Vitality, *s.* the quality of being vital; the principle or power of life.
Vitally, *ad.* in a vital manner.

Vitāls, *s. pl.* parts essential to life.
Vitiate, *vish'-i-āt*, *v.* to deprave; to corrupt; to make less pure; to spoil or impair.
Vitia'tion, *vish-*, *s.* act of vitiating; state of being vitiated; depravation; corruption.
Vitr'eous, *a.* glassy; resembling glass.
Vitr'eousness, *s.* state of being vitreous.
Vitres'cence, *s.* glassiness.
Vitres'cent, *q.* glassy; tending to become glass.
Vitres'cible, *a.* that can be vitrified.
Vitrifiable, *a.* capable of being vitrified.
Vitriform, *a.* having the form of glass.
Vitrifac'tion, *s.* the act of vitrifying.
Vitrify, *v.* to change into glass; to become glass.
Vit'riol, *s.* soluble sulphate of any metal, as of copper, iron, &c.
Vitriol'ic, *a.* containing or resembling vitriol.
Vit'uline, *a.* pertaining to a calf.
Vitu'perate, *v.* to blame; to reproach.
Vitupera'tion, *s.* blame; reproach; abuse.
Vitu'perative, *a.* containing censure; reproachful; abusive.
Viva'cious, *-shus*, *a.* lively, sprightly, gay.
Viva'ciousness, *s.* vivacity.
Vivacity, *-vas'-*, *s.* the quality of being vivacious; liveliness; sprightliness.
Vi'vāry, *s.* any place where living animals are kept; a fish-pond; a warren.
Vivid, *a.* lively; sprightly; quick; striking; strong; bright; lucid.
Vividly, *ad.* in a vivid manner.
Vividness, *s.* liveliness; sprightliness; strength and freshness of colouring, &c.
Vivific, *a.* giving life, making alive.
Vivifica'tion, *s.* the act of vivifying.
Vivify, *v.* to make alive; to animate.
Vivip'arous, *a.* producing the young alive.
Vivisec'tion, *s.* dissecting a living animal.
Vix'en, *s.* a she-fox; a scolding woman.
Vix'enly, *a.* like a vixen.
Viz, an abbreviation of *Videlicet*.
Viz'ard, *s.* a mask: *v.* to mask. See *Visor*.
Viz'ier, *-yer*, *s.* the Turkish prime minister or *Grand Vizier*.
Vo'cable, *s.* a word, a term, a name.
Vocab'ulary, *s.* a small dictionary or word book; the words of a language or science.
Vo'cal, *a.* of or belonging to the voice.
Vo'calist, *s.* a singer; a vocal musician.
Vo'calise, *v.* to form into voice; to make vocal; to utter vocally; to articulate.
Vo'cally, *ad.* by the voice; in words.
Voca'tion, *s.* a calling or speaking to; a summons; a calling or employment; a calling by the will of God.
Voc'ative, *s.* in grammar, the case of nouns, used in calling or speaking to.
Vociferate, *-sif'-*, *s.* to clamour, to exclaim.
Vocifera'tion, *s.* clamour, outcry.
Vociferous, *a.* clamorous, noisy, loud.
Vogue, *vōg*, *s.* fashion, mode, repute.
Voice, *s.* sound emitted by the mouth; language; words; opinion or choice expressed; a vote or suffrage; a term in grammar.
Voiced, *voist*, *a.* having a voice.
Voiceless, *a.* having no voice.
Void, *a.* empty, vacant; null, ineffectual: *s.* an empty space; emptiness: *v.* to leave empty or vacant; to emit, as excrement; to evacuate; to annul.

Void'able, -a-bl, *a.* that may be made void.
Void'ance, *s.* the act of making void.
Void'ness, *s.* emptiness; vacuity; nullity.
Vo'lant, *a.* flying; nimble.
Vol'atile, *a.* flying; evaporating quickly; lively; flighty; fickle.
Vol'atileness, **Völatil'ity**, *s.* the quality of being volatile.
Völatilisa'tion, *s.* the act or process of making volatile.
Vol'atilise, *v.* to render volatile.
Volcan'ic, *a.* produced by a volcano.
Volca'no, *s.* a burning mountain.
Vole, *s.* a deal at cards that draws the whole tricks to one party; a slam.
Völit'ion, -lish'un, *s.* the act of willing or of exercising the will; the power of willing or of determining any action by the will; choice.
Vol'ley, *s.* a flight of shot; a discharge of musketry; a burst or emission of many things at once: *v.* to throw out or discharge in a volley.
Vol'leyed, *p. a.* discharged in volleys.
Völt, *s.* a bound; a turn; a term in fencing.
Vol'taism, *s.* the same as galvanism.
Volta'ic, *a.* pertaining to Volta or Voltaism.
Voltigeur, vol'-ti-zher', *s.* a French light infantry soldier.
Völübil'ity, *s.* the act or power of rolling; fluency of speech.
Vol'uble, -ü-bl, *a.* formed so as to roll easily; rolling; fluent; talkative.
Vol'ubly, *ad.* in a voluble manner.
Vol'üme, *s.* a rolling or folding; compass or extent; a book.
Vol'umed, *a.* formed like a volume or roll.
Vol'üminous, *a.* consisting of many volumes.
Volu'minously, *ad.* in many volumes.
Volu'minousness, *s.* state of being voluminous.
Vol'untarily, *ad.* of one's accord.
Vol'untariness, *s.* state of being voluntary.
Vol'untary, *a.* acting by choice of one's own accord; done by design or intention; spontaneous; subject to the will: *s.* a piece of music played at will or extemporaneously; a volunteer.
Völunteer', *s.* one who enters into military or other service of his own accord.
Volunteer', *v.* to enlist for a soldier; to offer or bestow voluntarily.
Völupt'üary, *s.* one addicted to voluptuousness; a sensualist.
Volup'tuous, *a.* luxurious, sensual.
Voluptuously, *ad.* in a voluptuous manner.
Volup'tuousness, *s.* state of being voluptuous; luxuriousness.
Volu'te, *s.* a kind of spiral scroll on the capital of a column.
Volu'ted, *a.* having a volute.
Völüt'ion, *s.* a spiral form or wreath.
Vom'ica, *s.* an abscess in the lungs.
Vom'it, *v.* to throw up from the stomach; to throw up or eject with violence, as a volcano: *s.* the matter thrown up from the stomach; an emetic.
Vomition, -mish'un, *s.* the act or power of vomiting.
Vom'itory, *a.* vomitive; emetic: *s.* an emetic; a door of a theatre by which the crowd is let out.
Vöra'cious, -shus, *a.* greedy or eager to devour; ravenous; rapacious.

Voraciously, *ad.* in a voracious manner; ravenously.
Vöra'ciousness, *s.* voracity.
Voracity, -ras', *s.* greediness of appetite; ravenousness; rapacity.
Vör'tex, *L. s.* anything whirled round; a whirlpool; a whirlwind—The Latin plural is *Vör'tices* and the English *Vortexes*.
Vör'tical, *a.* having a whirling motion.
Vo'täress, *s.* a female votary.
Vo'tary, *s.* one devoted, as by a vow, to some purpose, service, worship, study, or state of life: *a.* devoted.
Vote, *v.* to choose or give by vote: *s.* a voice given and numbered at an election; suffrage in election.
Vo'ter, *s.* one who has a right to vote.
Vo'tive, *a.* given or done by vow; vowed.
Vouch, vouch, *v.* to call to witness; to bear witness; to attest; to warrant; to maintain.
Vouch'er, *s.* one who vouches; a paper or document vouching a fact.
Vouchsa'fe, *v.* to condescend; to grant.
Vousoir, voos'-wawr, *s.* one of the wedge-shaped stones that form an arch.
Vow, *s.* a solemn and religious promise: *v.* to make a vow; to protest.
Vow'el, *s.* a letter utterable by itself, as *a, e, i, o, u*: *a.* pertaining to a vowel; of the nature of a vowel; vocal.
Vow'er, *s.* one who makes a vow.
Vox De'i, *L.* the voice of God.
Vox pop'uli, *L.* the voice of the people.
Voy'age, *s.* formerly travel by sea or land, but now a journey by sea: *v.* to travel by sea.
Voy'ager, *s.* one who travels by sea.
Vulcan'ic, or **Vulca'nian**, *a.* relating to Vulcan. In geology it is applied to a theory according to which the present condition of the earth has been produced by the action of fire.
Vul'canise, *v.* to combine india-rubber with sulphur and white lead by means of heat.
Vul'canite, *s.* vulcanised india-rubber.
Vul'gar, *a.* common, ordinary, mean, low; the common or lower people.
Vul'garism, *s.* vulgarity, a popular phrase.
Vulgar'ity, *s.* coarseness of manners or language; meanness of condition.
Vul'garise, *v.* to render mean or vulgar.
Vul'garly, *ad.* among the common people; commonly; coarsely, meanly.
Vul'gäte, *s.* the ancient Latin version of the Scriptures in common use in the church of Rome: *a.* pertaining to the Vulgate.
Vulnerabil'ity, *s.* vulnerableness.
Vul'nerable, -ä-bl, *a.* that may be wounded; liable to injury or attack.
Vul'nerableness, *s.* state of being vulnerable.
Vul'nerary, *a.* useful in curing wounds.
Vul'pine, *a.* belonging to a fox; crafty.
Vul'türe, *s.* a large, rapacious bird of prey; a greedy and rapacious person.
Vul'türine, *a.* belonging to a vulture.
Vul'türous, *a.* like a vulture; rapacious.
Vy'ing, *p. a.* of Vie.

W

Wabble, wob'ble, *v.* to move from one side to the other, as a spinning top when about to fall.
Wabblingly, *ad.* in a wabbling manner.

fäte, füt, far; mē, mēt, her; fīne, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tŷpe, sŷllable; thīn, then,

Wacke, wăk'-ē, *s.* a soft and clayey variety of basalt. See *Graywacke*.
Wad, wod, *s.* any mass of loose matter thrust closely together.
Wad'ded, a. formed into a wad or mass.
Wadding, wod'-, *s.* a kind of soft stuff used for quilting or stuffing garments, &c.
Waddle, wod'l, *v.* to walk like a duck; to walk awkwardly, taking short steps and moving from side to side: *ad.* with a waddling gait.
Wade, *v.* to walk through water; to move with difficulty and labour.
Wafer, *s.* a thin, dried paste; a thin leaf of paste for sealing letters.
Wafer, *v.* to close or seal with a wafer.
Waft, or **Waft**, *v.* (to be carried by the waves), to carry through the air or on the water; to convey, as ships; to float in a buoyant medium; to cause to float; to beckon by a waving motion of the hand: *s.* a floating body; a signal.
Wafter, *s.* one who or that which wafts.
Wag, *v.* to move lightly from side to side; to shake slightly; to be quick in ludicrous motion: *s.* a merry, droll fellow; a humorist.
Wage, *v.* to engage in; to stake; to hazard.
Wage, *s.* a gage or pledge; hire or pay for services—but the plural (*Wages*) is now always used.
Wager, -jer, *s.* (a gage or pledge), a bet; the subject of a bet: *v.* to offer a wager.
Wages. See under *Wage*.
Waggery, wag'-er-ī, *s.* the pranks of a wag.
Waggish, a. mischievously droll.
Waggishly, *ad.* in a waggish manner.
Waggishness, *s.* mischievous sport.
Waggle, -gl, *v.* to wag or move quickly one way and the other.
Waggon, or **Wag'on**, *s.* a four-wheeled carriage for the conveyance of heavy goods.
Waggoner, wag'-oner, *s.* one who drives a waggon.
Waggonette, wag'-on-et', *s.* an open four-wheeled carriage like a waggon.
Wag'tail, *s.* the name of a small bird.
Wah'bee, *s.* a follower of Abdel Wahab, a Mohammedan reformer, who flourished about 1760.
Waif, **Waift**, *s.* goods found and not claimed—originally, goods *wafted* or carried in by the waves. See *Flotsam*.
Wail, *v.* to lament, to bewail, to moan.
Wail, **Wail'ing**, *s.* lamentation.
Wain, *s.* a sort of cart or waggon.
Wainscot, wān'-skot, *s.* a boarded lining for rooms: *v.* to line walls with boards.
Wain'scoting, *s.* the act of lining with boards; the materials for wainscoting.
Waist, *s.* the middle part of the body.
Waistband, *s.* that part of the small clothes which encircles the waist.
Waistcoat, *s.* a part of a man's dress.
Wait, *v.* to expect; to stay for; to attend on—*To lie in wait*, to lie in ambush.
Wait'er, *s.* an attendant, one in waiting.
Waiting, *p. a.* staying for; attending.
Waiting-maid, **Waiting-woman**, *s.* a female servant who waits on a lady.
Waits, *s. pl.* musicians who go round and play during the night at Christmas.

Waive, *v.* to give up; to relinquish a claim.
Waiver, *s.* a refusal to accept.
Wake, *v.* to be awake; to watch; to rouse from sleep; to watch a corpse.
Wake, *s.* state of forebearing sleep; a watch or keeping *awake*; the track left by a ship in the water.
Wakeful, a. not sleeping; watchful.
Wakefully, *ad.* in a wakeful manner.
Wakefulness, *s.* state of being wakeful or watchful; sleeplessness.
Waken, *v.* to wake, to rouse from sleep.
Waker, *s.* one who wakes or watches.
Waking, *p. a.* keeping awake; being awake: *s.* state of being awake, as between sleeping and *waking*.
Wale, *s.* a ridge or streak in cloth; a rising or projecting plank in the side of a ship: *v.* to mark with stripes.
Walhalla, val-hal'-la. See *Valhalla*.
Walk, wawk, *v.* to go on foot; to step or pace: *s.* act of walking; gait or manner of walking; the distance walked; a place for walking; a path; an avenue.
Walker, *s.* one that walks.
Walk'ing-stick, *s.* a staff used in walking.
Wall, wawl, *s.* a partition of brick or stone; the side of a building: *v.* to enclose or surround with a wall.
Wallet, wol'-et, *s.* a bag or knapsack.
Wall-eye, wawl'-, *s.* a disease in the eye.
Wall-eyed, a. having white eyes.
Wall-flower, *s.* a species of gilliflower.
Wall-fruit, *s.* fruit raised from trees planted against a wall.
Walloon, a. applied to the language of a part of Flanders.
Wallop, wol'-lop, *v.* to boil; to boil with noise and bubbling; to drub soundly.
Wallow, wol'-lō, *v.* to roll; to roll in the mire; to live in a state of filth or gross vice: *s.* a rolling gait in walking.
Wal'lower, *s.* one who wallows.
Walnut, wawl'-, *s.* a tree and its fruit.
Walrus, wawl'-, *s.* the morse or sea-horse.
Waltz, wawltz, *s.* a kind of whirling dance.
Wamble, wom'-, *v.* to have or produce a rolling sensation, with nausea in the stomach.
Wampum, wom'-pum, *s.* a broad belt strung with certain shells, which were formerly used as money by the North American Indians.
Wan, wōn, a. pale, sickly, languid of look.
Wand, wōnd, *s.* a rod, a long, slender stick; a staff of office or authority.
Wander, wōn-der, *v.* to ramble; to go astray.
Wan'derer, *s.* one who wanders.
Wan'dering, *s.* the act of rambling or going astray; aberration of mind.
Wan'der'ingly, *ad.* in a wandering manner.
Wane, *s.* decrease of the moon; decline.
Wane, *v.* to diminish, to decrease.
Wan'ness, *s.* paleness, a sickly hue.
Wan'nish, a. somewhat pale or wan.
Want, wōnt, *v.* to be without; to be destitute of; not to have; to need; to lack; to wish for; to desire; to long for; to be wanted; to be improperly absent; to fall short; to be deficient; to fail; to be missed or regretted.
Want, *s.* need; lack; deficiency; destitution; poverty.

Want'ing, *a.* absent; deficient.
Want'less, *a.* having no want; abundant.
Wanton, wŏn'-, *s.* a loose or lascivious woman.
Wan'ton, *v.* to act like a wanton.
Wan'ton, *a.* lascivious; sportive.
Wan'tonly, *ad.* in a lascivious manner.
Wan'tonness, *s.* lasciviousness; frolic.
Wapentake, wop'n- or wāp'n-, *obs. s.* a division of a county.
War, wawr, *s.* open hostility between nations; fighting, combat; enmity; the profession of arms. *Man-of-war*, a ship of war.
War, *v.* to make or carry on war.
Warble, wawr'-bl, *v.* to quaver any sound; to sing.
Warbler, *s.* a songster; a singing bird.
Warbling, *a.* filled with musical notes: *s.* the act of modulating notes.
Ward, wawrd, *s.* the act of guarding; a watch, a guard; a garrison; a district of a town under the guardianship of an alderman; one under a guardian, as a *ward* of Chancery; custody; part of a lock.
Ward, *v.* to guard; to watch; to fence off or turn aside.
Warden, wawr'-, *s.* a head officer; a guardian.
Wardenship, *s.* office of a warden.
Warder, wawr'-, *s.* a keeper, a guard, a sentinel.
Wardmote, wawrd-, *s.* a ward-meeting.
Wardrobe, *s.* a place where apparel is kept; a person's wearing apparel.
Wardroom, *s.* a guard-room, the room in a ship over the gun-room where the officers mess and sleep.
Wardship, *s.* guardianship; pupilage.
Ware, *s.* merchandise; goods collectively.
Warehouse, *s.* a house for merchandise.
Warehouse, *v.* to deposit in a warehouse.
Wares, *s. pl.* goods or property to be sold.
Warfare, *s.* military service; military life; a state of war; contest; struggle.
Warily, *ad.* cautiously; prudently.
Wariness, *s.* caution; prudent forethought.
Warlike, *a.* relating to war; adapted to war; disposed to war; having a martial appearance; hostile.
Warlikeness, *s.* warlike disposition.
Warlock, wawr'-, *s.* a male witch, a wizard (*Scotland*).
Warm, wawrm, *a.* heated to a small degree; ardent, zealous; passionate; hot-tempered; sanguine, enthusiastic: *v.* to heat moderately.
Warming-pan, *s.* a pan to warm a bed.
Warmly, *ad.* with warmth; ardently.
Warmth, *s.* state of being warm; gentle heat; zeal; ardour; passion.
Warn, wawrn, *v.* to caution; to admonish; to notify by authority.
Warner, *s.* an admonisher.
Warning, *s.* previous notice; a caution.
War-office, *s.* the office in which the military affairs of a country are conducted.
Warp, wawrp, *s.* the thread that crosses the woof; a rope used in towing a ship: *v.* to turn or twist out of shape; to distort; to shrivel; to turn or incline from a straight course; to pervert; to tow a ship with a warp.
Warping, *s.* the act of turning aside from the true direction.

War-proof, *s.* valour known by proof.
Warrant, wŏr'-, *s.* a writ of caption; authority.
Warrant, *v.* to guarantee; to authorize; to justify; to support or maintain.
Warrantable, *a.* justifiable.
Warrantableness, *s.* justifiableness.
Warrantably, *ad.* justifiably.
Warrantee, *s.* one to whom a warranty is granted.
Warrantor, *s.* one who grants a warranty.
Warranty, *s.* a deed of security for the performance of a contract; authority.
Warren, wŏr'-, *s.* a park or enclosure for rabbits.
Warrener, *s.* a keeper of a warren.
Warrior, wawr'-, *s.* a soldier, a military man.
Wart, wawrt, *s.* a hard excrescence on the skin; a protuberance on trees.
Warty, *a.* like or grown over with warts.
War-whoop, wawr'-hwoop, *s.* a savage shout or yell used in war.
War-worn, *a.* worn with war, battered.
Wary, *a.* cautious, circumspect.
Was, wŏz, *p. t. of Be.*
Wash, wosh, *v.* to cleanse with water; to bathe, to lave; to overflow; to colour the surface by washing, as with gold, &c.
Wash, *s.* the act of washing linen; the linen or clothes washed; a lotion; a cosmetic; alluvial matter; a marsh; a watery place; a coat of metal; a mess for hogs from dish-washings, &c.
Wash-ball, *s.* a ball made of soap, &c.
Wash-board, *s.* a board used in washing; a board fixed on the side of a boat, to prevent the sea washing over.
Washer, *s.* one who washes.
Washer-woman, *s.* a woman that washes and makes up clothes.
Washing, *s.* the act of cleansing with water; a wash; the clothes washed.
Wash-tub, *s.* a tub or vessel in which clothes are washed.
Washy, *a.* watery; soft, not solid; weak.
Wasp, wosp, *s.* a stinging insect like a bee; an irritable person.
Waspish, *a.* irritable; peevish; petulant.
Waspishly, *ad.* in a waspish manner.
Waspishness, *s.* peevishness, irritability.
Wassail, wos'-il, *s.* a drink made of ale, sugar, and roasted apples, particularly at merry-makings; a drunken revel. *v.* to tope, to revel; to hold a merrymaking.
Wassailer, wos'-il-er, *s.* a toper, a reveller.
Waste, *v.* to squander, to lavish; to diminish; to destroy; to desolate; to dwindle; to be consumed.
Waste, *s.* the act of squandering; useless expenditure; lavish consumption; loss; destruction; a barren and desolate tract of ground.
Waste, *a.* destroyed; worthless; uncultivated; barren; desolate; superfluous.
Wasteful, *a.* destructive, lavish, prodigal.
Wastefully, *ad.* in a wasteful manner.
Wastefulness, *s.* prodigality, lavishness.
Watch, wŏch, *s.* a keeping awake; a night-guard; a guard; a watchman; a period of the night; a pocket timepiece.
Watch, *v.* to be awake; to keep guard; to observe attentively.

Watch'er, *s.* one who watches.
Watch'ful, *a.* vigilant, attentive, careful.
Watch'fully, *ad.* vigilantly, attentively.
Watch'fulness, *s.* state of being watchful; vigilance; circumspection.
Watch'house, *s.* a place where the night-watch is set; a place of confinement.
Watch'maker, *s.* one who makes watches.
Watch'man, *s.* a night-guard; a sentinel.
Watch-tower, *s.* a tower on which a sentinel or warder is placed for the sake of observation.
Watch'word, *s.* a sentinel's night-word.
Water, *waw'-ter*, *s.* a well-known fluid, formerly esteemed one of the elements; the sea, as opposed to *land*; urine; the lustre of a diamond: *v.* to supply with water; to irrigate; to take in water; to shed moisture; to diversify as with waves, as "*watered silk*."
Water-bearer, *s.* the sign of Aquarius.
Water-bellows, *s.* a machine for blowing a furnace with the aid of water.
Water-carriage, *s.* conveyance by water.
Water-cart, *s.* a cart of water used in sprinkling the ground.
Water-clock, *s.* a clock moved by water.
Water-colours, *-kul'-urz*, *s. pl.* colours diluted and mixed with gum-water; opposed to *oil colours*.
Water-course, *s.* a channel for water.
Water-cress, *s.* a plant used as salad.
Waterfall, *-fawl*, *s.* a cascade, a cataract.
Water-flag, *s.* the water fleur-de-lis.
Water-fly, *s.* an insect seen on the water.
Water-fowl, *s.* a fowl that swims in the water, and lives or breeds near it.
Water-gruel, *s.* a thin, weak gruel.
Water-gauge, *gāj*, *s.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of water.
Water-hen, *s.* a water-fowl; a coot.
Wateriness, *s.* humidity, moisture.
Watering, *s.* the act of sprinkling or supplying with water.
Watering-place, *s.* a place frequented for mineral waters or for bathing.
Watering-trough, *-trof*, *s.* a trough for horses and cattle to drink in.
Waterish, *wawt'-*, *a.* resembling water; watery; moist.
Waterishness, *s.* resemblance of water; wateriness.
Water-lily, *s.* the common name of aquatic plants with beautiful and large, floating flowers.
Water-logged, *-logd*, *a.* applied to a ship, when, in consequence of being nearly filled with water, she floats like a *log*.
Water-man, *s.* a boatman; a ferryman.
Water-mark, *s.* the highest mark to which the sea or a flood rises; the lines or marks formed on paper at the time it is made.
Water-melon, *s.* the name of a plant.
Water-mill, *s.* a mill turned by water.
Water-newt, *s.* an animal of the lizard kind.
Water-proof, *a.* impervious to water.
Water-rat, *s.* a kind of rat which lives upon the banks of streams.
Water-shed, *s.* a range of high land from which water flows in opposite directions.
Water-spout, *s.* a whirling column of water observed at sea, but sometimes over land.

It appears as a conical pillar descending from a dense cloud, with the apex downwards.
Water-tight, *a.* that will not admit water.
Water-wheel, *s.* a wheel moved by water.
Water-works, *s.* artificial spouts of water.
Watery, *a.* like water, wet, washy, thin.
Wattle, *wõt'-l*, *s.* a willow; a hurdle; the flexible barbs or loose flesh below a cock's bill; the barbs of a fish.
Wattle, *v.* to bind with willows or flexible twigs, to form by plating twigs.
Waul, *v.* to cry as a cat, to caterwaul.
Wave, *s.* a moving swell or volume of water, a billow; unevenness, inequality.
Wave, *v.* to move like a wave; to undulate, to fluctuate; to waft; to raise into inequalities like waves; to brandish, to beckon by a waving motion of the hand; to reject or decline by a waving motion of the hand.
Wa'veless, *a.* without waves; smooth; calm; undisturbed.
Wa'ver, *v.* to fluctuate, to hesitate, to be irresolute or undecided.
Wa'verer, *s.* one who wavers.
Wa've-wörn, *a.* worn by the waves.
Wa'ving, *p. a.* moving to and fro: *s.* the act of moving or playing loosely.
Wa'vy, *a.* rising in waves; undulating.
Wax, *s.* a thick, tenacious substance extracted from the honeycomb of bees; any substance resembling it, as the *wax* of the ear, sealing-wax, shoemakers'-wax; a production of certain plants: *v.* to smear or rub with wax.
Wax, *v.* to grow, to increase; to pass from one state to another; to become.
Wax'-chandler, *s.* a maker of wax candles.
Waxen, *waks'-n*, *a.* made of wax; like wax.
Wax'-work, *s.* figures formed of wax.
Wax'y, *a.* soft like wax; sticky.
Way, *s.* a road, a passage; length of space; course; direction; means, method, manner; process; will; humour.
Way-bill, *s.* an account of passengers and parcels conveyed by a stage-coach, &c.
Way'farer, *s.* a passenger, a traveller.
Way'faring, *a.* travelling, journeying.
Waylay', *v.* to beset by the way, or lie in ambush for.
Waylayer, *s.* one who waylays another.
Way'less, *a.* pathless, trackless.
Way'-mark, *s.* a mark to guide travellers.
Way'ward, *a.* liking one's own way; froward, perverse, unruly.
Way'wardly, *ad.* froward; perversely.
Way'wardness, *s.* forwardness, perverseness.
Way'wode, *s.* Slavonian term for a military commander or governor.
We, *pr.* the plural of *I*.
Weak, *a.* feeble, not strong, infirm; feeble of mind or intellect.
Weaken, *wēk'-n*, *v.* to make weak, to enfeeble.
Weak'ener, *s.* one who or that which weakens.
Weak'ling, *s.* a feeble creature.
Weak'ly, *ad.* feebly; without efficacy: *a.* not strong; not healthy.
Weak'ness, *s.* feebleness; a defect; a failing.
Weal, *s.* welfare, well-being, advantage. "The common" or "general *weal*" means the common or general welfare; and hence Common.

weal or Commonwealth, a republic, as "the Commonwealth of Rome."
Weal, *s* a mark of a stripe. See **Wale**.
Weld, *eds* *s* a wild, a forest.
Wealth, *weith*, *s* riches, opulence, affluence; large possessions; property.
Wealthily, *ad* richly.
Wealthiness, *s* state of being wealthy; riches; opulence.
Wealthy, *a* opulent; rich; abundant.
Wean, *v* to deprive of the breast; to break off any habit or desire.
Weanling, *a* a child newly weaned.
Weapon, *wep un*, *s* an instrument of offence or defence *pl* (Weapons) arms.
Weaponed, *a* armed for offence.
Weaponless, *a* having no weapon.
Weir, *s* a dam. See **Weir**.
Wear, *wär*, *v* to impair or waste by use or time, to diminish slowly; to consume gradually, to have on the person, as clothes; to have or exhibit habitually.
Wear, *wär* *s* the act of wearing, the thing worn; diminution by friction — **Wear** and **tear**, the loss by wearing, as of machinery.
Wearable, *wär-d bl*, *a* that can be worn.
Wearer, *s* one who wears anything.
Wearieness, *s* the state of being weary; lassitude, fatigue, causes of lassitude.
Wearing, *wär'*, *s* act of wearing, clothes.
Wearieness, *a* tiresome, tedious.
Wearily, *ad* so as to cause weariness.
Weariness, *s* tiresomeness.
Weary, *wä*, *v* to tire, to fatigue, to trouble or annoy *a* tired, fatigued, impatient of the continuance of something; causing weariness, tiresome.
Weasand, *wē-mand*, *s* the windpipe, the larynx.
Weasel, *wē-d*, *s* a small, feline animal.
Weather, *wet-er*, *s* the state of the air or atmosphere; a storm *v* to sail to windward of, to pass or get clear of with difficulty; to endure or hold out.
Weather-beaten, *a* grown rough, seasoned or harassed by bad weather.
Weather-board, *s* a board to keep off wet or rain.
Weath'cock, *s* a vane on a spire.
Weath'ers-gage, *gä*, *s* anything which shows the weather. To have the weather-gage of another ship, to be to windward of her.
Weather-glass, *s* a barometer.
Weather-proof, *a* impervious to or proof against bad weather.
Weather-wise, *a* foretelling the weather.
Weave, *v* to unite threads so as to form cloth; to form by texture; to form into a web; to work at the loom.
Weaver, *s* one who weaves cloth.
Weaving, *s* the art of forming cloth in a loom; the art or business of a weaver.
Web, *s* anything woven; a textile fabric; a film on the eye.
Webbed, *webd*, *a* joined by a membrane.
Web-footed, *a* having a film or membrane between the toes, as aquatic birds.
Webster, *s* a weaver, one who weaves.
Wed, *v* to marry, to join in marriage.
Wedded, *a* married, attached to.
Wedding, *s* the marriage ceremony.

Wedding-day, *s* the day of marriage.
Wedge, *s* a mass of metal; one of the mechanical powers; *v* to cleave with a wedge; to fasten with a wedge; to drive or force, as with a wedge.
Wedlock, *s* the married state, matrimony.
Wednesday, *wen's'dä*, *s* the fourth day of the week.
Wee, *a* little, small, puny (Scotland).
Weed, *s* a garment, but now only used in the plural (Weeds), and denoting the habiliments of a widow.
Weed, *s* a useless or noxious plant *v* to rid of weeds or of anything hurtful or offensive.
Weeder, *s* one who weeds.
Weeding, *s* the act of freeing from weeds.
Weedless, *a* free from weeds.
Weedy, *a* abounding with weeds.
Week, *s* the space of seven days.
Week-day, *s* any day except Sunday.
Weekly, *a* happening or done every week; *ad* once a-week.
Weem, *v* to think, to imagine.
Weep, *v* to shed tears, to lament.
Weeper, *s* a mourner, a white border of linen on the sleeve of a mourning dress.
Weeping, *s* shedding tears, lamentation.
Weepingly, *ad* with weeping; in tears.
Weeping-willow, *s* a willow-tree with long, slender, hanging branches.
Weir, *v* to know.
Weevil, *s* a grub injurious to corn.
Weft, *s* that which is woven, the woof.
Weigh, *wä*, *v* to try the weight of anything; to examine nicely, to ponder or balance in the mind, to heave up or raise the anchor; to bear or press heavily, to sink by its own weight, to have weight; to be considered as important.
Weighable, *wä'*, *a* that may be weighed.
Weighage, *s* toll paid for weighing.
Weigher, *s* one who or that which weighs.
Weighing-machine, *s* a machine for weighing heavy loads or wheel carriages.
Weight, *wät*, *s* the heaviness of anything; quantity ascertained by the balance, a ponderous mass; something to ascertain the weight of other bodies, gravity, pressure; importance.
Weighted, *a* having the weights examined.
Weightily *ad* heavily with force.
Weightiness, *s* heaviness, importance.
Weightless, *a* having no weight, light.
Weighty, *a* heavy, important.
Weir, *wir* *s* a dam to catch water; a net of twigs to catch fish. Also written **Weir**.
Weird, *wērd*, *a* witchlike; skilled in witchcraft; a spell or charm.
Wel away, (*int*, *also*) *well-a-day*.
Welcome, *s* a kind reception of a guest; *a* received with kindness; pleasing; free to have or to enjoy; *v* to salute with kindness; (*int*, *s* salutation to a visitor (for you are welcome)).
Weld, *s* a dyer's weed for yellow.
Weld, *v* to unite into firm union, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion.
Welder, *s* one who or that which welds iron.
Welding-heat, *s* the heat fit for welding iron bars.
Well fare, *s* well-being, happiness.

Whe, wh, for; wh, wht, hwr; whe, wh; wite, wlt, well, tpe, oftable; thin, then.

Wel'kin, *s.* the visible regions of the air.
 Well, *s.* a spring, a fountain; a deep, narrow pit of water; a cavity.
 Well, *v.* to issue as from a spring.
 Well, *a.* in health; happy; prosperous.
 Well, *ad.* not amiss; rightly; properly.
 Well'aday, *int.* the usual form of *Welaway*.
 Well-being, *s.* prosperity; happiness.
 Well-born, *a.* of high birth.
 Well-bred, *a.* polite, elegant of manners.
 Well-fa'voured, *a.* well-looking, handsome.
 Well-ground'ed, *a.* having good grounds or reasons for belief.
 Wellinto'nia, *s.* the largest of all pine-trees.
 Well-known, *a.* commonly known.
 Well-man'nered, *a.* polite, complaisant.
 Well-mean'ing, *a.* having good intentions.
 Well-met', *int.* a term of salutation.
 Well-na'tured, *a.* good-natured, kind.
 Well'nigh, *ad.* almost, nearly.
 Well'spent, *a.* spent or passed with virtue or improvement.
 Well-spoken, *a.* speaking well.
 Well-spring, *s.* a spring, fountain, or source.
 Well-water, *s.* water from a well.
 Well-wisher, *s.* one who wishes good.
 Welsh, *a.* relating to the people or language of Wales: *s.* the people of Wales; the language of the Welsh.
 Welt, *s.* a border, a selvage, an edging.
 Welt, *v.* to furnish with a welt.
 Wel'ter, *v.* to wallow, to roll.
 Wen, *s.* a fleshy excrescence or tumor.
 Wench, wensh, *s.* a young woman; a loose woman.
 Wench, *v.* to frequent loose women.
 Wench'er, *s.* a follower of loose women.
 Wend, *v.* to go, to pass to or from.
 We're-wolf, *s.* according to a German superstition, a man who could change himself to a wolf, and, while a wolf, greedily ate human flesh.
 Wept, the *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Weep.
 West, *s.* the region where the sun sets: *a.* being in the region where the sun sets; coming from the west: *ad.* to the west, more westward.
 Wes'tering, *a.* passing towards the west.
 Wes'terly, *a.* tending towards the west.
 Wes'tern, *a.* westerly, from the west.
 West'ward, *ad.* towards the west.
 West'wardly, *ad.* westward.
 Wet, *a.* containing water, humid, moist, rainy; *s.* wetness, moisture, rain, rainy weather: *v.* to make wet, to moisten.
 Wet or Wett'ed, the *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Wet.
 Weth'er, *s.* a male sheep.
 Wet'ness, *s.* the state of being wet.
 Wet-shod, *a.* wet over the shoes.
 Wet'tish, *a.* rather wet, inclined to wet.
 Wey, wā, *s.* six tods and a half of wool, or five quarters of corn.
 Whack, *v.* to strike; *s.* a blow.
 Whale, *s.* the largest of all sea-animals.
 Wha'lebone, *s.* a firm elastic substance taken from the upper jaw of the whale.
 Whame, *s.* a species of horse-fly.
 Whang, *s.* a leather thong (*Low*).
 Wharf, hwōrf, *s.* a place to land goods at: *pl.* Wharfs or Wharves.
 Wharf'age, *s.* rates for landing at a wharf.

Wharfinger, hwōrf-in-jer, *s.* a keeper of a wharf.
 What, hwōt, *pr.* that which; which part, which of several or many.
 Whatever, Whatsoever, *pr.* or *a.* all that; the whole that; anything that may be.
 What-not, *s.* a stand or piece of household furniture, having shelves for books, papers, and other articles.
 Wheal, *s.* a pustule. See *Wale*.
 Wheat, *s.* bread-corn, the finest of grains.
 Wheat-ear, *s.* the name of a small bird.
 Wheaten, hwēt'-n, *a.* made of wheat corn.
 Whee'dle, -dl, *v.* to entice by soft words, to coax.
 Wheed'ler, *s.* one who coaxes.
 Wheed'ling, *s.* the act of coaxing.
 Wheel, *s.* a circular frame that turns on an axis; a machine for spinning; an instrument of torture; an instrument used by potters; a rotation, a revolution; a compass or turn about: *v.* to move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to turn round; to fetch a compass.
 Wheelbarrow, *s.* a barrow or carriage moved on a wheel.
 Wheel'er, *s.* a maker of wheels; a horse next the wheels of a coach.
 Wheel'ing, *s.* act of conveying on wheels.
 Wheel'-wright, rīt, *s.* a maker of wheels.
 Wheel'y, *a.* like a wheel; circular.
 Wheeze, *v.* to breathe with a noise.
 Whelk, *s.* a wrinkle; a pustule; a mollusc with a spiral shell; a wilk.
 Whelk'y, *a.* protuberant; embossed.
 Whelm, *v.* to overwhelm.
 Whelp, *s.* the young of a dog, lion, &c.
 Whelp, *v.* to bring forth young as beasts.
 When, *ad.* at what time (*interrogatively*); at the time that; after the time that.
 Whence, *ad.* from what place (*interrogatively*); from which source or cause.
 Whencesōev'er, *ad.* from whatsoever place, source, or cause.
 Whenever, *ad.* at whatsoever time.
 Whensōev'er, *ad.* at what time soever.
 Where, hwār, *ad.* at or in which place; at what place; at the place in which; whether (*interrogatively*).
 Where'about, *ad.* near what place.
 Whereas, hwār-az', *ad.* when on the contrary; the thing being so that.
 Whereat', *ad.* at which; whereupon.
 Whereby', *ad.* by which or by what.
 Where'fore, *ad.* for which reason; why.
 Wherein', *ad.* in which or what.
 Whereinto, -too', *ad.* into which.
 Whereof, -of', *ad.* of which or concerning.
 Whereon', *ad.* on or upon which.
 Wheresoever, *ad.* in what place soever.
 Whereto, Whereunto, -too', *ad.* to or unto which; to what end.
 Whereupon', *ad.* on or upon which.
 Wherev'er, *ad.* at whatever place.
 Wherewith', *ad.* with which, with what.
 Wherewithal, -awl', *ad.* with which, with what.
 Wher'ry, *s.* a light river boat.
 Whet, *v.* to sharpen by friction; to edge; to stimulate; to provoke: *s.* the act of whetting; something that stimulates.
 Wheth'er, *con.* expressing one part of a disjunctive question, followed by *or*.
 Wheth'er, *pr.* which of the two.
 Whet'stone, *s.* a sharpening stone.

Whet'ter, *s.* one that whets or sharpens.
Whey, hwā, *s.* the serous or thin part of milk.
Whey'ey, **Whey'ish**, *a.* like whey.
Which, *pr.* the relative pronoun usually relating to things or irrational creatures; also used interrogatively, as *which* is the man?
Whichev'er, **Whichsoev'er**, *pr.* whether one or the other.
Whiff, *s.* a puff of air, as from the mouth; a puff or slight blast of wind: *v.* to puff; to throw out in whiffs.
Whiffle, -fl, *v.* to move inconstantly, as if driven by a whiff of wind; to be fickle or unsteady; to shuffle or evade.
Whif'fer, *s.* a fifer (*obs.*); one moved as if by a whiff; a trifler; one who shuffles or evades.
Whig, *s.* one who professes to advocate popular rights, opposed to *Tory*.
Whig'gish, *a.* inclined to Whiggism.
Whig'gism, *s.* the principles of the Whigs.
While, *s.* time; a space of time. *To be worth while* means to be worth the time required: *v.* to get through or pass the time.
While, **Whilst**, *ad.* during the time that; as long as.
Whil'ere, -ār (*obs.*) *ad.* a little while ago.
Whil'om, *ad.* formerly, once, of old.
Whim, *s.* a machine used in raising ores, &c., from mines, usually worked by horse-power.
Whim, *s.* a freak, an odd fancy.
Whim'per, *v.* to cry with a low, whining voice, as a child.
Whim'pering, *s.* a low whining cry.
Whim'pled, *a.* distorted with crying.
Whimsical, hwim'-zīk-al, *a.* full of whims; capricious; fanciful.
Whim'sically, *ad.* in a whimsical manner.
Whimsical'ity, **Whim'sicalness**, *s.* state or quality of being whimsical.
Whin, *s.* furze, a prickly bush, gorse.
Whine, *v.* to utter a plaintive, drawling cry; to lament effeminately or meanly: *s.* a mournful cry; a mean complaint.
Whi'ner, *s.* one who whines.
Whin'ny, *v.* to make a noise like a horse.
Whin'ny, *a.* abounding with whins.
Whin'stone, *s.* a species of basaltic rock.
Whip, *s.* an instrument of correction: *v.* to strike with a whip, to lash; to move nimbly; to snatch or take nimbly.
Whip'cord, *s.* a cord for whiplashes.
Whip'hand, *s.* an advantage over another.
Whiplash, *s.* the small end of a whip.
Whip'per, *s.* one who uses the whip.
Whipper-in, *s.* among huntsmen, the person who keeps the hounds together; a member of the House of Commons who keeps the members of his party together, and preserves discipline among them.
Whip'ping, *s.* correction with the whip.
Whip'ping-post, *s.* a pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.
Whip'-poor-will, *s.* an American bird; so called from its note.
Whip'saw, *s.* a large saw for two persons.
Whipster, *s.* a nimble fellow, in contempt.
Whirl, hwēr'-, *v.* to turn or run round rapidly: *s.* a rapid turning round.
Whirl'bone, *s.* the patella or cap of the knee, the knee-pan.
Whirl'igig, *s.* a whirling plaything.

Whirl'pool, *s.* an eddy of water, a vortex.
Whirl'wind, *s.* a storm moving circularly.
Whirring, hwēr'-, *s.* a noise, as by a bird's wing.
Whisk, *s.* a small besom or brush for sweeping; a quick sweeping motion: *v.* to brush with a whisk; to move nimbly.
Whisk'er, *s.* a tuft of hair on the cheek.
Whisk'ered, *a.* wearing whiskers.
Whisk'ey, **Whisk'y**, *s.* a spirit distilled from grain. It is a contraction of *Usquebaugh*, which see.
Whis'per, *s.* a low voice; a speaking softly: *v.* to speak with a low voice.
Whis'perer, *s.* one who whispers.
Whis'peringly, *ad.* in a low voice.
Whist, *int.* hush! be silent: *s.* a game at cards which requires silence and close attention.
Whistle, whis'-l, *v.* to form a kind of musical sound with the breath; to blow a whistle; to make a sound like a whistle: *s.* a small pipe that makes a shrill sound; the sound made by a whistle; a shrill sound.
Whis'tler, *s.* one who whistles.
Whit, *s.* a point, a jot, a tittle.
White, *a.* having the colour of snow, pale; pure: *s.* a white colour: *v.* to whiten.
Whi'te-bait, *s.* a very small, delicate fish.
Whi'te-lead, *s.* a carbonate of lead.
Whi'te-livered, *a.* cowardly; envious.
Whi'te-meat, *s.* food made of milk.
Whiten, hwit'-n, *v.* to make white; to bleach; to become or turn white.
Whi'teness, *s.* the state of being white.
Whi'te-swelling, *s.* a swelling or chronic enlargement of a joint.
Whi'te-thorn, *s.* a species of thorn.
Whi'tewash, *v.* to cover with whitewash; to make white or externally fair; to get clear of debt by passing through the Insolvent Court.
Whi'tewash, *s.* a kind of liquid plaster to whiten the walls of houses.
Whi'tewasher, *s.* one who whitewashes.
Whit'h'er, *ad.* to which or what place.
Whithersoev'er, *ad.* to whatsoever place.
Whit'ing, *s.* a small fish; a soft chalk.
Whit'ish, *a.* somewhat or rather white.
Whit'ishness, *s.* quality of being whitish.
Whit'low, *s.* a swelling on the finger.
Whit'ster, *s.* one who whitens; a bleacher.
Whit'sun, *a.* observed at Whitsuntide.
Whit'suntide, *s.* the feast of Pentecost.
Whit'tle, -tl, *v.* to cut with a knife: *s.* a small pocket-knife.
Whi'ty-brown, *a.* of a colour between white and brown.
Whiz, *v.* to make a loud humming or hissing noise: *s.* a sound that whizzes.
Who, hoo, a relative pronoun usually referring to persons. See **Which**.
Whoev'er, *pr.* any person whatever.
Whole, hōl, *a.* all, total; complete; unbroken; sound: *s.* the entire of a thing.
Who'lesale, *s.* the sale of goods in the lump or in large quantities: *a.* pertaining to the trade by wholesale.
Who'lesome, *a.* healthy, salutary, sound.
Who'lesomely, *ad.* in a wholesome manner.
Who'lesomeness, *s.* the quality of being wholesome; salubrity.

Wholly, *ad.* hōl'lī, completely; totally; entirely; perfectly; altogether.
Whom, hoom, the objective case of Who.
Whomsoever, *pr.* any person whatever.
Whoop, hwoop or hoop, *s.* a shout of pursuit; a bird: *v.* to shout after. See **Hoop**.
Whore, hōr, *s.* a harlot, a fornicatress: *v.* to practise lewdness.
Whore'dom, *s.* playing the whore; adultery.
Whore'monger, *s.* one who keeps whores.
Who'rish, *a.* unchaste; incontinent.
Whorl, *s.* a number of leaves ranged in a circle round the stem.
Whor'tle-berry, *s.* the bilberry or heathberry, either fruit or plant.
Whose, hooz, the possessive case of the pronoun Who or Which.
Whosoever, **Who'so**, *pr.* any person whatever without exception.
Why, *ad.* wherefore; for what reason.
Wick, *s.* the cotton of a candle or lamp.
Wick'ed, *a.* vicious, morally bad, sinful.
Wick'edly, *ad.* viciously, sinfully.
Wick'edness, *s.* guilt, moral ill, vice.
Wick'er, *a.* made of twigs or osiers.
Wick'et, *s.* a small door or gate.
Wick'liffite, *s.* a follower of Wickliffe.
Wide, *a.* broad; extended; remote.
Widely, *ad.* broadly; remotely.
Widen, wid'-n, *v.* to make or grow wide.
Wideness, *s.* breadth, wide extent.
Wide-spreading, *a.* extending far.
Wid'geon, -jun, *s.* a water-fowl.
Widow, wid'-ō, *s.* a woman whose husband is dead: *v.* to deprive of a husband.
Wid'ower, *s.* a man whose wife is dead.
Wid'owhood, *s.* the state of a widow.
Wid'ow-hunt'er, *s.* one who courts widows for the sake of a jointure.
Width, *s.* breadth or wideness; extent.
Wield, wēld, *v.* to handle with full command or power, as though not too heavy for the holder; to sway.
Wield'y, *a.* capable of being wielded; manageable.
Wife, *s.* a woman that is married.
Wifehood, *s.* state of a wife.
Wifeless, *a.* without a wife; unmarried.
Wifely, *a.* becoming a wife.
Wig, *s.* an artificial covering of human hair for the head.
Wight, wīt, *s.* a being, a person.
Wig'wam, *s.* an Indian cabin.
Wild, *a.* not tame, not domesticated; not cultivated; desert; savage; uncouth; done without plan; fanciful: *s.* a desert, an uninhabited country.
Wil'derness, *s.* a wild, uninhabited tract of land, a desert. See **Bewilder**.
Wild'fire, *s.* a small firework; a disease.
Wild'-fowl, *s.* untamed fowls.
Wild'goose, *s.* an aquatic fowl of passage.
Wild'goose-chase, *s.* a vain, foolish pursuit.
Wild'ing, *s.* the name of a wild, sour apple.
Wild'ly, *ad.* in a wild or disorderly manner; without cultivation.
Wild'ness, *s.* state or quality of being wild.
Wile, *s.* deceit, fraud, trick, shift.
Wile, *v.* to deceive, to beguile.
Wil'ful, *a.* headstrong; intentional.
Wil'fully, *ad.* obstinately; on purpose.

Wil'fulness, *s.* obstinacy; perverseness.
Wilily, *ad.* by stratagem; fraudulently.
Wiliness, *s.* guile, cunning, craft.
Wilk, *s.* a kind of periwinkle, a whelk.
Will, *s.* the faculty of the mind by which we determine to do or not to do; inclination; choice; determination; command; direction; the legal instrument which disposes of a person's property after death according to his wishes.
Will, *v.* to wish, to desire; to determine; to direct; to dispose of effects by will.
Willing, *p. a.* inclined to anything; desirous; complying; prompt; voluntary.
Willingly, *ad.* with one's own consent, with free will, by choice; cheerfully.
Willingness, *s.* consent; ready compliance.
Will-o'-the-wisp. See **Ignis fatuus**.
Willow, *s.* a tree with pliant branches, a garland of which was said to be worn by forlorn lovers.
Willowed, *a.* abounding with willows.
Willowish, *a.* like the colour of a willow.
Willowy, *a.* abounding with willows.
Wily, *a.* sly, cunning, full of stratagem.
Wim'ble, *s.* an instrument for boring holes.
Wim'ple, *s.* a hood, a veil.
Win, *v.* to gain by success in competition; to gain a victory; to be successful at play; to obtain by solicitation or courtship; to earn; to gain.
Wince, *v.* to twist or turn the body from the impatience of pain or other cause; to start back, to shrink.
Win'cer, *s.* one that winces or shrinks.
Winch, winsh, *s.* a handle to turn a wheel.
Wind, *s.* air in motion, a current of air; breath modulated by an instrument; flatulence: *v.* (wind) to blow; to ventilate; to sound by inflation, as "to *wind* a horn."
Wind, *v.* to turn round, to twist; to enwrap; to encircle; to bring up into a ball or small compass; to bring to a conclusion, as to *wind up*; to put in tune or in order.
Wind'age, *s.* the difference between the diameter of the ball and that of the bore of the gun.
Wind'bound, *a.* detained by contrary winds, as a ship.
Wind'er, *a.* he who or that which winds.
Wind'fall, *s.* fruit blown down by the wind; an advantage coming unexpectedly.
Wind'fallen, *a.* blown down by the wind.
Wind'flower, *s.* a flower, the anemone.
Wind'-gauge, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the velocity or force of wind.
Wind'-gall, *s.* a soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse.
Wind'-hover, -huv-er, *s.* a kind of hawk.
Wind'iness, *s.* state of being windy.
Wind'ing, *a.* bending, turning, twisting: *s.* a bending, a flexure.
Wind'ing-sheet, *s.* a sheet in which the dead are enwrapped or shrouded.
Wind'-instrument, *s.* an instrument of music played by wind or breath.
Wind'lass, *s.* a machine for raising weights.
Wind'mill, *s.* a mill turned by the wind.
Win'dow, -dō, *s.* an opening in a house for light and air; the glass it contains.
Win'dow-blind, *s.* a blind to intercept the light of a window.

Win'dow-sash, *s.* the light frame in which the panes are set.
Wind'pipe, *s.* the passage for the breath.
Wind'ward, *a.* lying towards the wind; *s.* the point from which the wind blows: *ad.* towards the wind.
Wind'y, *a.* consisting of wind; next to the wind; tempestuous; flatulent.
Wine, *s.* the fermented juice of grapes, &c.
Wine-bibber, *s.* one who drinks much wine; a tippler.
Wine-cask, *s.* a cask for holding wine.
Wine-glass, *s.* a small drinking glass.
Wine-measure, *s.* the measure by which wine and spirits are sold.
Wine-merchant, *s.* one who deals in wine.
Wine-press, *s.* the press in which the juice of the grapes is extracted.
Wing, *s.* the limb of a bird by which it flies; the side of an army; any sidepiece, as the wing of a building.
Wing, *v.* to fly; to wound in the wing.
Winged, *wingd*, *a.* having wings; flying; rapid; wounded in the wing.
Wingless, *a.* not having wings.
Wing-shell or **Wing-case**, *s.* the shell-sheath that covers the wings of insects.
Wink, *v.* to shut the eyes; to shut the eyes and open them; to give a hint by the motion of the eyelids; to seem not to see, as to *wink* or connive at: *s.* the act of winking; a motion of the eye; a hint or intimation given by the motion of the eye.
Winker, *s.* one who winks; one of the blinders for a horse.
Winkingly, *ad.* with the eye almost closed.
Win'ner, *s.* one who wins.
Win'ning, *p. a.* that wins: attractive, charming: *s.* the act of winning or gaining: *pl.* (Winnings) the sum won.
Win'now, *v.* to separate the chaff from the grain by wind; to sift.
Win'nowing, *s.* the act of separating chaff from grain.
Win'some, *a.* having *winning* ways; pleasing; cheerful.
Win'ter, *s.* the cold season of the year.
Win'ter, *v.* to pass the winter; to feed or manage during the winter.
Win'ter-beaten, *a.* harassed or impaired by wintry or severe weather.
Win'terly, *a.* suitable to winter.
Win'ter-quarters, *s.* a winter residence or station, particularly of an army.
Win'try, *a.* like winter, cold, stormy.
Wi'ny, *a.* like or having the taste or qualities of wine.
Wipe, *v.* to cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to clear away; to efface: *s.* a rubbing or cleansing; a blow; a gibe or jeer.
Wi'per, *s.* he who or that which wipes.
Wire, *s.* metal drawn out into threads; *v.* to bind with wire.
Wi'redraw, *v.* to draw into wire; to draw or spin out to great length.
Wi'redrawer, *s.* one who makes wire.
Wi're-gauze, *s.* a texture of fine wire used for window-blinds, and for covering safety-lamps.
Wi're-worm, *s.* a small worm or insect which destroys the roots of plants.
Wi'ry, *a.* made of wire; like wire.

Wis, *obs. v.* to think, to imagine, to know.
Wisdom, *wiz'-dum*, *s.* the quality of being wise; knowledge practically and prudently applied; prudence.
Wise, *wiz*, *a.* having wisdom or practical knowledge; discreet; judicious; prudent; sagacious; skilful; learned.
Wise, *s.* manner or way of being or acting.
Wi'seacre, *-ā-ker*, *s.* a pretender to wisdom; a fool; a dunce.
Wi'seling, *s.* one pretending to be wise.
Wi'sely, *ad.* judiciously, prudently.
Wish, *s.* a longing desire; a thing desired.
Wish, *v.* to have a strong desire; to express desire; to long for.
Wish'er, *s.* one who longs or wishes.
Wish'ful, *a.* showing desire; longing.
Wish'fully, *ad.* earnestly; with longing.
Wisp, *s.* a small bundle of straw or hay.
Wist, the past tense of *Wis*.
Wist'ful, *a.* full of thought; attentive.
Wist'fully, *ad.* thoughtfully, attentively.
Wit, *s.* the intellect, the understanding, sense; judgment; quickness of fancy; the power of exhibiting ludicrous points of analogy or resemblance between things in other respects completely dissimilar; humour; a man of wit, a man of genius.
Wit, *v.* as in the phrase "*To wit*," which means to *weet* or to know; also, namely.
Witch, *s.* a woman who was supposed to have made a compact with evil spirits, and by their means to operate supernaturally, a sorceress: *v.* to bewitch, to enchant; to fascinate; to charm.
Witch'craft, *s.* the practice of witches.
Witch'-elm, *s.* a kind of elm.
Witch'ery, *s.* enchantment, sorcery.
Witch-hazel, *s.* a species of elm.
Witch'ing, *p. a.* bewitching; suited for bewitching or witchcraft.
With, *prep.* noting joining, connexion; cause; means; by.
Wit'nag'emōt or **Wit'nägēmō'te**, *s.* an assembly of wise men; the Anglo-Saxon parliament.
Withal, *with-awl'*, *ad.* along with the rest; besides; likewise.
Withdraw', *v.* to draw back; to take back; to cause to retire; to retire or retreat; to quit a company or place.
Withdraw'al, *s.* act of withdrawing.
Withdraw'ing, *s.* the act of retiring.
Withdraw'ing-room. See **Drawing-room**.
Withe, *with* or *with*, *s.* a willow twig, a band of twigs.
With'er, *v.* to fade; to dry up.
With'ers, *s.* the joint uniting the neck and shoulders of a horse.
With'er-wrung, *a.* hurt in the withers.
With'hold, *v.* to hold or keep back; to restrain; not to grant; to refrain.
Within', *prep.* in the inner part; in the compass of; in the reach of; not beyond: *ad.* in the inner part, inwardly.
Without', *prep.* on the outside, not within; not with; in the state of not having, as *without* a friend; except: *ad.* not within; out of doors: *conj.* unless.
Withstand', *v.* to oppose, to resist.
With'y, *s.* a species of willow, an osier.

With'y, *a.* made of withes ; like a withe.
 Wit'less, *a.* wanting understanding.
 Wit'lessly, *ad.* without judgment.
 Wit'ling, *s.* a petty pretender to wit.
 Wit'ness, *s.* one who sees or knows ; one who gives testimony or evidence in a judicial proceeding ; one who attests a writing : *v.* to see or know ; to bear testimony ; to attest.
 Wits, *s. pl.* senses, understanding.
 Wit'-snapper, *s.* one who affects repartee.
 Wit'ted, *a.* having wit, as quick-witted.
 Wit'ticism, -sizm, *s.* a phrase affectedly witty ; a witty remark ; a *bon mot*.
 Wit'tily, *ad.* in a witty manner.
 Wit'tiness, *s.* the quality of being witty.
 Wit'tingly, *ad.* knowingly ; by design.
 Wit'tol, *s.* one who knows his wife's faithlessness, and seems contented.
 Wit'tolly, *ad.* like a wittol, cuckoldly.
 Wit'ty, *a.* having wit or humour.
 Wive, *v.* to marry ; to take a wife.
 Wiz'ard, *s.* a conjuror, a cunning man : *a.* enchanting ; haunted by wizards.
 Wiz'en, *v.* to wither ; to shrivel.
 Woad, wöd, *s.* a plant used in dyeing.
 Woe, wö, *s.* grief, sorrow, misery ; a curse.
 Woe-begone, wo', *a.* distracted with woe.
 Wo'ful, *a.* sorrowful ; calamitous.
 Wo'fully, *ad.* sorrowfully ; mournfully.
 Wo'fulness, *s.* misery ; calamity.
 Wöld. See Weald.
 Wolf, wulf, *s.* a fierce, wild animal of the dog kind : *pl.* Wolves.
 Wolf-dog, *s.* a large dog to guard sheep.
 Wolf-fish, *s.* a fierce, voracious fish.
 Wolf'ish, *a.* fierce like a wolf.
 Wolf's'-bane, *s.* a poisonous plant, aconite.
 Wol'verine, -ën, Wol'verene, *s.* the glutton.
 Woman, wum'an, *s.* the female of the human race ; an adult female, as distinguished from a girl.
 Wom'an-hater, *s.* one who hates women.
 Wom'anhood, *s.* the state of a woman.
 Wom'anish, *a.* suitable to a woman.
 Wom'ankind, *s.* the female sex.
 Wom'anly, *a.* like a woman ; becoming or suiting a woman ; feminine.
 Womb, woom, *s.* the uterus or place of the fetus in the mother ; the place where any thing is produced.
 Wom'bat, *s.* an Australian marsupial animal.
 Women, wim'en, *s.* the plural of Woman.
 Won, the *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Win.
 Wonder, wun'-der, *s.* the emotion excited by anything strange and inexplicable ; surprise ; admiration ; cause of wonder ; any thing strange and inexplicable : *v.* to be struck or affected with wonder or surprise.
 Won'derer, *s.* one who wonders.
 Wonderful, wun'-der-ful, *a.* full of wonder ; astonishing ; marvellous ; surprising ; strange ; admirable.
 Won'derfully, *ad.* in a wonderful manner.
 Won'derfulness, *s.* state or quality of being wonderful or amazing.
 Won'derment, *s.* astonishment ; amazement ; wonder.
 Won'der-struck, *a.* amazed, astonished.
 Won'der-working, *a.* doing wonders.
 Wondrous, wun'-drus, *a.* admirable, marvellous ; in a wondrous manner.

Wondrously, *ad.* in a wondrous manner.
 Wont, wunt, *s.* custom ; habit : *a.* accustomed : *v.* to be accustomed or used to.
 Wo'nt, wönt, colloquially, for *will not*.
 Wonted, wunt'ed, *a.* accustomed ; made familiar.
 Woo, *v.* to court, to make love ; to sue.
 Wood, wud, *s.* a large and thick collection of growing trees, a forest ; the substance of trees ; timber.
 Wood'-ashes, *s.* ashes of burnt wood.
 Wood'bine, *s.* the honeysuckle.
 Wood'-coal, *s.* charcoal ; lignite.
 Wood'cock, *s.* a migratory bird.
 Wood'ed, *a.* supplied or thick with wood.
 Wood'en, *a.* made of wood ; clumsy.
 Wood'enspoon, *s.* a term applied to the last or lowest junior optime in the University of Cambridge.
 Wood'cut, *s.* an engraving on wood.
 Wood'-engra'ving, *s.* the art of engraving on wood, xylography.
 Wood'iness, *s.* the state of being woody.
 Wood'land, *s.* land covered with woods.
 Wood'land, *a.* covered with wood.
 Wood'lark, *s.* a melodious, wild lark.
 Wood'-louse, *s.* an insect found in old wood.
 Wood'man, *s.* one who cuts down timber ; a sportsman, a hunter.
 Wood'-mite, *s.* a wood-louse.
 Wood'-note, *s.* a wild, musical note.
 Wood'-nymph, *s.* a nymph of the woods.
 Wood'-offering, *s.* wood burnt on an altar.
 Wood'-öpal, *s.* an opalised quartz, found in various vegetable forms.
 Wood'pecker, *s.* the name of a bird.
 Wood'-pigeon, -pij'-un, *s.* a wild pigeon.
 Wood'stone, *s.* a subspecies of hornstone.
 Wood'y, *a.* abounding with wood ; consisting of wood ; ligneous.
 Woo'er, *s.* one who courts or solicits in marriage, a suitor, a lover.
 Woof, *s.* the threads that cross the warp.
 Woo'ingly, *ad.* so as to invite to stay.
 Wool, wul, *s.* the soft kind of hair which grows on sheep ; short, thick hair.
 Wool'comber, -kôm'er, *s.* one who dresses wool.
 Wool'fell, Wool'fel, *s.* a skin with the wool on.
 Wool'-grower, *s.* one who keeps sheep for the production of wool.
 Wool'len, *a.* made or consisting of wool.
 Wool'len-draper, *s.* one who deals in woollen goods.
 Wool'liness, *s.* state of being woolly.
 Wool'ly, *a.* consisting of wool ; like wool.
 Wool'pack, *s.* a bag or pack of wool.
 Wool'sack, *s.* a bag of wool ; the seat of the Lord Chancellor and of the judges in the House of Lords.
 Wool'-sta'pler, *s.* one who deals in wool.
 Wootz, Woots, *s.* a very hard kind of steel from the East Indies.
 Word, wurd, *s.* an articulate sound representing an idea ; a single part of speech ; a short conversation ; talk, discourse ; a verbal promise, parole ; a military sign or token ; a message or intelligence ; the Scriptures or Word of God ; also applied to Christ.
 Word, *v.* to express in words.
 Word'-catcher, *s.* one who cavils at words.
 Word'iness, *s.* verbosity or verboseness.

Word'ing, *s.* the act or manner of expressing in words; the words used.
Word'less, *a.* without words; silent.
Word'y, *a.* full of words; verbose.
Wore, the *p. t.* of Wear.
Work, *wurk*, *s.* labour, toil, employment, action; operation; achievement; anything made; a literary composition.
Work, *v.* to labour, to toil; to act, to operate; to make or form by labour; to manufacture; to be agitated; to ferment.
Work'er, *s.* one that works or performs.
Work'-fellow, *s.* a fellow-labourer.
Work'-folk, *-fōk*, *s.* labouring people.
Work'house, *s.* a house for work; a manufactory; a house for the poor.
Work'ing, *s.* operation; fermentation.
Work'ing-day, *s.* a day for work.
Work'man, *s.* an artificer, a labourer.
Work'manlike, **Work'manly**, *a.* like a workman, skilful.
Work'manship, *s.* manufacture, skill, art.
Work'shop, *s.* a shop to work in.
Work'-woman, *s.* one employed in any kind of skilled work.
World, *wurld*, *s.* the earth; the present state of existence; mankind; society, public life; course of life; a great number or quantity, as, "a world of trouble."
World'liness, *s.* quality or state of being worldly; covetousness.
World'ling, *s.* a worldly-minded person.
World'ly, *a.* belonging or relating to this world or life; temporal; secular; devoted to this world; covetous.
World'ly-mind'ed, *a.* having the mind occupied with the affairs of the world; selfish; covetous.
World'ly-mind'edness, *s.* the state of being worldly-minded.
Worm, *wurm*, *s.* any small crawling thing without feet or with very short ones, an earthworm, a grub; a reptile, a serpent; anything spiral or resembling a worm, as the *worm* of a still; figuratively, a gnawing or remorse of conscience.
Worm, *v.* to work slowly and secretly.
Worm'-eaten, *a.* gnawed by worms; old.
Worm'-like, *a.* resembling a worm.
Worm'-pow'der, *s.* a powder for expelling worms from the stomach.
Worm'wood, *s.* the name of a bitter herb.
Worm'y, *a.* full of worms: like worms.
Wörn, the *p. p.* of Wear.
Wor'rier, *s.* one who worries or torments.
Worry, *wur'-ri*, *v.* to tear or mangle with the teeth, as a dog; to harass with importunities, &c.; to torment; to tease.
Worse, *wurs*, *a.* the comparative degree of *Bad*: *ad.* in a worse manner.
Worship, *wur'-ship*, *s.* dignity or *worth* of character; a title of honour, specially addressed to magistrates; respect, reverence; an act of religious reverence or adoration: *v.* to perform acts of adoration; to venerate: *p. t.* and *p. p.* Worshipped, Worshipping.
Worshipful, *wur'-*, *a.* deserving of respect or reverence; a term of honour or respect.
Wor'shipfully, *ad.* respectfully.
Wor'shipper, *s.* one who worships.
Worst, *wurst*, *a.* the superlative degree of

Bad: *s.* the most evil state: *v.* to defeat, to overthrow.
Worsted, *wurst'-*, *p. a.* defeated; overthrown.
Worsted, *wus'-ted* or *wurs'-ted*, *s.* woollen yarn; wool spun: *a.* consisting of worsted.
Wort, *wurt*, *s.* ale or beer not fermented.
Wort, *wurt*, *s.* an herb; a plant of the cabbage kind.
Worth, *wurth*, *s.* the value of anything; price; rate; desert; merit; excellence; virtue; importance: *a.* deserving of; equal in value to.
Worth'ily, *ad.* in a worthy manner; deservedly; suitably; so as to deserve well.
Worth'iness, *s.* the quality or state of being worthy; worth or excellence.
Worth'less, *s.* valueless; unworthy; contemptible.
Worth'lessness, *s.* quality or state of being worthless.
Worth'y, *a.* deserving, meritorious, estimable, valuable; suitable: *s.* a man of eminent worth.
Wot, *v. obs.* to know, to be aware.
Would-be, *wud'-bē*, *a.* wishing to be; vainly pretending to be (*Colloquial*).
Wound, *woond*, *s.* a hurt given to the body or animal frame by violence; a cut or slash; a bruise or injury: *v.* to hurt by violence.
Wound'ed, *p. a.* hurt by violence; maimed; injured.
Wound, *wownd*, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Wind.
Wourali, *woo'-rā-li*, *s.* a virulent poison extracted from plants by the Indians of Guiana to put on the tips of their arrows.
Wöve, *p. t.*, and **Woven**, *wōv'-n*, the *p. p.* of Weave.
Wrack. Same as **Wreck**.
Wrack, *rack*, *s.* a kind of seaweed.
Wraith, *rāth*, *s.* in Scotland, the apparition of a person supposed to be seen soon before or soon after the person's death; an apparition; a spectre.
Wrangle, *rang'-gl*, *v.* to altercate, to dispute captiously and noisily: *s.* an altercation; a noisy quarrel.
Wrangler, *rang'-gler*, *s.* one who wrangles; a quarrelsome person; a title with the epithet *Senior*, *Second*, &c., given at Cambridge to the student who passes the best examination, the next best, &c.
Wrang'ling, *rang'gling*, *s.* the act of disputing noisily; perverse and noisy disputation: *p. a.* quarrelling; quarrelsome.
Wrap, *rap*, *v.* to roll or fold together; to involve; to comprise; to enclose.
Wrapper, *s.* one that wraps; that in which anything is wrapped or enclosed; a cloth or paper cover.
Wrap'ping, *a.* used for wrapping or covering: *s.* that in which anything is wrapped.
Wrath, *rath* or *rawth*, *s.* violent anger; fury, rage, resentment; the just punishment of offence or crime.
Wrath'ful, *a.* very angry; furious; resentful.
Wrath'fully, *ad.* with violent anger.
Wrath'less, *s.* free from wrath; calm.
Wreak, *v.* to execute with anger or with violence a purpose of vengeance; to inflict: *s.* revenge, vengeance.
Wreath, *s.* a garland; anything twisted.

fāte, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fīne, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tīpe, syllable; thīn, then.

Wreathe, *rēth*, *v.* to wind about; to twist; to entwine; to curl; to put on a wreath or garland.
Wreath'y, *a.* spiral, twisted, curling.
Wreck, *reck*, *s.* a shipwreck; destruction; ruin; *v.* to suffer wreck; to ruin.
Wreck'er, *s.* one who plunders vessels that are wrecked.
Wren, *ren*, *s.* a very small bird.
Wrench, *rensh*, *v.* to pull with a violent twist; to strain; to distort: *s.* a violent twist; a sprain.
Wrest, *rest*, *v.* to twist from by violence or force; to distort, to pervert: *s.* distortion; perversion.
Wrestle, *res'-l*, *v.* to struggle for a fall.
Wres'tler, *s.* one skilled in wrestling.
Wres'tling, *s.* an athletic exercise; a struggling; strife.
Wretch, *rech*, *s.* a miserable or worthless person.
Wretch'ed, *a.* miserable; despicable.
Wretch'edly, *ad.* miserably; despicably.
Wretch'edness, *s.* misery; despicableness.
Wriggle, *rig'-l*, *v.* to move to and fro with short twisting motions.
Wright, *rit*, *s.* a workman, an artificer.
Wring, *ring*, *v.* to twist; to force from by twisting; to extort; to squeeze, to press; to torture; to writh; to pervert.
Wring'ing, *s.* a squeezing out by contortion; an action expressing anguish, as the *wringing* of the hands.
Wrinkle, *ringk'-l*, *s.* a corrugation or furrow, as on the face or brow; a crease or rumple in cloth: *v.* to cause wrinkles or creases; to contract into wrinkles.
Wrist, *rist*, *s.* the joint connecting the hand with the arm.
Wristband, *rist'-*, *s.* the band or fastening of the shirt at the wrist.
Writ, *rit*, *s.* that which is written, especially the Scriptures, as *Holy Writ*; a legal process or instrument.
Write, *rit*, *v.* to express by means of letters.
Wri'ter, *s.* one who writes; an author.
Writhe, *rith*, *v.* to twist, to distort; to be distorted with pain or agony.
Writing, *rit'-*, *s.* anything written with pen and ink; penmanship; a composition; a book: *p. a.* used for writing.
Writ'ing-master, *s.* one who teaches writing.
Writ'ings, *s. pl.* compositions, &c.
Writ'ten, *p. p.* of Write.
Wrong, *rong*, *a.* not right; not just; unfit, unsuitable, erroneous: *s.* a violation of right, an injustice; error: *v.* to injure; to do injustice to.
Wrong-doer, *rong'-doo-er*, *s.* one who does wrong.
Wrong'er, *s.* one that wrongs or injures.
Wrong'ful, *a.* unjust, injurious.
Wrong'fully, *ad.* unjustly, injuriously.
Wrong-headed, *rong'-hed-ed*, *a.* having a perverse understanding; foolishly obstinate.
Wrong'-headedness, *s.* perverseness; obstinacy in what is wrong.
Wrongly, *rong'-*, *ad.* unjustly, amiss.
Wrong'ness, *s.* state of being wrong.
Wrote, *p. t.* of Write.
Wroth, *rawth*, *a.* angry, enraged, provoked.
Wrought, *rawt*, the *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Work:

p. a. performed; formed by work or labour, manufactured.
Wrung, *rung*, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of Wring.
Wry, *ri*, *a.* crooked, distorted, wrested.
Wryneck, *ri'-*, *s.* a crooked or distorted neck; a disease in sheep; a small bird: *a.* having a crooked neck; crooked.
Wryness, *ri'-*, *s.* the state of being wry.
Wynd, *s.* an alley or lane (*Scotland*).
Wy'vern, in heraldry, an imaginary monster; a sort of flying dragon.

X

Xanthic, *zan'-thik*, *a.* yellowish.
Xan'thine, *s.* the yellow dyeing matter in some plants.
Xebec, *ze'-bec*, *s.* a small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean.
Xiphoid, *zif'-oid*, *a.* the sword-formed cartilage or gristle at the bottom of the breastbone.
Xylog'raphy, *zil-*, *s.* the art of engraving on wood.
Xylographic, **Xylographical**, *-graf'-*, *a.* relating to xylography.

Y

Yacht, *yot*, *s.* a small vessel with one deck, contrived for swiftness and pleasure.
Yacht'er, *s.* one who keeps or sails in a yacht.
Yacht'ing, *s.* sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht: *p. a.* fond of or engaged in yachting.
Yager, *ya'-ger*, *s.* a light-armed horseman.
Yahoo', *s.* the human animal; a savage. A word coined by Swift.
Yak, *s.* the grunting ox of Tartary.
Yam, *s.* a large, esculent root growing in tropical climates.
Yank'ee, *s.* originally the North American Indian pronunciation of the word *English*, but subsequently applied to the citizens of the United States generally.
Yard, *s.* a measure of three feet; a pole or stick for measuring a yard; a long slender piece of timber attached to the masts of ships for the support of sails.
Yard, *s.* a small piece of enclosed ground adjoining a house; a court, an area.
Yard'arm, *s.* either half of a ship's yard from the centre to the extremity.
Yard'wand, *-wōnd*, *s.* a measure for a yard.
Yare, *obs. a.* ready, dexterous, eager.
Yare'ly, *obs. ad.* dexterously, skilfully.
Yarn, *s.* spun wool; woollen thread; one of the threads or strands of which a rope is composed; among *sailors* a long story spun out for amusement.
Yar'row, *s.* a perennial plant; milfoil.
Yat'aghan, *-gan*, *s.* a long Turkish dagger.
Yaw, *s.* the unsteady, indirect motion which a ship makes in a great swell.
Yawl, *s.* a small ship-boat; a pinnace.
Yawn, *v.* to gape; to open wide: *s.* a gaping, an oscitation, a hiatus.
Yawn'ing, *s.* the act of gaping: *a.* gaping.
Y-clad, *ē-clad'*, *p. a.* clad, clothed.
Y-cleped, *obs. ē-klept'*, *p. a.* called, named.
Ye, *pr.* two or more persons addressed.
Yea, *yā*, *ad.* yes, correlative to *Nay*.
Yean, *v.* to bring forth young, as sheep.
Yean'ling, *s.* the young of sheep.
Year, *s.* twelve calendar months.

Year-book, *s.* a book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England from Edward II. to Henry VII. ; an annual publication.

Yearling, *s.* an animal one year old.

Yearling, *a.* being a year old.

Yearly, *a.* happening every year ; lasting a year : *ad.* once a year, annually.

Yearn, *vern*, *v.* to feel an emotion or tenderness ; to long for ; to grieve, to vex.

Yearn'ing, *s.* an emotion of tenderness

Years, *s. pl.* old age, as "in years."

Yeast, *yēst*, *s.* the froth or spume in the working of new ale or beer ; barm.

Yeast'y, *a.* like yeast ; frothy.

Yell, *v.* to make a howling noise.

Yell, *s.* a howl, a cry of distress.

Yellow, *a.* a colour resembling gold : *s.* yellow colour : *v.* to make yellow.

Yellow-fever, *s.* a disease of warm climates.

Yellow-hammer, *s.* a small bird.

Yellowish, *a.* approaching to yellow.

Yellowishness, *s.* the quality of being yellowish.

Yellowness, *s.* the quality of being yellow.

Yellows, *s.* disease in horses, cattle, and sheep, in which the eyes are tinged with a yellow colour.

Yelp, *v.* to bark as a hound.

Yelp'ing, *s.* the act of barking as a dog.

Yeoman, *yo'-*, *s.* a man of small estate in land, a freeholder, a farmer ; an officer or guard in the king's household.

Yeo'manlike, *a.* like a yeoman.

Yeo'manly, *a.* of or belonging to a yeoman.

Yeo'manry, *s.* a collective body of yeomen.

Yerk, *v.* to *jerk*, to move as with a sudden spring : *s.* a jerk, a quick motion.

Yes, *ad.* a term of affirmation, yea, truly.

Yes'ter, *a.* last, last past ; next before the present, as "*yester* sun," but seldom used except in the compound words which follow.

Yes'terday, *s.* the day last past.

Yes'ternight, *s.* the night last past.

Yest'y, *a.* See **Yeasty**.

Yet, *conj.* nevertheless, notwithstanding ; however : *ad.* besides, still, at least, even, hitherto.

Yew, *yū'*, *s.* a tree of tough wood.

Yield, *yēld*, *v.* to give as a product ; to produce or afford ; to give up ; to surrender.

Yield'ing, *s.* the act of giving up or surrendering ; submission.

Yield'ingly, *ad.* with compliance.

Yield'ingness, *s.* disposition to yield.

Yoke, *s.* a bandage for the neck : a mark of servitude ; a chain ; a bond ; a couple ; a pair of draught oxen.

Yoke, *v.* to put a yoke on ; to join in a yoke, as a pair of oxen ; to couple or join with another ; to bring into bondage or thralldom.

Yo'ke-fellow, *s.* a companion in labour.

Yo'kel, *s.* a bumkin, a clown (*England*).

Yolk, *yōk*, *s.* the yellow part of an egg.

Yon, **Yond**, **Yon'der**, *a.* being at a distance, but within view.

Yore, *ad.* of long time past, of old time.

You, *ū*, *pr.* the person spoken to in the nominative or objective case.

Young, *yung*, *a.* youthful, not old ; tender : *s.* the offspring of any animal.

Younger, *yung'ger*, *a.* more young, not so old.

Youngest, *yung'-gest*, *a.* the most young of all.

Young'ish, *a.* somewhat young.

Young'ster, **Younker**, *yungk'-er*, *s.* a young person.

Your, *ūr*, *pr.* belonging to *You*.

Yoursel'f, *pr.* the reciprocal and emphatic form of *You*.

Youth, *yooth*, *s.* one past childhood ; tender age ; young men collectively.

Youth'ful, *a.* young, fresh, vigorous.

Youthfully, *ad.* in a youthful manner.

Yttria, *it'ri-a*, *s.* one of the earths (named from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden).

Yt'trious, *a.* pertaining to yttria ; containing yttria.

Yt'trium, *s.* the metallic base of yttria.

Yule, *s.* the name formerly given to Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Saviour.

Yu'le-block, *s.* a large log of wood put behind the fire at Christmas time.

Z

Zam'bo, *s.* the child of a negro and mulatto : *pl.* *Zam'bos*, *-bōz*,

Za'ny, *s.* a buffoon, a merry-andrew.

Zeal, *s.* ardour in some pursuit or in support of some cause ; warmth ; earnestness ; enthusiasm.

Zealot, *zel'-*, *s.* a person full of zeal ; a fanatic.

Zeal'otry, *s.* behaviour of a zealot.

Zealous, *zel'-*, *a.* having zeal, ardent.

Zealously, *ad.* in a zealous manner.

Zeal'ousness, *s.* quality of being zealous.

Ze'bra, *s.* an animal like an ass, but beautifully striped.

Zem'indar', *s.* in India, a feudal landholder under Government.

Zend, *s.* the ancient Persian language.

Zend-Avest'a, *s.* the sacred book of the ancient Persians, ascribed to Zoroaster.

Zen'ith, *s.* that point in the heavens directly over the head of the spectator ; opposite the Nadir.

Zeph'yr, **Zeph'yru**, *s.* the west wind ; poetically, any calm, soft wind.

Ze'ro, *s.* the cipher 0 ; nothing ; the point from which a thermometer is graduated.

Zest, *s.* a piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavour to liquor ; a relish ; a taste added : *v.* to give a relish to.

Zeugma, *zūg'-ma*, *s.* a figure in rhetoric.

Zig'zag, *s.* a turning short ; a sudden winding : *a.* having sharp and quick turns : *v.* to form with short and quick turns.

Zinc, *s.* a metal of a brilliant white colour, with a shade of blue.

Zincog'raphy, *s.* the art of engraving on, and printing from, plates of zinc.

Zirco'nium, *s.* one of the metals.

Zo'diac, *s.* a great circle, or rather a broad belt of the sphere, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in its annual course.

Zōdi'acal, *a.* relating to the zodiac.

Zollverein, *zōl'-vé-rīn*, *s.* a commercial or customs union among the German States, having for its object the establishment of a uniform rate of customs duties.

Zone, *s.* a girdle ; a division of the earth, as the torrid zone.

Zoned, *zōnd*, *a.* wearing a zone.

Zōōg'rapher, *s.* one versed in zoography.

Zōōgraph'ical, *a.* pertaining to zoography.

Zōōg'raphy, *s.* a description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals; zoology.

Zōōlogical, -loj'-, *a.* pertaining to zoology.

Zōōlog'ically, *ad.* according to zoology.

Zōōl'ogist, *s.* one versed in zoology.

Zōōl'ogy, *s.* that part of natural history which treats of animals.

Zo'ophyte, *s.* a polypus; an animal formerly supposed to partake of the nature of both a vegetable and an animal.

Zōōphýt'ic, *a.* of the nature of a zoophyte.

Zoōt'omist, *s.* one skilled in zootomy.

Zoōt'omy, *s.* a dissection of the bodies of animals in general; comparative anatomy.

Zouave, zwav, *s.* originally, a member of a corps of Arab soldiers in the French service, now a member of a French corps wearing the Arab dress.

Zounds, *int.* an old form of oath.

Zȳmot'ic, *a.* pertaining or applied to all diseases on which a poison works through the body like a ferment.

fāte, fāt, far; mē, mēt, her; fīne, fīn; nōte, nōt; mūte, nūt, bull; tȳpe, sȳllable; thīn, then.

A VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES,

ACCENTED AND DIVIDED FOR PRONUNCIATION.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

In Scripture proper names, the letters have their usual English sounds, except in the following cases:—

1. The combination *ch* is always pronounced *hard*, that is, like *k*, except in the words *Cherub** (an angel), *Cherubim*, and *Rachael*.
2. The letter *g* is always hard before *e* or *i*, as in *Gerazim* and *Gideon*; except in a few words, as *Genesis*, *Gennesareth*, and *Bethphage*.
3. In Scripture names of TWO SYLLABLES the accent is always on the *first* syllable. This renders it unnecessary to include in this list Scripture names of *two* syllables, except when some difficulty or peculiarity requires it.
4. As in English words, *c*, *s*, or *t*, following an accented syllable, takes the sound of *sh* before such combinations as *ia*, *ee*, *eo*, &c.

A'A-RON or A'ron.	A-bish'a-lom.	Ad-o-ni'jah.	A-hi'ra.	Al-le-lu'jah.
Ab'a-dah.	A-bish'u-a.	A-don'i-kam.	A-hi'ram.	A-li'ah.
A-bad'don.	A-bi'ud.	A-don-i'ram.	A-hi'ram-ites.	A-li'an.
Ab-a-di'as.	A'bra-ham.	A-don'i-ze'dek.	A-his'a-mach.	Al'lon Bac'huth.
A-bag'tha.	Ab'sa-lom.	A-do'ra.	A-hish'a-hur.	Al-mo'dad.
Ab'a-na.	A-bu'bus.	Ad'o-ra'im.	A-hi'sham.	Al'mon Dib'la-
Ab'a-ron.	Ac'a-ron.	A-do'ram.	A-hi'shar.	tha'im.
Ab'a-ron.	A-cel'da-ma.	A-dram'e-lech.	A-hi'tob.	Al'na-than.
Ab-di'as.	A-cha'i-a.	Ad-ram-yt'tium.	A-hith'o-phel.	Al-phe'us.
Ab'di-el.	A-cha'i-cus.	A'dri-a.	A-hi'tub.	Al-ta-ne'us.
A-bed ne-go.	A-chi-ach'a-rus.	A-du'el.	A-hi'ud.	Al-tas'chith. (1)
A'bel Beth-ma"-	A-chim'e-lech.	A-dul'lam.	A-ho'e.	A-mad'a-tha.
a-chah.	A'chi-or.	A-dum'mim.	A-ho'ah.	A-mad'a-thus.
A'bel Ma'im.	A-chi'ram.	A-e-di'as.	A-ho'ite.	A-mal'da.
A'bel Me-ho'lath.	Ach'i-tob.	A'gag-ite.	A-ho'lah.	Am'a-lek.
A'bel Mis'ra-im.	A-chit'o-phel.	Ag'a-renes",-rēnz'	A-hol'ba.	A-mal'e-kites.
A-bi'a or A-bi'ah.	Ach'me-tha.	Ag'e-e.	A-hol'bah.	Am-a-ri'ah.
A-bi'a-saph.	Ac-i-pha, as'.	Ag-ge'us.	A-ho'li-ab.	A-ma'sa.
A-bi'a-thar.	Ac'i-tho, as'.	Ag'noth-ta'bor.	A-hol'i-bah.	A-mas'a-i.
A-bi'dah.	A-cu'a.	A-har'ah.	A-ho-lib'a-mah.	Am'a-shi'ah.
Ab'i-dan.	Ad'a-dah.	A-har'al.	A-hu'ma-i.	A'ma-the'is.
Abi-el.	Ad-ad-e'zer.	A-has'a-i.	A-hu'zam.	Am'a-this.
A-bi-e'zer.	Ad'ad-rim'mon.	A-has'u-e'rus.	A-huz'zah.	Am'a-zi'ah.
A-bi-ez'rite.	Ad-a-i'ah.	A-ha'va.	A'i.	A-min'a-dab.
Ab'i-gail.	Ad-a-li'a.	A-haz'a-i.	A-i'ah.	Am'ni-phel.
Ab-i-ha'il.	Ad'a-mah.	A-ha-zi'ah.	Ai'ath.	A-mit'tai.
A-bi'hu.	Ad'a-mi Ne'keb.	A-hi'ah.	A-i'ja.	A-miz'a-bad.
A-bi'hud.	Ad'a-tha.	A-hi'am.	A-i'jah.	Am-mad'a-tha.
A-bi'jah.	Ad'be-el.	A-hi-e'zer.	Aj'a-lon.	Am-mid'i-oi.
A-bi'jam.	A'di-el.	A-hi'hud.	Aij'e-leth Sha"-	Am'mi-el.
Ab-i-le'nē.	Ad'i-na.	A-hi'jah.	har.	Am-mi'hud.
A-bim'a-el.	Ad'i-no.	A-hi'kam.	A'in.	Am'mi-shad'da-i.
A-bim'e-lech.	Ad'i-nus.	A-hi'lud.	A-i'oth.	Am'mon-ites.
A-bin'a-dab.	Ad'i-tha.	A-him'aaz.	A-i'rus.	Am'o-rites.
A-bin'o-am.	Ad'i-tha'im.	A-hi'man.	Ak-rab'bim.	Am-phil'o-lis.
A-bi'ram.	Ad'la-i.	A-him'e-lech.	A-lam'e-lech.	Am'pli-as.
A-bi'ron.	Ad'ma-tha.	A-hi'moth.	Al'a-meth.	An'a-el.
Ab-i-se'i.	Ad'o-nai.	A-hin'a-dab.	Al'ci-mus.	An'a-ha'rath.
A-bish'a-i.	Ad'o-ni'as.	A-hin'o-am.	A-le'meth.	An'a-i'ah.
A-bish'a-har.	Ad'o-ni-be'zek.	A-hi'o.	Al-ex-an'dri-a.	A-nam'e-lech.

* But in *Cherub*, a city of Chaldaea, the *ch* has its usual hard pronunciation (*Ker'ub*).

An-a'ni.
 An-a-ni'ah.
 An-a-ni'as.
 A-nan'i-el.
 A-nath'e-ma.
 An'a-thoth'ite.
 An-dro-ni'cus.
 An'na-as.
 An-nu'us.
 An'ti-lib'a-nus.
 An'ti-och.
 An-ti'o-chus.
 An-tip'a-tris.
 An'ti-pha.
 An-to-ni'a.
 An'to-thi'jah.
 Ap-a-me'a.
 Aph'a-ra'im.
 A-phar'sath-chites. (r)
 A-phar'sites.
 A-phe'kah.
 A-pher'e-ma.
 A-pher'ra.
 A-phi'ah.
 A-poc'a-lypse.
 A-poc'ry-pha.
 A-pollos.
 A-polly-on.
 Ap'pa-im.
 Ap'phi-a.
 Aq'ui-la.
 Ar'a-bat'ti-ne.
 A-ra'bi-a.
 Ar'a-rat.
 A-rau'nah.
 Ar-bat'tis.
 Ar-be'la.
 Ar-bel'la.
 Ar-bo'nai.
 Ar'che-la'us.
 Ar-ches'tra-tus.
 Ar'che-vites.
 Ar'chi-at'a-roth.
 Archip'pus.
 Arch'ites.
 A-re'li.
 A-re'lites. †
 A-re-op'a-gite.
 Ar'e-op'a-gus.
 Ar'e-tas, or Ar-e'tas. *
 A-re'us.
 A-rid'a-i.
 A-rid'a-tha.
 A-ri'eh.
 A-ri-el.
 A-ri-ma-the'a.
 A-ris'a-i.
 Ar'is-to-bu'lus.
 Ar'ma-ged'don.
 Ar'mi-shad'a-i.
 Ar'ne-pher.
 Ar'o-er.
 Ar'sa-cēs.
 Ar-phax'ad.
 Ar-tax-erx'es.
 Ar'te-mas.
 A-ru'mah.

As-a-di'as.
 As'a-el.
 As'a-hel.
 As-a-i'ah.
 As'a-phar.
 A-sar'e-el.
 As'a-re'lah.
 As-baz'a-reth.
 As'ca-lon.
 A-se'as.
 As-e-bi'a.
 As'eb-e-bi'a.
 A-se'rar.
 Ash-a-bi'ah.
 Ash'be-a.
 Ash'doth-ites.
 A'she-an.
 Ash'ri-el.
 Ash'ta-roth.
 Ash'ta-roth'ites.
 A-shu'ath.
 A-shu'rim.
 Ash'ur-ites.
 As-i-bi'as.
 A'si-el.
 As'i-pha.
 As'ma-dai.
 As-mo-de'us.
 As-mo-ne'ans.
 As-nap'per.
 A-so'chis.
 As-phar'a-sus.
 As'ri-el.
 As-sa-bi'as.
 As-sal'i-moth.
 As-sa-ni'as.
 As-si-de'ans.
 As'ta-roth.
 As-tar'te.
 As-ty'a-ges.
 A-sup'pim.
 A-syn'cri-tus.
 A-tar'ga-tis.
 At'e-re-zi'as.
 Ath'a-i'ah.
 Ath-a-li'ah.
 Ath-a-ri'as.
 Ath-e-no'bi-us.
 At-ta-li'a.
 At'ta-lus.
 At-thar'a-tes.
 Au'gi-a.
 Au-ra-ni'tis.
 Au-ra'nus.
 Au-te'us.
 Az-a-e'lus.
 Az-a-li'ah.
 Az-a-ni'ah.
 A-za'phi-on.
 A-za're-el.
 Az-a-ri'ah.
 Az-a-ri'as.
 A-za'zel.
 Az-a-zi'ah.
 As-baz'a-reth.
 A-ze'kah.
 Az'e-phu'rith.
 A-ze'tas.
 A-zi'a.

A-zi'e-i.
 A'zi-el.
 A-zi'za.
 Az'ma-veth.
 A-zo'tus.
 Az'ri-el.
 A-zu'bah.
 Az'y-mites.

 BA'AL-AH.
 Ba'al-ath.
 Ba'al-ath Be'er.
 Ba'al Be'rith.
 Ba'al-im.
 Ba'al-is.
 Ba'al Per'a-zim.
 Ba'al Shal'i-sha.
 Ba'a-nah.
 Ba-a-ni'as.
 Ba'a-ra.
 Ba'a-sha.
 Ba-a-si'ah.
 Bab'y-lon.
 Bac-chu'rus.
 Bach'uth Al'lon.
 Ba-go'as.
 Bag'o-i.
 Ba-ha'rum-ite.
 Ba-hu'rim.
 Bak-bak'er.
 Bak'buk-i'ah.
 Ba'la-am.
 Bal'a-mo.
 Bal'a-nus.
 Bal'tha-sar.
 Ba'moth Ba'al.
 Ban-a-i'as.
 Ba-rab'bas.
 Bar'a-chel.
 Bar-a-chi'ah.
 Bar-a-chi'as.
 Bar-ce'nor.
 Bar-hu'mites.
 Ba-ri'ah.
 Bar-je'sus.
 Bar-jo'na.
 Bar'na-bas.
 Ba-ro'dis.
 Bar'sa-bas.
 Bar-thol'o-mew.
 Bar'ti-me'us.
 Bar-zil'la-i.
 Ba'shan Ha'voth
 Ja'ir.
 Bas'ta-i.
 Bat'a-ne.
 Bath'a-loth.
 Bath-rab'bim.
 Bath'she-ba.
 Bath-shu'a.
 Bav'a-i.
 Be-a-li'ah.
 Be'a-loth.
 Beb'a-l.
 Bech-o'rath.
 Bech'ti-leth.
 Bed-a-i'ah.
 Be'el-i'a-da.

Be-e'sa-rus.
 Be-el-teth'mus.
 Be-el'ze-bub.
 Be-e'ra.
 Be-e'rah, or Be'-rah.
 Be'er-e'lim.
 Be-e'ri.
 Be'er-la-ha'i-roi.
 Be-e'roth.
 Be-e'roth-ites.
 Be-er'she-ba.
 Be-esh'te-rah.
 Be'he-moth.
 Be'la-ites.
 Bel'e-mus.
 Bel'ga-i.
 Be'li-al.
 Bel'ma-im.
 Bel'shaz'zer.
 Bel'te-shaz'zar.
 Ben-ai'ah.
 Ben-am'mi.
 Ben-eb'e-rak.
 Ben'e-ja'a kam.
 Ben'ha-dad.
 Ben'ha'il.
 Ben'ha'nan.
 Ben'ja-min.
 Ben'ja-mites.
 Ben'i-nu.
 Ben-u'i.
 Be-no'ni.
 Ben-zo'heth.
 Ber'a-chah.
 Ber'a-chi'ah.
 Ber'a-i'ah.
 Be-re'a.
 Be-ri'ah.
 Ber-ni'ce.
 Be-ro'dach Bal'a-dan.
 Ber'o-thai.
 Be-ro'thath.
 Ber-ze'lus.
 Bes-o-dei'ah.
 Beth-ab'a-ra.
 Beth-ab'a-rah.
 Beth'a-nath.
 Beth'a-ny.
 Beth-ar'a-bah.
 Beth'a-ram.
 Beth-ar'bel.
 Beth'a'ven.
 Beth-az'ma-veth.
 Beth'ba-al-me'on.
 Beth-ba'ra.
 Beth-ba'rah.
 Beth-bir'e-i.
 Beth-da'gon.
 Beth'dib-la-tha'im.
 Beth-es'da.
 Beth-e'zel.
 Both-ga'der.
 Beth-ga'mul.
 Beth-hac'ce-rim.
 Beth-ha'ran.
 Beth-hog'lah.

Beth-ho'ron. †
 Beth-jes'i-moth.
 Beth-leb'a-oth.
 Beth'le-hem.
 Beth'le hem-ite.
 Beth'lo-mon.
 Beth-ma'a-cah.
 Beth-mar'ca-both.
 Beth-me'on.
 Beth-nim'rah.
 Beth-o'ron.
 Beth-pa'let.
 Beth-paz'zer.
 Beth-pe'or.
 Beth'-pha-ge. (2)
 Beth'phe-let.
 Beth-sa'i-da.
 Beth-she'an.
 Beth-she'mesh.
 Beth-tap'pu-a.
 Beth-su'ra.
 Be-thu'el.
 Beth-u-li'a, or -u.
 Be-to'li-us.
 Bet'o-mes'tham.
 Be-u'lah.
 Be-zal'e-el.
 Bi'a-tas.
 Big'tha-na.
 Big'va-i.
 Bil'e-am.
 Bil'ga-i.
 Bin'e-a.
 Bin'nu-i.
 Bir'za-vith.
 Bi-thi'ah.
 Biz'i-jo-thi'ah.
 Biz'i-jo-thi'jah.
 Bo-a-ner'ges.
 Boch'e-ru.
 Bos'o-ra.
 Buk-ki'ah.

CAI'A-PHAS.
 Cai'-nan.
 Cal-a-mol'a-lus.
 Cal'va-ry.
 Ca'na-an. †
 Ca'na-an-ites.
 Ca-per'na-um.
 Caph'ar-sal'a-ma.
 Ca-phen'a-tha.
 Ca-phi'ra.
 Caph'to-rim.
 Cap-pa-do'ci-a.
 Car-a-ba'si-on.
 Car'cha-mis.
 Car'che-mish.
 Ca-re'-ah.
 Ca'ri-a.
 Car-ma'ni-ans.
 Car'me.
 Car'mel-i-tess.
 Car'na-im.
 Car-she'na.
 Ca-siph'i-a.
 Ca-thu'ath.

* *Ar'etas*, The Greek is *Aperas* (2 Cor. xi. 32).

† The more usual pronunciation of this word is *Kay'nan*. It occurs six times in "Paradise Lost" with this pronunciation.

Ce-le-mi'a.	De-cap'o-lis.	El'i-ka.	E-so'ra.	Gil'e-ad.
Cen'chre-a.	Ded'a-nim.	E-lim'e-lech.	Es-senes'.	Gil'e-ad-ite.
Cen'de-be''us.	De-ha'vites.	E'li-ce''na-i.	Est'ha-ol.	Gin'ne-tho.
Cen-tu'ri-on.	Del-a-i'ah.	E'li-o''nas.	Eth'ba-al.	Gir'ga-shi.
Cha'di-as.	Del'i-lah.	El'i-phal.	Eu-as'i-bus.	Git'ta-im.
Chæ're-as.	Der'be.	E-liph'a-leh.	Eu-bu'lus.	Gi'zo-nite.
Chal'ce-do-ny.	De-u'el.	E-liph'e-let.	E'vil-mer-o''dach.	Gni'dus, ni'du
Chal-de'a.	Deu'ter-on''omy.	El-i-sæ'us.	Eu'na-than.	Gol'go-tha.
Chan'nu-ne''us.	Dib'la-im.	El'i-se''us.	Eu-ni'ce.	Go-li'ah.
Char'a-ath''a-lar.	Di'drachm	E-li'sha.	Eu-o'di-as.	Go-li'ath.
Cha're-a.	(dram.)	E-li'shah.	Eu-pol'e-mus.	Go-mor'rah.
Ched'er-la''o-mer.	Did'y-mus.	E-lish'a-ma.	Eu-roc'ly-don.	Go'pher-wood.
Chel'ci-as.	Dil'e-an.	E-lish'a-mah.	Eu'ty-chus.	Gor'gi-as.
Chel'li-ans.	Di-mo'nah.	E-lish'a-phat.	Ex'o-dus.	Gor'ty-na.
Che-lu'bai.	Di'na-ites.	E-lish'e-ba.	Ez'ba-i.	Go-thon'i-el.
Che-lu'bar.	Din'ha-bah.	El-i-shu'a.	Ez'e-chi''as.	Gur-ba'al.
Chem'a-rims.	Di-ot're-phes.	E-lis'i-mus.	Ez'c-ki''as.	
Che-na'a-nah.	Diz'a-hab.	E-li'u.	E-ze'ki-el.	
Chen'a-ni.	Dod'a-i.	E-li'ud.	Ez'e-ri''as.	
Chen-a-ni'ah.	Do-rym'e-nes.	E-liz'a-phan..	E-zi'as.	
Che'phar Ha-	Do-sith'e-us.	E-li'zur.	E'zi-on-ge'ber.	
am''mo-nai.	Do'tha-im.	El'la-sar.		HA'A-HASH''TARI.
Cheph-i'rah.		El'mo-dam. '		Ha-bai'ah.
Che're-as.		El'na-am.		Hab'ak-kuk.
Cher'eth-ites.	E'A-NAS.	El'na-than.		Hab'a-zi-ni''ah.
Cher'u-bim. (1)	E-bed'me-lech.	El'on Beth'ha-		Ha-berge-on.
Che-sul'loth.	Eb-en-e'zer.	nan.		Hach'a-li'ah.
Chi-li'on.	E-bi'a-saph.	El'pa-al.	GA'AL.	Hach'i-lah.
Chil'le-ab.	E-bro'nah.	El'pa'ran.	Ga'ash.	Hach'mo-ni.
Chlo'e.	E-ca'nus.	El'te-keth.	Gab'a-el.	Had'ad-e'zer.
Cho-ra'sin, or	Ec-bat'a-na.	E-lu'za-i.	Ga'bri-as.	Ha'dad Rim''
Cho-ra'shan,	Ec-cle'si-as'ticus.	El-y-ma'is.	Ga'bri-el.	mon.
or Cho-ra'zin.	E'dom-ites.	El'y-mas.	Gad-a-renes'.	Ha-das'sa.
Chos'a-me''us.	Ed're-i.	El'za-phan.	Gad'di-el.	Ha-das'sah.
Cho-ze'ba.	Eg'la-im.	Em-al-cu'el.	Ga'i-us.	Ha-dat'tah.
Chush'an Rish-	Ek're-bel.	Em-man'u-el.	Gal'e-ed.	Ha-do'ram.
a-tha'im.	E'lam-ites.	Em'ma-us.	Gal'i-lee.	Hag'a-i.
Cin'ner-eth or	El-beth'el.	En-eg-la'im.	Gal'li-o.	Ha-gar-enes'.
Cin'ner-oth.	El'ci-a.	En'e-mes'sar.	Gam'a-el.	Ha-gar-ites.
Cith'e-rus.	El'da-ah.	E-ne'ni-as.	Ga-ma'li-el.	Hag-gi'ah.
Cle-a'sa.	E'le-ad.	En-gan'nim.	Ga-za'ra.	Ha-ku'pha.
Cle'o-phas.	E-le-a'leh.	Enge'di.	Ga'zath-ites.	Hal-le-lu'jah.
Clo'e.	E-le'a-sah.	En-had'dah.	Ga-ze'ra.	Hal-lo'esh.
Col-ho'zeh.	E'le-a''zer.	En-hak'ko-re.	Ged-a-li'ah.	Ha'math Zo''bath
Col-li'us.	E'le-a-zu''rus.	En-ha'zor.	Ge-de'rah.	Ham-med'a-tha.
Co-los'se.	El-el-o'he Is'ra-el.	En-mish'pat.	Ge-de'roth.	Ham'e-lech.
Colos'si-ans.	E-leu'the-rus.	En-rim'mon.	Ged'e-roth-a'im.	Ham-mol'e-keth.
Co-ni'ah.	El-eu-za'i.	En-ro'gel.	Ge-ha'zi.	Ha-mu'el.
Con-o-ni'ah.	El-ha'nan.	En'she-mesh.	Gel'i-loth.	Ha'mul-ites.
Co're.	E-li'ab.	En-tap'pu-ah.	Ge-malli.	Ha-mu'tal.
Co-rin'thi-ans.	E-li'a-da.	Ep'a-phras.	Gem-a-ri'ah.	Ha-nam'e-el.
Cre'ti-ans.	E-li'a-dah.	E-paph'ro-di''tus.	Ge-ne'zar.	Ha-nan'e-el.
Cu'shan Rish'a-	E-li'a-dun.	E-pen'e-tus.	Ge-ne'sis. (2)	Han'a-ni.
tha'im.	E-li'ah.	E'phes-dam'mim	Gen-ne'us.	Han'a-ni''ah.
Cu'the-ans.	E-li'ah-ba.	Eph'pha-tha.	Gen-u'bath.	Han'i-el.
Cy'a-mon.	E-li'a-kim.	E'phra-im.	Ger'ga-shi.	Han'ni-el.
Cy-re'ne.	E-li'a-li.	E'phra-im-ites.	Ger-ge-senes'.	Ha'noch-ites.
Cy-re'ni-us.	E-li'am.	Eph'ra-tah.	Ger'i-zim. (2)	Haph-a-ra'im.
	E-li'as.	Eph'rath-ites.	Ger'rin-i-ans.	Har-a-i'ah.
	E-li'a-saph.	E'ran-ites.	Ger-ræ'ans.	Har-bo'na.
	E-li'a-shib.	E-ras'tus.	Ger'shon-ites.	Har-bo'nah.
	E-li'a-sis.	E-sa'i-as.	Gesh'u-ri.	Har'ne-pher.
	E-li'a-tha, or	E'sar-had''don.	Geth-o-li'as.	Ha'rod-ite.
	E-li'a-thah.	Es-dre'lon.	Geth-sem'a-ne.	Har'o-eh.
	El'i-a''zar.	Es'e-bon.	Ge-u'el.	Ha'ro-rite.
	El'i'dad.	E-se'bri-as.	Ge'zer-ites.	Har'o-sheth.
	E-li-e'na-i.	Esh'ba-al.	Gib'e-a.	Ha-ru'maph.
	El'i-e''zer.	E'she-an.	Gib'e-ah.	Ha-ru'phite.
	E-li'ha-ba.	Esh'ta-ol.	Gib'e-ath.	Has'a-di'ah.
	El'i-hæ''na.	Esh'tau-lites.	Gib'e-on.	Has'e-nu''ah.
	El'i-ho'reph.	Esh'tem'o-a.	Gib'e-on-ites.	Hash'a-bi'ah.
	E-li'hu.	Esh'te-moth.	Gid-dal'ti.	Hash-ab'nah.
	E-li'jah.	Es'ma-chi'ah.	Gid'e-on.	Hash-ab-ni''ah.
			Gid-e-oni.	Hash-bad'a-na.
			Gil'a-lai.	Hash-mo'nah.
			Gil'bo-a.	Ha-shu'pha.
DAB'A-REH.				
Dab'ba sheth.				
Da'bri-a.				
Da-co'bi.				
Dad'de-us.				
Dal-a-i'ah.				
Dal'i-lah.				
Dal'ma-nu''tha.				
Dam-a-scenes'.				
Dan-ja'an.				
Dan'o-brath.				
Da'ri-an.				
Deb'o-rah.				

Hat-ti'pha.
 Hav'i-lah.
 Ha'voth Ja'ir.
 Haz'a-el.
 Ha-zai'ah.
 Ha'zar Hat'ti-
 con.
 Ha-za'roth.
 Ha'zel El-po'ni.
 Ha-ze'rim
 Ha-ze'roth
 Ha'zi-el.
 He'ber-ites.
 He'bron-ites.
 Heg'a-i.
 He'ge
 Hel-chi'ah.
 Hel'da-i
 Hel'ka-i
 Hel'kath Haz'-
 zu-rim.
 Hel-ki'as
 He'pher-ites
 Heph'zi-bah
 Her-mog'e-nes.
 Her'mon-ites.
 He-ro'di-ans.
 He-ro'di-as.
 Hez'e-ki.
 Hez'e-ki'ah.
 He-zi'a.
 Hez'ra-i.
 Hid'da-i.
 Hid'de-kei.
 Hi-er'e-el.
 Hi-er'e-moth.
 Hi-er-i-e'lus.
 Hi-er'mas.
 Hi-er-on'y-mus.
 Hig-gai'on.
 Hil-ki'ah.
 Hir-ca'nus.
 His-ki'jah
 Hod-a-i'ah.
 Hod-a-vi'ah.
 Ho-de'va.
 Ho-de'vah.
 Ho-di'ah
 Ho-di'jah.
 Hol'o-fer'nes
 Hor'a-gid'dad.
 Hor-o-na'im.
 Ho-san'na.
 Ho-se'a.
 Hosh-a-i'ah.
 Ho-she'a.
 Hu'pham-ites
 Hu'shath-ite.
 Hu'shu-bah.
 Hy-das'pes.
 Hy-e'na.
 Hy'men-e'us.

IB'LE-AM.
 Ib-nel'ah.
 Ib-ni'jah.
 Ich'a-bod.
 I-co'ni-um.
 Id u-el.
 Id u-mæ'a.
 Id u-mæ'ans
 Ig-da-li'ah.

Ig'e-ab'a-rim.
 Ig'e-al.
 Im-man'u-el.
 I-o'ta.
 Iph'e-dei'ah.
 I-ri'jah.
 Ir'pe-el.
 Ir-she'mish.
 I-sai'ah.
 Is-car'i-ot.
 Is'da-el.
 Ish'bo-sheth.
 I-shi'ah.
 I-shi'jah.
 Ish'ma-el.
 Ish'ma-el-ites.
 Ish-ma-i'ah.
 Ish'me-rai.
 Ish'u-ai.
 Is'ma-chi'ah.
 Is'ma-i'ah.
 Is'ra-el.
 Is'ra-el-ites.
 Is'sa-char
 Is'tal-cu'rus.
 Is'u-i.
 Is'u-ites.
 Ith'a-i.
 Ith'i-el.
 Ith're-am.
 It'ta-i.
 It'u-re'a.
 Iz-ra-hi'ah.
 Iz'ra-hite.
 Iz-ra-i'ah.
 Iz're-el.

JA'A-KEN
 Ja-ak'o-bah.
 Ja-a'la.
 Ja-a'lah.
 Ja-a'lam.
 Ja-a'nai.
 Ja-ar'e-or'a-gim.
 Ja-as'a-ni'a.
 Ja'a-sau.
 Ja-a'si-el.
 Ja-a'zah.
 Ja-az-a-ni'ah.
 Ja-a'zar.
 Ja-a'zi'ah.
 Ja-a'zi-el.
 Jab'ne-el.
 Ja-co'bus.
 Jad-du'a.
 Ja-ha'le-el.
 Ja-hal'e-lal.
 Ja-ha'za.
 Ja-ha'zah.
 Ja-ha-zi'ah.
 Ja-ha'zi-el.
 Jah'da-i
 Jah'di-el.
 Jah'le-el.
 Jah'le-el-ites.
 Jah'ma-i.
 Jah'ze-el.
 Jah'zi-el.
 Ja'ir-ites.
 Ja'i-rus.
 Jam'na-an.
 Jam'ni-a.

Ja-no'ah.
 Ja-no'hah.
 Ja'phi'ah.
 Japh'le-ti.
 Jar-e-si'ah.
 Ja-ro'ah.
 Jas'a-el.
 Ja-sho'be-am.
 Jash'u-bi Le'hem.
 Ja'si-el.
 Ja-su'bus.
 Jath'ni-el.
 Ja'zi-el.
 Je'a-rim.
 Je-at'e-rai.
 Je-ber'e-chi'ah.
 Je-bu si.
 Jec-a-mi'ah.
 Jec-o-li'ah.
 Jec-o-ni'ah.
 Je-dai a.
 Je-dai'ah.
 Jed-de us.
 Jed-e-di'ah.
 Je-dei'ah.
 Je-di'a-el.
 Jed'i-ah.
 Je-di-el.
 Je-e'li.
 Je-e'zer
 Je-e'zer-ites.
 Je'gar Sa-ha-
 du'tha.
 Je-ha'le-el.
 Je-hal'e-lal.
 Je-ha'zi-el.
 Jeh-dei'ah.
 Je-hei'el.
 Je-hez'e-kei.
 Je-hi'ah.
 Je-hi'el.
 Je-hi'e-li.
 Je-hish'a-i.
 Je-his-ki'ah.
 Je-ho'a-dah.
 Je'ho-ad'dan.
 Je-ho'a-haz.
 Je-ho'ash.
 Je-ho'ha-dah.
 Je-ho'ha-nan.
 Je-hoi'a-chin.
 Je-hoi'a-da.
 Je-hoi'a-kim.
 Je-hoi'a-rib.
 Je-hon'a-dab.
 Je-hon'a-than.
 Je-ho'ram.
 Je'ho-shab'e-ath.
 Je-hosh'a-phat.
 Je-hosh'e-ba.
 Je-hosh'u-a.
 JE-HO'VAH.
 Je-hoz'a-bad.
 Je-hub'bah.
 Je'hu-cal.
 Je-hu'di.
 Je'hu-di'jah.
 Je-i'el.
 Je-kab'ze-el.
 Jek'a-me'am.
 Jek'a-mi'ah.
 Je-ku thiel.
 Jem-u'el.

Je-phun'neh.
 Je-rahm'e-el.
 Jer-e-mi'ah.
 Je-ri'ah.
 Jer'icho.
 Je-ri'jah.
 Jer'o-bo'am.
 Je-rub'ba-al.
 Je-rub'e-sheth.
 Je-ru'sa-lem.
 Je-ru'sha.
 Je-sai'ah.
 Jesh-a-i'ah.
 Jesh'a-nah.
 Jesh-ar-e'lah.
 Jesh-eb'e-ab.
 Jesh-eb'e-ah.
 Je-shish'a-i
 Jesh-o-ha-i'ah.
 Jesh'u-run.
 Je-si'ah.
 Je-sim i-el.
 Jes'se
 Jes'u-i.
 Je'u-el.
 Jez-a-ni'ah.
 Je-zi'ah.
 Jez-li'ah.
 Jez'o-ar.
 Jez-ra-hi'ah.
 Jez're-el.
 Jez're-el-i-tess.
 Jiph'thah-el.
 Jo'a-chaz.
 Jo-a-da'nus.
 Jo'a-haz.
 Jo'a-kim.
 Jo-an'na.
 Jo'a-tham
 Jo-a-zab'dus
 Joch'e-bed.
 Jo-e'lah.
 Jo-e'zer.
 Jog'be-ah.
 Jo-ha'nan.
 Joi'a-da.
 Joi'a-kim.
 Joi'a-rib.
 Jok'de-am.
 Jok'me-an.
 Jok'the-el.
 Jo'ra-i.
 Jos-a-phi'as.
 Jo'se.
 Jo-se'phus.
 Josh'a-phat
 Josh'a-vi'ah.
 Josh-bek'a-sha.
 Jo-si'ah.
 Jo-si'as.
 Jos-i-bi'ah.
 Jos-i-phi'ah.
 Jo-si'phus.
 Ju-dæ'a.
 Ju-shab'he-sed.

KAB'ZE-EL.
 Kad'mi-el.
 Kal'la-i.
 Ka-re'ah.
 Kar'ka-a.
 Kar'na-im.

Ke-hel'a-thah.
 Kel-lai'ah.
 Kel'kath-ha-
 zu'rim.
 Ke-tu'rah.
 Ke-zi'a.
 Kib'roth Hat-
 ta'a-vah.
 Kib'za-im.
 Kia-har'a-seth.
 Kir'i-eth.
 Kir'jath Je'a-
 rim.
 Ko'hath-ites.
 Kol-a-i'ah.
 Ko're
 Kush-ai'ah.

LA'A-DAH.
 La'a-dan.
 La-cu'nus.
 La-hai'roi.
 La-se'a.
 La-sha'ron.
 Leb-be'us.
 Le-bo'nah.
 Le-tu'shim.
 Le-vi'a-than.
 Le-vit'i-cus.
 Le-um'mim.
 Lib'a-nus.
 Lig-nal'oes.
 Lo-am'mi.
 Lo Ru'ha-mah.
 Loth-a-su'bus.
 Lyc'a-o'ni-a.
 Ly-sa'ni-as.

MA'A-CAH.
 Ma'a-chah.
 Ma-ach'a-thi.
 Ma-ad'ai.
 Ma-a-di'ah.
 Ma-a'i.
 Ma-al'eh Acrab'-
 bim.
 Ma'a-nai.
 Ma'a-rath.
 Ma-a-sei'ah.
 Ma-a-si'ah.
 Mab'da-i.
 Mac'ca-bees.
 Mac'ca-bæ'us.
 Mach'be-nai.
 Mach-he'loth.
 Mach-na-de'bai.
 Mach-pe'lah.
 Mad'a-i.
 Ma-di'a-bun.
 Ma-di'ah.
 Ma-e'lus.
 Mag'da-len.
 Mag'da-le'ne.
 Mag'di-el.
 Ma'ha-lath Le-
 an'noth.
 Ma-ha'le-el.
 Ma-ha-na'im.
 Ma-har'a-i.
 Ma'ha-vites.
 Ma-ha'zi-oth.

Ma'her-shal'al-
hash'baz.
Mai-an'e-as.
Mak-e'loth.
Mak-ke'dah.
Mal'a-chi.
Mal-chi'ah.
Mal-chi-el.
Mal-chi-el-ites.
Mal-chi'jah.
Mal-chi'ram.
Mal-chi-shu'ah.
Ma-mal'as.
Mam'ni-ta-nai'-
mus.
Ma-mu'cus.
Man'a-en.
Ma-na'heth-ites.
Man'as-se'as.
Ma-nas'seh.
Man'ha-na'im.
Ma-no'ah.
Ma'on-ites.
Mar-a-nath'a.
Mar'do-che'us.
Ma-re'shah.
Mas-si'as.
Mat-tan-i'ah.
Mat-ta-thi'as.
Mat-te-na'i.
Mat-the'las.
Mat-thi'as.
Mat'ti-thi'ah.
Maz'i-ti'as.
Maz-za'roth.
Me-a'ni.
Me-a'rah.
Me-bu'nai.
Mech'e-rath-ite.
Me-e'da.
Me-gid'don.
Me-ha'li.
Me-het'a-bol.
Me-hi'da.
Me-hol'ath-ite.
Me-hu'ja-el.
Me-hu'man.
Me-hu'nim.
Me-hu'nims.
Me-jar'kon.
Mel-a-ti'ah.
Mel-chi'ah.
Mel-chi'as.
Mel-chi-el.
Mel-chis'e-dek.
Mel-chi-shu'a.
Me-le'a.
Mel'i-ta.
Me-mu'can.
Me-ne.
Men'o-thai.
Me-on'e-nem.
Meph'a-ath.
Me-phib'o-sheth.
Mer-a-i'ah.
Me-rai'oth.
Mer-a-tha'im.
Me-rib'ba al.
Mero'doch Bal'-
a-dan.
Me-ron'o-thite.
Mesh'el-e-mi'-ah.
Mesh-ez'a-bel.

Mesh-ez'a-beel.
Mesh'il-la'mith.
Mesh'il'le-moth.
Me-sho'bah.
Me-shul'lam.
Mes'o-ba-ite.
Mes-si'ah.
Mes-si'as.
Me-te'rus.
Me-thu'sa-el.
Me-thu'se-la.
Me-thu'se-lah.
Me-u'nim.
Mi'a-min.
Mi-cai'ah.
Mi'cha-el.
Mi-chai'ah.
Mich'me-thah.
Mij a-min.
Mik-nei'ah.
Mil-a-la'i.
Mi-ni'a-min.
Mish'a-el.
Mi'she-al.
Mis'ra-im.
Mis're-photh-
ma'im.
Miz'ra-im.
Mo'ab-ites.
Mo-a-di'ah.
Mo-o-si'as.
Mor'de-cai.
Mor'eshe-eth.
Gath'.
Mo-ri'ah.
Mo-se'ra.
Mo-se'rah.
Mo-so'roth.
Mo-sol'lam.
Mo-sul'la-mon.
Myt-e-le'ne.

NA'A-MAH.
Na'a-man.
Na'a-ma-thites.
Na'a-mites.
Na'a-rah.
Na'a-rai.
Na-ash'on.
Na'a-thus.
Nab-a-ri'as.
Na-ba-the'ans.
Na-dab'a-tha.
Nag'ge.
Na-ha'li-el.
Na-hal'lal.
Na'ha-lol.
Na-ham'a-ni.
Na-har'a-i.
Na'i-dus.
Na-ne'a.
Na'o-mi.
Naph'tha-li.
Na-than'a-el.
Nath'a-ni'as.
Na've.
Naz'a-rene'.
Ne-a-ri'ah.
Neb'a-i.
Ne-bai'oth.
Ne-ba'joth.
Ne-bal'lat.

Neb'u-chad-nez'-
zar.
Neb'u-chad-rez'-
zar.
Neb'u-chas'ban.
Neb'u-chod-on'-
o-sor.
Neb'u-zur'a-dan.
Ne-co'dan.
Ned'a-bi'ah.
Ne'e-mi'as.
Ne-hel'a-mite.
Ne-he-mi'ah.
Ne-he-mi'as.
Ne-hush'ta.
Ne-hush'tah.
Ne-hush'tan.
Ne-ko'da.
Nem-u'el.
Ne-phish'e-sim.
Neph'tha-li.
Neph'tu-im.
Ne-phu'sim.
Nep'tho-ah.
Ne're-us.
Nergal Sha-re'-
zer.
Ne-ri'ah.
Ne-than'e-el.
Neth-a-ni'ah.
Ne-to'phah.
Ne-toph'a-thi.
Ne-toph'a-thites.
Ne-zi'ah.
Nic'o-de'mus.
Nic'o-la'i-tanes.
Nin'e-ve.
Nin'e-veh.
No-a-di'ah.
No'e.
No'e-ba.
Nom'a-des.
Nu-me-ni-us.

OB-A-DI'AH.
O'chi-el.
O-cide'lus.
O-dol'lam.
Od-on-ar'kes.
Om-a-e'rus.
Ome'ga.
O-nes'i-mus.
On'e-siph'o-rus.
O-ni'a-res.
O-ni'as.
O-ny'as.
On'y-cha.
O-ri'on.
Or'tho-si'as.
O-sai'as.
O-se'as.
O'she-a.
Oth'ni-el.
Oth-o-ni'as.
O-zi'as.
O'zi-el.
O-zo'ra.

PA'A-RAI.
Pa'gi-el.
Pa'i.

Par-mash'ta.
Pa-shan'du-tha.
Par-va'im.
Pa-se'ah.
Pass'o-ver.
Pa-te'o-li.
Pa-the'us.
Path-ru'sim.
Pa'u.
Ped'ah-zur.
Ped'ai'ah.
Pek'a-hi'ah.
Pel'a-i'ah.
Pel'a-li'ah.
Pel'a-ti'ah.
Pe'leth-ites.
Pe-li'as.
Pe-ni'el.
Pe-nin'nah.
Pen'ni-nah.
Pen-tap'o-lis.
Pen'ta-teuch.
Pe-nu'el.
Per'a-zim.
Pe-ri'da.
Per'iz-zites.
Per-u'da.
Peth'a-hi'ah.
Pe-thu'el.
Pe-ul'thai.
Phac'a-reth.
Phai-dai'us.
Pha-le'as.
Phai'ti-el.
Pha-nu'el.
Phar'a-cim.
Pha'ra-oh.
Phar'a-tho'ni.
Pha'rez-ites.
Phar'i-sees.
Pha'se-ah.
Pha-se'lis.
Phas'i-ron.
Phe'be.
Phe-ni'ce.
Phib'e-seth.
Phi-lar'ches.
Phi-le'mon.
Phi-le'tus.
Phi-lis'ti-a.
Phi-lis'tines.
Phi-lol'o-gus.
Phil'o-me'tor.
Phin'e-as.
Phin'e-has.
Phy-gel'lus.
Phy-lac'te-ries.
Pi-ha-hi'roth.
Pir'a-thon-ite.
Poch'e-reth.
Pot'i-phar.
Po-tiph'e-ra.
Proch'o-rus.
Pu'ti-el.

RA'A-MAH.
Ra-a-mi'ah.
Ra-am'ses.
Rab-bo'ni.
Rab-sa'ces.
Rab'sha-keh.
Rad'da-i.

Ra-gu'el.
Ra-math-a'im.
Ra'math-ite.
Ra-me'ses.
Ra-mi'ah.
Ra'moth Gil'e-ad.
Ra'pha-el.
Raph'a-im.
Re-a-i'ah.
Re'chab-ites.
Re'cho chim.
Re-el'ai'ah.
Re-el-i'as.
Ree-sai'as.
Re-gem me-lech.
Re'ha-bi'ah.
Re-ho-bo'am.
Re-ho'both.
Re'i.
Rem-a-li'ah.
Rem'mom.
Meth'o-ar.
Re'pha-el.
Reph-a-i'ah.
Reph'a-im.
Re-u'el.
Re-zi'a.
Rhe'gi-um.
Ro-ge'lim.
Ro'i-mus.
Romam'ti-e'zer.
Ru'ha-mah.

SA'BAC'THA-NI.
Sab'a-oth.
Sab'a-tus.
Sab'ba-the'us.
Sab-be'us.
Sab-de'us.
Sa-be'ana.
Sad-a-mi'as.
Sad-de'us.
Sad du-ceed.
Sa'ha-du'tha.
Je'gar.
Sa-la-sad'a-i.
Sala'thi-el.
Sal'la-i.
Sal-lu'mus.
Sal-mo'ne.
Sa-lo'me.
Sam'a-el.
Sa-mai'as.
Sa-ma'ri-a.
Sa-mar'i-tans.
Sa-me'i'us.
San'a-bas'sa-rus.
San-bal'lat.
San'he-drim.
Saph-a-ti'as.
Sap-phi'ra.
Sar-a-bi'as.
Sar-a-i'ah.
Sa-rai'as.
Sa-ram'a-el.
Sar-ched'o-nus.
Sar'do nyx.
Sa-ro'thi.
Sar-se'chim.
Sath'ra-bas'nea.
Sath'ra-bou-za'
nea.

Scy-thop'o-lis.
 Scyth-o-pol'i-
 tans.
 Sech-e-ni'as.
 Sed-e-ci'as.
 Se'i-rath.
 Se'la Ham'mah-
 le'koth.
 Sel-e-mi'as.
 Sem-a chi'ah.
 Sem-a-i'ah.
 Sem-a-i'as.
 Sem'e-i.
 Se-mel'le-us.
 Sen'a-ah.
 Sen-a-che'rib, or
 Sen-nach'e-rib.
 Se-o'rim.
 Seph-ar-va'im.
 Se'phar-vites.
 Se-phe'la.
 Se-ra-i'ah.
 Sha-al-ab'bin.
 Sha-al'bim.
 Sha-a-ra'im.
 Sha-ash'gas.
 Shab-beth'a-i.
 Shach'i-a.
 Shad'da-i.
 Sha'ge.
 Sha-haz'i-math.
 Shal'le-cheth.
 Shal'ma-i.
 Shal-ma-ne'ser.
 Sham'a-ri''ah.
 Sham-ma-i.
 Sham-mu'a.
 Sham-mu'ah.
 Sham'she-ra'i.
 Shar'a-i.
 Shar'a-im.
 Shar'ma-im.
 Sha-re'zer.
 Sha-ru'hen.
 Shash'a i.
 Sha-u'sha.
 She'al.
 She-al'ti-el.
 She'a-ri'ah.
 She'ar'ja'shub.
 Sheb'a-ni'ah.

Shec a-ni'ah.
 She'chem-ites.
 Shech'i-nah.
 Shed'e-ur.
 She'ha-ri''ah.
 Shel'e-mi''ah.
 She-lu'mi-el.
 Shem'a-ah.
 Shem-a-i'ah.
 Shem-a-ri'ah.
 She-mi'da.
 She-mir'a-moth.
 She-mu'el.
 She-na'zar.
 Sheph-a-ti'ah.
 She-phu'phan.
 Sher-e-bi'ah.
 She-re'zer.
 Shesh-baz'zar.
 She'thar Boz''-
 na-i.
 Shib'bo-leth.
 Shig-gai'on.
 Shi-i'im.
 Shi-lo'ah.
 Shi-lo'ni.
 Shi-lo'nites.
 Shim'e-a.
 Shim'e-am.
 Shim'e-ath.
 Shim'e-ath-ites.
 Shim'e-i.
 Shim'e-on.
 Sho'ba-i.
 Sho-shan'nim.
 Shu'ba'el.
 Shu'lam-ite.
 Shu'the-lah.
 Si'a-ka.
 Sib'ba-chai.
 Sib'bo-leth.
 Sib'ra-im.
 Si'de.
 Si-gi'o-noth.
 Sil-o'am, or Sil'o-
 am.
 Sil'o e.
 Si'mal-cu''e.
 Sim'e-on.
 Sis-am'a-i.
 Sis'e-ra.

Si-sin'nes.
 Soph'e-reth.
 So-sip'a-ter.
 Sos'tra-tus.
 So'ta-i.
 Stac'te.
 Steph'a-na.
 Su'ba-i.
 Su-ca'ath-ites.
 Sy-ce'ne.
 Sy-e'lus.
 Sy-e'ne.
 Syn'a-gogue.
 Syn'ti-che.
 Syr'i-a Ma'a-cab.

TA'A-NACH.
 Tab'ba-oth.
 Ta'be-al.
 Ta'be-el.
 Ta-bel'li-us.
 Tab'i-tha.
 Ta-haph'a-nes.
 Ta-hap'e-nes.
 Tal'i-tha Cu'mi.
 Tan'hu-meth.
 Taph'e-nes.
 Tap'pu-ah.
 Ta're-a.
 Tar-shi'si.
 Tat'na-i.
 Teb-a-li'ah.
 Te-haph'ne-hes.
 Te-hin'nah.
 Te-ko'a.
 Te-ko'ah.
 Te-ko'ites.
 Tel'a-im.
 Te-las'sar.
 Tel'ha-re'sha.
 Tel-har'sa.
 Ter-tul'lus.
 Thad-de'us.
 Tham'na-tha.
 The-co'e.
 The-las'ser.
 The-ler'sas.
 The-oc'a-nus.
 The-od'o-tus.
 The-oph'i-lus.
 Ther me-leth.

Thes'sa-lo-ni''-
 ca.
 Thim'na-thath.
 This'be.
 Thom'o-i.
 Thra-se'as.
 Thy-a-ti'ra.
 Ti-be'ri-as.
 Tig'lath Pi-le''-
 ser.
 Ti-me'lus.
 Ti-mo'the-us.
 Tir'sha-tha.
 To'a-nah.
 To-bi'ah.
 To-bi'jah.
 To-gar'mah.
 To'la-ites.
 Trach'o-ni''tis.
 Trip'o-lis.
 Tro-gyl'li-um.
 Troph'i-mus.
 Try-phe'na.
 Try-pho'sa.
 Tu-bi'e-ni.
 Ty-be'ri-as.
 Tych'i-cus.
 Ty-ran'nus.

U'-LA-I.
 U-phar'sin.
 Ur'ba-ne.
 U-ri'ah.
 U-ri'as.
 U-ri-el.
 U-ri'jah.
 U'tha-i.
 U'za-i.
 Uz-zi'ah.
 Uz-zi'el.

VA-JEZ'ATHA.
 Va-ni'ah.

XAN'THI-CUS.
 Xe'ne-as.
 Xer-o-pha'gi-a.
 Xe-rol'y-be.

ZA-A-NA'IM.
 Za'a-nan.
 Za'a-nan'nim.
 Za'a-van.
 Zab'a-dæ''ans.
 Zab'a-dai'as.
 Zab-de'us.
 Za-bi'na.
 Zac'ca-i.
 Zac-che'us.
 Zach'a-ri'ah.
 Zal-mo'nah.
 Zal-mun'nah.
 Za-no'ah.
 Zaph'nath-pa'a-
 ne'ah.
 Zar-a-i'as.
 Za're-ath-ites.
 Zath'o-e.
 Za-thu'i.
 Zeb'a-di'ah.
 Ze-ba'im.
 Ze-bi'na.
 Ze-bo'im.
 Ze-bu'da.
 Zeb'u-lon.
 Zech'a-ri'ah.
 Zed'eki'ah.
 Ze-lo'phe-had.
 Ze-lo'tes.
 Zem-a-ra'im.
 Ze-mi'ra.
 Ze-or'im.
 Zeph'a-ni''ah.
 Zeph'a-thah.
 Zer-a-hi'ah.
 Zer-a-i'a.
 Ze-red'a-thah.
 Ze-ru'ah.
 Ze-rub'ba-bel.
 Zer-u-i'ah.
 Zer-vi'ah.
 Zib'e-on.
 Zid-ki'jah.
 Zip-po'rah.
 Zo-be'bah.
 Zo're-ah.
 Zu'ri-el.
 Zu'ri-shad''-
 da-i.

A CONCISE CLASSICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.*

1. Generally speaking, Greek and Latin words are pronounced exactly like English. Having, therefore, ascertained the proper position of the accent, we have only to pronounce each syllable according to the usual powers or sounds of the letters in English words.
2. Words of two syllables, either Greek or Latin, whatever may be their quantity in the original, have, in English pronunciation, the accent on the first syllable; and if a single consonant comes between two vowels, the consonant goes to the last syllable, and the vowel in the first syllable is long; as, *Ca'to*, *Ce'res*, *Mi'das*, *So'lon*, *Nu'ma*.
3. In words of more than two syllables we accent the *antepenult*, unless the *penult* is long; as, *Demos'thenes*, *Virgil'ius*. But if the *penult* is long, we accent it, and not the *antepenult*; as, *Aristobu'lus*, *Androni'cus*.
4. Of the class of words ending in *ia*, some are pronounced with the *penult* long, as in the original Greek, as *Sophi'a*, *Thali'a*; while others have conformed to the English analogy, as *Sama'ria*, *Alexand'ria*. Others are pronounced in both ways; as, *Iphigeni'a*, or *Iphige'n'ia*.
5. Every final *i*, though not under the accent, has its long sound; as in *Achiv'i*, *Nervil*, *Horat'i*.
6. *E* final is always pronounced; as in *Penelopë*, *Melpomenë*.
7. The diphthong *æ* or *œ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, is pronounced like long *e*; as, *Cæsar* (*æ'zar*), *Æta* (*e'ta*). But when the diphthong *æ* or *œ* is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, it is pronounced like short *e*; as, *Dædalus* (*dæd'alus*), *Ædipus* (*èd'ipus*).
8. The consonants *c* and *g* are *hard* before *a*, *o*, and *u*; and *soft* before *e*, *i*, and *y*.
9. The combination *ch* is pronounced like *k*; as in *Charon*; pronounced *ka'ron*.
10. The PRINCIPLES of PRONUNCIATION explained in the Introduction to the DICTIONARY, apply generally to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin words.*

A

Ab'ana, a river of Syria, near Damascus.
Ab'aris, a Scythian priest of Apollo, the possessor of winged arrows, on which he rode through the air.
Abde'ra, a maritime city of Thrace, built by Hercules in honour of *Abde'rus*, his armour-bearer. The air of this place was thick and unwholesome, and the inhabitants sluggish and stupid. It gave birth, however, to some eminent men, as Democritus, Protagoras, &c.
Ab'la, a mountain of Africa, opposite to Calpe, in Spain. These two mountains were called the Pillars of Hercules.
Absyr'tus, a brother of Medea, who was torn in pieces by her, in order to retard her father's pursuit, when she eloped with Jason.
Aby'dos, a city of Asia, opposite to Sestos, in Thrace; famous for the loves of Hero and Leander.
Acca Lauren'tia, wife of Faustulus, who brought up Romulus and Remus.
Achæm'enes, the first king of Persia.
Acha'tes, a faithful follower of Æneas.
Achelo'us, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, and

god of the river Achelous, in Epirus. He could turn himself into various shapes; and was killed by Hercules, in the form of a bull, in their contest for Dejanira.
Ach'eron, the son of Sol and Terra, turned into a river of hell by Jupiter, for assisting the Titans with water in their war against him. It is often put for hell.
Achilles, the son of Peleus, king of Thrace, and the sea-goddess Thetis, who, having been dipped by his mother in the river Styx, became invulnerable in every part but in the right heel, by which he was held. He was the great hero of the Trojan war, and was killed by Paris with an arrow which pierced his heel, the only part in which he was vulnerable.
A'cis, a Sicilian shepherd. See *Galatea*.
Acris'ius, king of Argos, father of Danae.
Acrop'olis, the citadel of Athens.
Actæ'on, a famous hunter, who, having surprised Diana as she was bathing, was turned by her into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own hounds.
Adāmantæ'a, Jupiter's nurse in Crete, who suspended him in his cradle to a tree, that he might not be found in the earth, the sea, or in heaven.

* These rules apply equally to the pronunciation of SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Adme'tus, a king of Thessaly, whose flocks Apollo fed when exiled from heaven. See **Alceſtis**.

Ado'nis, a beautiful youth beloved by Venus.

Adras'tus, a king of Argos, and one of theseven chiefs in the Theban war.

Æacus, one of the infernal judges.

Æge'ria. See **Egeria**.

Æge'us, a king of Attica, who, it is said, gave name to the *Ægean* Sea by drowning himself in it. See under **Theseus**.

Ægis, the shield of Jupiter, which he covered with the skin of the goat Amalthea. This shield was afterwards given by him to Pallas or Minerva.

Ægis'thus, a king of Argos, who married Clytæmnestra, having first murdered her husband, Agamemnon. See **Orestes**.

Ægypt'us, a son of Belus, whose fifty sons married the fifty daughters of his brother Danaus. See **Danaides**.

Æne'as, son of Anchises and Venus, the hero of the *Æneid*.

Æolus, the god of the winds.

Æs'chines, a celebrated Athenian orator, the rival of Demosthenes, B.C. 342.

Æs'chylus, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens. B.C. 525.

Æscula'pius, the god of physic.

Æ'son, the father of Jason, restored to youth by Medea.

Æso'pus, the author or compiler of the celebrated fables (*Æsop's*). He was a native of Phrygia, and originally a slave.

Æt'na, a mountain of Sicily, famous for its volcano, which, for upwards of 3000 years, has, at intervals, thrown out fire. The ancient poets supposed that Jupiter had confined the giants under this mountain. In it also was said to be the forge of Vulcan, where his servants, the Cyclops, fabricated thunderbolts &c. See **Brontes** and **Enceladus**.

Agame'des and **Tropho'nus**, two celebrated architects, who built the gate of the temple of Apollo at Delphos. Having demanded of the god whatever gift was most advantageous for mortals to receive, they were, soon after, found dead in their beds.

Agamem'non, king of Argos and Mycenæ, the brother of Menelaus, and generalissimo of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.

Agasila'us, a celebrated king of Sparta.

Ajax, son of Telamon, one of the Grecian heroes at the siege of Troy, inferior only to Achilles. He killed himself, because the arms of Achilles were adjudged to Ulysses instead of to him. He was changed into a violet. There was another warrior of the same name at the siege of Troy, Ajax, son of Oileus.

Al'bion, the island of Great Britain.

Alces'tis or **Alces'te**, the wife of Admetus, king of Thessaly, who voluntarily died instead of her husband.

Alcme'na, wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.

Alcy'one or **Halcy'one**, daughter of Æolus, and wife of Ceyx, who, upon hearing of her husband's death, flung herself into the sea, and was changed into a kingfisher. The bird *halcyon* was fabled to breed upon the sea, during which periods a perfect calm prevailed.

Alec'tryon, a favourite of Mars, but afterwards

changed by him into a cock, for suffering him to be surprised with Venus by Vulcan.

Alœ'us, the father of Otus and Ephialtes, the most powerful of the giants that warred against Jupiter.

Aleman'ni, a confederation of ancient German tribes for the expulsion of the Romans. The term implies *all men*, or *men*, in the true sense of the word.

Alphe'us, a famous hunter, turned by Diana into a river in Peloponnesus, for attempting Arethusa's chastity.

Amalthæ'a, the goat that suckled Jupiter.

Amaz'ones, Amazons, a nation of warlike women in Cappadocia, who cut off their right breasts in order to shoot the better.

Am'mon or **Hammon**, the Libyan Jupiter.

Amphiara'us, a famous augur, son of Apollo, one of the seven chiefs in the Theban war. See **Eriphyle**.

Amph'ion, the son of Jupiter and Antiope, who raised the walls of Thebes by the music of his lyre. He, and his brother Zethus, were said to be the inventors of music.

Am'phitrite, the wife of Neptune.

Amphit'ryon, the husband of Alcmena.

Anachar'sis, a famous Scythian philosopher, B.C. 592.

Anac'rœon, a famous lyric poet of Greece.

Anchi'ses, the father of Æneas by Venus.

Androm'ache, the wife of Hector.

Androm'eda, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopea, delivered by Perseus from exposure to a sea-monster, and afterwards changed into a constellation.

Androph'agi, a savagenation of Scythia, literally, *man-eaters*.

Angli, a people of Germany, from whom the *English* derive their name.

Antæ'us, a giant, son of Neptune and Tellus, killed by Hercules. As he received fresh strength as often as he touched his mother earth, Hercules lifted him up in the air, and thus strangled him.

An'tias, the goddess of fortune, worshipped at *Antium* in Italy.

Antig'one, the daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, condemned by Creon to be buried alive for performing the funeral rites of her brother Polynices contrary to his proclamation.

Anu'bis, an Egyptian god, represented with the head of a dog.

Apel'les, a celebrated painter of Cos, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great.

Aphrōdi'te, the Greek name of Venus.

A'pis, an Egyptian god, worshipped under the form of an ox, in token of his having taught them the art of husbandry.

Apol'lo, the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music, poetry, physic, and divination. The worship of Apollo was widely extended. He had temples and statues in almost every country. His most famous temples were at Delphi, Delos, Tenedos, Cyrrha, and Patara.

Arca'dia, a pastoral country of Peloponnesus, sacred to Pan and Mercury.

Archime'des, a celebrated geometrician of Syracuse, B.C. 250.

Arc'tos, the bear, a constellation.

Areop'agus, the Hill of Mars at Athens, on which was the celebrated court of justice of the same name.

Arethusa, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, who, flying from the pursuit of Alpheus, was changed by Diana into a fountain in Sicily.

Argo, the vessel in which the Argonauts sailed in quest of the Golden Fleece.

Argus, a monster with an hundred eyes; also, a son of Phrixus, and builder of the *Argo*.

Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who explained to Theseus the windings of the Labyrinth; but being deserted by him, was married to Bacchus, and made his priestess.

Arión, a celebrated lyric poet and musician of Lesbos, who, when thrown overboard by the mariners on his voyage to Italy, was carried on shore by dolphins which were charmed by the sweetness of his lyre.

Aristarchus, a celebrated grammarian and critic of Samos. He wrote about 800 commentaries on different authors.

Aristides, a celebrated Athenian, whose virtues and love of justice procured him the surname of the *Just*.

Aristophanes, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, B.C. 434.

Aristotiles, **Aristotle**, a celebrated philosopher and logician of Stagira, pupil of Plato, and tutor of Alexander the Great. Most of his writings are extant.

Armorica, part of Gaul, now *Bretagne*.

Artaxerxes, the name of three of the kings of Persia.

Artemis, the Greek name of Diana.

Ascalaphus, the son of Acheron and Nox, changed into an owl by Ceres, for informing Pluto that Proserpine had tasted a pomegranate in hell. See *Pluto*.

Ascalon, a town of Palestine, famous for its onions. Hence the word *scallion*.

Asia, a daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, from whom Asia derives its name.

Astarte, the queen of heaven, a Syrian goddess; among the Greeks, Venus.

Astraea, the daughter of Jupiter and Themis, and goddess of justice. She was the last of the celestials who left the earth during the iron age.

Astyages, the last king of Media.

Atalanta, an Arcadian princess, celebrated for her swiftness. She was so importuned by suitors, that in order to get rid of them, she proposed to accept the one who could outrun her. Hippomenes, by dropping golden apples, which she stooped to gather, overcame her in the race.

Atë, the goddess of evil or mischief.

Athanasius, a bishop of Alexandria, the great opponent of Arius, A.D. 373.

Athenae, the ancient name of *Athens*.

Athenaeum, a place at Athens dedicated to *Athene* or Minerva, where the poets and philosophers declaimed and repeated their compositions.

Atlantides, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, converted into a constellation. They were also called the *Hesperides*.

Atlantis, an island opposite to Mount Atlas, which appears to have sunk into the Atlantic Ocean.

Atlas, a king of Mauritania, changed into a mountain by Perseus for his inhospitality. He was thus said to support the heavens on his shoulders.

Atræus, a son of Pelops, and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Augeas, one of the Argonauts, afterwards king of Elis, whose stable of 3000 oxen had not been cleansed for thirty years. It was one of the labours of Hercules to cleanse it in one day.

Avernus, a lake in Campania, so called because it was said no bird* could fly over it on account of its sulphureous exhalations. The name has been transferred to a river in hell.

B

Bacchus, the son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine and drunkards.

Bat-ra-cho-my-o-machia, the battle of the frogs and mice, a mock heroic poem, attributed to Homer.

Bellerophon, the son of Glaucus and Eurymede, who, with the aid of the horse Pegasus, destroyed the Chimæra. He underwent many hardships for refusing to listen to the solicitations of the wife of Proetus. His original name was Hipponous, which was changed into *Bellerophon*, from his having killed Belleus, king of Corinth.

Bellona, the goddess of war.

Belus, one of the ancient kings of Babylon, who, after his death, was worshipped as a god by the Babylonians and Assyrians. The temple of Belus was the most magnificent in the world.

Bi-ton and **Cleobis**, sons of Cydippe, priestess of Juno at Argos, famous for their filial affection. Their mother having entreated the goddess to reward the filial piety of her sons with the best gift that could be granted to mortals, they were found dead in their beds next morning.

Blemmyes, a people of Africa, who, it was said, had no heads, but had their eyes and mouths in their breasts.

Bœotia, a country of Greece, of which Thebes was the capital. The air was thick, and the inhabitants accounted stupid. It, however, produced Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, Epaminondas, and other eminent men.

Bo-na De-a, the good goddess, a title of Cybele; also of Fauna or Fatua, whose festival was celebrated by the Roman matrons during the night, males being carefully excluded.

Bosphorus, **Bosporus**, two straits separating Europe from Asia; the one called the Thracian, and the other the Cimmerian Bosphorus; now the straits of Constantinople and Caffa.

Briareus, one of the hundred-handed giants that warred against Jupiter.

Britannia, the Roman name of England.

Brontes, one of the Cyclops, the maker of Jupiter's thunder.

Bucephalus, Alexander's horse, whose head resembled that of a bull. He suffered no person but his master to ride him, and he always knelt for him when he wished to mount.

Busiris, a monstrous tyrant of Egypt, who fed his horses with human flesh. He was killed by Hercules.

Byzantium, a town on the Thracian Bosphorus, the site of Constantinople.

* Avernus. From *a*, not, and *ornis*, a bird.

C

Caballi'nus Fons or **Hippocrene**, that is, the *horse's fountain*, which Pegasus produced on Mount Helicon, by striking the earth with his hoof.

Cad'mus, son of Age'nor, king of Phœnicia, the founder of Thebes, and the inventor of 16 letters of the alphabet. See **Thebes**.

Cæ'sar, a name given to the Julian family at Rome. The first twelve Roman emperors were distinguished by this surname. They reigned in the following order:—Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.

Cæsare'a, a city of Cappadocia. There were several cities of this name, so called in honour of one or other of the Cæsars.

Calig'ula, fourth emperor of Rome, noted for his cruelty, crimes, and folly.

Cal'le, a town of Portugal; now Oporto.

Calli'ope, the Muse of heroic poetry; so named from her *beautiful voice*.

Callir'hœe, a fountain of Attica, famed for its nine springs.

Cal'pe, a steep rock and mountain of Spain, now Gibraltar. See **Abila**.

Calphur'nia, the fourth wife of Julius Cæsar, who, the night before he was assassinated, dreamt that he was stabbed in her arms, and endeavoured in vain to prevent him from going next day to the senate-house.

Cal'ydon, a city of Ætolia, famous for the hunt of the Calydonian boar.

Calyp'so, a daughter of Atlas, who dwelt in the island of Ogygia or Æa. She entertained Ulysses when shipwrecked, and became enamoured of him.

Camari'na, a lake and town of Sicily, which was drained or removed contrary to the injunction of Apollo, and thus opened a way for the enemy to come and pillage the city. Hence the proverb, "*Ne moveas Camarinam*;" that is, take care lest by removing one evil you bring on a greater.

Camil'la, a martial queen of the Volsci, famous for her swiftness.

Camil'lus, a celebrated Roman dictator; called the second founder of Rome.

Cam'pus Mar'tius, "the Field of Mars," where the Roman youth were taught their martial exercises.

Can'næ, a village of Apulia, near which Hannibal defeated the Roman consuls, and slew 40,000 of their army.

Cano'pus, a city of Egypt, near one of the mouths of the Nile.

Can'tabri, a fierce and warlike people in the North of Spain.

Cap'aneus, one of the seven chiefs against Thebes. He was destroyed by a thunderbolt as a contemner of the gods.

Capitoli'nus, an epithet of Jupiter, from his temple on the Capitol or Tarpeian Rock.

Ca'præa, an island on the coast of Campania, noted for the residence and debaucheries of Tiberius.

Carac'tacus, a king of the ancient Britons.

Cartha'go (Carthage), a celebrated city of Africa, long the rival of Rome.

Carya'tis, an epithet of Diana, from *Car'ya*, a

village of Laconia, where she had a temple. See this word, p. 84.

Cassan'dra, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who, though possessing the gift of prophecy, was never believed.

Cas'siöpe or **Cassiope'a**, the wife of Cepheus, and mother of Androm'eda, who boasted herself to be fairer than the Nereides, and was punished by her daughter being exposed to a sea-monster. See **Perseus**.

Cassiter'ides, "the tin islands;" supposed to be the Scilly Islands.

Cas'sius, the friend of Brutus, and instigator of the murder of Cæsar. On his death at Philippi, Brutus called him (*Ultimus Romanorum*) "the last of the Romans."

Casta'lia, a fountain of Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

Castor and Pollux, twin brothers, the sons of Jupiter and Leda, between whom immortality was alternately shared, having been changed into the constellation Gemini, or the twins. See **Pollux**.

Ca'to, a surname of the Porcian family, of which there were several illustrious members, as Cato the Censor, and Cato *Uticensis*, &c.

Catull'us, a lyric poet of Verona.

Cau'cäsus. See **Prometheus**.

Ce'cropis, a native of Sais, in Lower Egypt, who founded Athens, B.C. 1556.

Celtæ, the ancient *Celts*.

Celtibe'ri, descendants of the Celtæ in Spain.

Centa'uri (Centaur), the offspring of Ixion, a people of Thessaly, generally represented as half man and half horse.

Cer'berus, the three-headed dog of Pluto, that guarded the gates of hell. According to Hesiod, he had fifty heads; whilst Horace designates him as the hundred-headed monster (*Bellua Centiceps*). The abduction of this monster from hell was one of the twelve labours of Hercules.

Ce'res, the daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and the goddess of corn. She is said to have first taught mankind the art of tilling the earth. She was worshipped first and principally at *Eleusis* in Attica; whence the term *Eleusinian* Mysteries. To reveal her mysteries was held infamous, and a crime deserving death. See **Proserpine**. Ceres is represented as a tall, majestic woman, with yellow hair wreathed with ears of corn. Her right hand is filled with ears of corn and poppies, and in her left a torch, sickle, or sceptre.

Char'ites, the Greek name of the Graces.

Cha'ron, the son of Erebus and Nox, and the ferryman of hell. His office was to carry the souls of the departed over the Stygian lake in his crazy wherry, from which he rudely and inexorably rejected all those whose funeral rites had not been performed. Such shades were doomed to wander for 100 years on its dreary shores, before they were carried over.

Charyb'dis, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite the no less dangerous rock called Scylla. The ancient mariners, in avoiding, too cautiously, the one danger, often ran into the other; hence the proverb.

Chilo, a Spartan philosopher, one of the seven wise men of Greece. One of his *maxims* was, "Know thyself."

Chimæ'ra, a monster inhabiting a mountain in

Lycia, which was slain by Bellerophon. It was fabled to have the head and neck of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, and that it breathed or vomited forth flames.*

Chi'ron, a Centaur skilled in medicine, music, and archery. He was the preceptor of Hercules, Æsculapius, and Achilles, and was changed into the constellation Sagitta'rius.

Chlo'ris, the same as the Latin *Flora*.

Chrys'ostom, a bishop of Constantinople, celebrated for his eloquence. A.D. 407.

Cicëro, the great Roman orator.

Cimbri, a warlike people of Germany.

Cimmerii, a people near the Palus Mæotis. Homer places them beyond the ocean, in a land of continual gloom, deprived of the splendour of the sun.

Cincinna'tus, a celebrated Roman dictator taken from the plough.

Cir'ce, a celebrated enchantress, the sister of Æetes, king of Colchis, and aunt to Medea. She changed the companions of Ulysses, who gave way to voluptuous indulgence, into swine, but was compelled by him to restore them to their former shape. She was said to have had an abode near the *Circæan* promontory; whence its name.

Circen'ian Games, games celebrated in the *Circus* at Rome, in honour of Neptune.

Clio, the Muse of history.

Cloaci'na, a goddess at Rome who presided over the *Cloacina*, or receptacles of the ordure and filth of the city.

Clytemnes'tra, the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Agamemnon, whom she murdered in conjunction with her paramour Ægisthus. She was murdered by her son Orestes.

Cly'tia, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, who was beloved by Apollo. Having been deserted by him, she died of grief, and was changed by him into the *heliotrope*, or sunflower, which still turns its head towards the sun in his course, as emblematic of her love.

Onid'ia Venus, "the Cnidian Venus," the celebrated statue at Cnidus, in Caria, made by Praxiteles.

Cocytus, a river of hell; also of Epirus.

Co'drus, the last king of Athens.

Cœlus or **U'rānus** (the heaven), the most ancient of the gods, and father of Saturn, Oceanus, the Titans, &c. See **Uranus**.

Colchis, a country to the east of the Euxine, famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and the birthplace of Medea and Circe. See **Jason**.

Colos'sus, a celebrated statue at Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world. Ships entering the harbour passed in full sail between its legs.

Co'mus, the god of mirth and revelry.

Concor'dia, the goddess of concord.

Coriola'nus, the surname of the celebrated Caius Martius, from his victory over the *Corioli*.

Cornuco'pia, "the horn of plenty." The horn of Amalthæa being accidentally broken off, Jupiter converted it into the *Cornucopia*, and placed herself with her two kids among the constellations, where they are still called *Capella* and *Hædi*.

Cotyt'to, the goddess of impurity.

Cre'on, a king of Corinth, whose daughter married Jason. He was tortured to death by Medea.—Also, a king of Thebes, brother of Jocasta.

Cre'ta, the ancient name of Crete; famous for its hundred cities, and for the laws of its king Minos.

Creu'sa, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and wife of Æneas.—Also, a daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, who married Jason, and was killed by Medea with a poisoned robe.—Also, the mother of Janus by Apollo.

Crœ'sus, a king of Lydia, famed for his riches; conquered by Cyrus.

Cro'nos, the Greek name of Saturn. His festivals at Athens were called *Cro'nia*.

Cu'mæ, a city of Lower Italy, famous for the residence of the *Cumæan* Sibyl.

Cupi'do, Cupid, the son of Mars and Venus, and the god of love.

Cyanæe Insulæ, two rugged islands near the mouth of the Euxine Sea, the same as "the *blue Symplegades*."

Cyb'èle, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, wife of Saturn, and mother of the gods. She was known under various names, as Rhea, Ops, Magna Mater (the great mother), Berecynthia, Dindyme'ne, &c. She is usually represented with a crown of turrets on her head, in a chariot drawn by tame lions. She had a temple at Rome called *Opertum*, into which males were never admitted. Her priests were called Galli, Corybantes, &c., and drums and cymbals were used at her festivals.

Cye'lades,* a group of islands in the Ægean Sea, lying in a circle round Delos.

Cyclo'pes, the Cyclops,† giants, the workmen of Vulcan, who had only one eye in the middle of their foreheads, which was large and circular.

Cyc'nus, a friend of Phæton, turned into a swan for bewailing his death.

Cynosura,‡ a nymph of Ida, in Crete, one of the nurses of Jupiter, who changed her into the constellation of *Ursa Minor*.

Cyn'thus, a mountain of Delos; whence Apollo was called *Cynthius*, and Diana, *Cynthia*.

Cy'prus, a large island in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, sacred to Venus, whence her epithet *Cyp'ria*.

Cyre'ne, the daughter of the river Peneus, who was carried off by Apollo to Libya or Africa, and gave her name to *Cyre'ne*.

Cy'rus, a king of Persia, surnamed the Great, the most celebrated monarch of antiquity.

Cythe'ra, an island near Laconia, in Peloponnesus, sacred to Venus, who sprang from the sea near its coasts.

* The explanation of this fable is easy. The upper part of the mountain was inhabited by lions, the middle by goats, and the lower parts by serpents; and the flames were occasioned by ignited gas issuing from a cavity near the top. Bellerophon made the mountain 'stable, and thus overcame the Chimæra.

* *Cyclades* is from *kuklos*, a circle.

† *Cyclops* is from *kuklos*, a circle, and *ops*, the eye.

‡ *Cynosura*. This term is usually applied to the pole star, which is in the tail of *Ursa Minor*, or the Lesser Bear. It is derived from *kuon*, a dog, and *oura*, a tail.

D

Dæd'alus, a celebrated Athenian artist, who when confined in the Cretan labyrinth by Minos, made himself wings with feathers and wax, and flew to Cumæ; but Icærus, his son, was drowned in the *Icarian Sea*. He was the inventor of *sails* for ships, whence arose the fable.

Dæ'mon, a kind of spirit or *genius*, that presided over the actions of man.

Damas'cus, an ancient and celebrated city in Syria. It existed in the days of Abraham (Gen. xv. 2).

Da'mon and Pyth'ias, Pythagorean philosophers of Sicily, famed for their mutual friendship.

Dan'æ, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, whom Jupiter visited in a golden shower. See *Perseus*.

Dan'æi, a name of the people of Argos, from *Danaus*; the Greeks generally.

Danaïdes, the fifty daughters of *Danaus*.

Dan'aus, a son of Belus, and king of Argos. He married his fifty daughters, the *Danaïdes*, to the fifty sons of his brother Egyptus, and commanded them to put their husbands to death on the wedding night, because he had been informed by an oracle that he was to be killed by one of his sons-in-law. *Hypermnestra* alone spared her husband. The *Danaïdes*, for this crime, were doomed, in the infernal regions, to fill with water, from a deep well, vessels full of holes, from which the water ran out as soon as it was poured in.

Daph'ne, a nymph who, to escape the pursuit of Apollo, was changed by the gods into a laurel.

Dar'dānus, a son of Jupiter and Electra, and the founder of Troy.

Dari'us, the name of three kings of Persia.

Dejani'ra, the daughter of Ceneus, king of Calydon, wife of Hercules, and the innocent cause of his death. See *Nessus*.

De'los, an island in the *Ægean Sea*, in the centre of the *Cyc'lādes*, famous as the birth-place of Apollo and Diana. It is said to have derived its name from having suddenly emerged from the sea,* in order to afford *Latona* a place to bring forth Apollo and Diana, and that it was originally a floating island.

Del'phi, a city of Phocis, celebrated for a temple and oracle of Apollo. Delphi was considered by the ancients as the "navel" or centre of the earth.

Delta, that part of Lower Egypt between the most eastern and western mouths of the Nile.

Dema'tria, a Spartan mother, who killed her son because he returned from battle without glory.

Demos'thēnes, the great Greek orator.

Deuca'lion, a son of Prometheus, who married *Pyrrha*, daughter of his uncle *Epimē'theus* and *Pando'ra*. Deucalion and *Pyrrha* were alone preserved from the great deluge which destroyed mankind; and they repopled the earth by throwing stones behind them, which became respectively men and women.

Diana, the daughter of Jupiter and *Latona*, and the sister of Apollo. She was the goddess of chastity, of hunting, and of woods

and groves. Her most celebrated temple was at Ephesus. She was worshipped as *Luna* in heaven, as *Diana* on earth, and as *Hecate* in hell. She is represented as a tall and beautiful virgin in a hunting dress, a bow in her hand, a quiver of arrows suspended across her shoulders, and her forehead ornamented with a silver crescent.

Dido, queen of Carthage, who killed herself on being deserted by *Æneas*.

Dii Ma'jores, the twelve superior gods, namely, Jupiter, Neptune, Juno, Ceres, Vesta, Apollo, Mars, Mercury, Minerva, Diana, Venus, and Vulcan.

Dii Majo'rum Gen'tium, the gods of the greater *gentes* or families, applied by the Romans to the superior deities.

Diogēnes, a celebrated Cynic philosopher.

Diome'des, the son of Tideus, a distinguished hero at the siege of Troy.—Also, a tyrant of Thrace, who fed his horses on human flesh. He was killed by Hercules.

Dionys'ius, a tyrant of Syracuse.

Diony'sus, the Greek name of Bacchus.

Discor'dia, the goddess of discord.

Dithyram'bi, hymns sung in honour of *Dithyrambus* or Bacchus.

Dodo'na, a city of Epirus, celebrated for an oracle of Jupiter, which was in a grove of oak-trees.

Dra'co, an Athenian lawgiver.

Dru'idæ, Druids, the priests of the Gauls and ancient Britons.

Dry'ades,* Dryads, nymphs who presided over trees. See *Hamadryades*.

Du'bris, the ancient name of *Dover*.

E

Ebu'dæ, the ancient name of the *Hebrides*.

Echid'na, a monster—half woman, half serpent, the mother of Typhon, Cerberus, &c.

Eco'ho, a daughter of the Air and Tellus, who pined away for love of Narcissus.

Ege'ria, a nymph visited by Numa.

Elec'tra, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Atlas.—Also, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who instigated her brother Orestes to revenge their father's death on their mother and her paramour *Ægisthus*.

Elec'trides, islands in the Adriatic, near the mouth of the Po, yielding *amber*.

E'lis, a district of Peloponnesus, celebrated for the Olympic games.

Elyma'is, a country of Persia.

Elys'ium, the abode of the blessed.

Encel'ādus, one of the Titans or giants that warred against heaven, supposed to be the same as *Typhoeus*. Having been struck down by Jupiter's thunderbolt, his half-burnt body was crushed under Mount *Ætna*, where, as often as he attempts to turn his weary side, the mountain sends forth flames and ashes.

Endym'ion, a shepherd and astronomer of Caria, who could command sleep at pleasure. He was beloved by *Luna*.

En'nius, an ancient Latin poet.

Enotocœ'tæ, a people whose ears are described as hanging down to their heels.

* *Delos* is from *de'los*, manifest.

* *Dryades*. From *drus*, an oak-tree.

E'os, the Greek name for *Aurora*.

Epaminon'das, a Theban celebrated for his private virtues, patriotism, and military talents.

Eph'esus, a celebrated city of Ionia, in Asia Minor. See *Diana*.

Epict'e'tus, a celebrated Stoic philosopher.

Epicu'rus, a celebrated philosopher of Attica.

Epig'oni, "the descendants" of the seven chiefs who besieged Thebes. They resumed the war ten years after.

Epime'theus, the son of Jap'etus, brother of Prometheus, and the father of Pyrrha by Pando'ra. He was turned into an ape for opening Pandora's box.

Er'ato, the Muse of amatory poetry.

Eratos'thènes, a celebrated philosopher and mathematician of Cyrene, who was called a second Plato.

Er'ebus, the son of Chaos and Nox, changed into a river in hell for aiding the Titans against Jupiter; also put for hell.

Erid'anus, a river of Italy, the same as the Padus or *Po*.

Erig'one, a daughter of Icarius, changed into a constellation. See *Icarius*.

Erin'ys, Erin'nyes, a Fury, the Furies.

Eriphy'le, the wife of Amphiar'aus, who, being bribed by Polyni'ces with a golden necklace, betrayed the retreat of her husband, who wished to avoid going to the Theban war, because he foresaw that he would fall there. He charged his son Alc-mæon to murder his mother Eriphyle, as soon as the tidings of his death arrived.

E'ris, the Greek name for the goddess of discord.

Eros'tratus or Herostratus, an Ephesian, who, to perpetuate his name, set fire to the celebrated temple of *Diana*.

Eryman'thus, a mountain in Arcadia, famous for the wild boar killed by Hercules.

Erythi'a, an island in the Bay of Gades (*Cadiz*), on which Geryon kept his oxen.

Ete'ocles and Polyni'ces, the sons of Oedipus and Jocasta, celebrated for their mortal enmity to each other. They perished by each other's hands. See *Thebes*.

Eubo'a, a large island in the *Ægean Sea*.

Eucli'des, Euclid, a celebrated Greek mathematician, B.C. 300.

Eumen'ides, a name given to the Furies by way of euphemism or propitiation. The term implies "benevolent."

Euphor'bus, son of Panth'ous, slain in the Trojan war. Pythagoras alleged that he had been Euphorbus, and pointed out, at first sight, his shield in the temple of Juno.

Euphros'yne, one of the three Graces.

Eu'p'olis, a comic poet of Athens.

Eurip'ides, a celebrated Grecian tragic poet.

Euri'pus, a narrow strait separating the island of Eubœa from the mainland.

Euro'pa, a daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, whom Jupiter, having transformed himself into a bull, carried off through the sea into Crete. She gave her name to the continent of *Europe*.

Eu'rus, a wind blowing from the east.

Euryd'ice, the wife of Orpheus, who, when flying from the importunities of Aristæus, was bitten by a serpent, and died of the wound. Orpheus was so disconsolate for her loss, that he descended into the infernal

regions to seek her. Pluto, as the reward of his musical skill, granted her restoration, on condition of his not looking behind till after they had passed the infernal gates. This he unfortunately did, and she vanished from his eyes.

Euryp'yus, the son of Telephus, and lover of Cassandra.

Eurys'thëus, the son of Sthenelus, and king of Argos or Mycenæ, who, at the instigation of Juno, compelled Hercules to undertake his severe and celebrated labours. See *Hercules*.

Eury'tion, a Centaur, whose insolence to Hippodamia caused the quarrel between the Centaurs and Lapithæ.

Euter'pe, the Muse who presides over music.

Evad'ne, the wife of Capaneus, who, when he was struck by Jupiter with thunder, threw herself on his funeral pile, and perished in the flames.

F

Fa'bii, a powerful family at Rome.

Fa'ma, the goddess of fame.

Fa'ta, the Fates; namely, Clotho, Lach'esis, and Atr'opos. The first was said to attach the thread of life to the distaff; the second, to allot to each individual his portion; and the third, to cut it off.

Fau'ni, rustic deities presiding over the fields and woods. The offspring of Faunus.

Fau'nus, the son of Picus, and the most ancient king of the Aborigines.

Faus'tulus, the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

Fera'lia, a festival in honour of the dead.

Fero'nia, a goddess of woods and orchards.

Fi'des, the goddess of faith.

Flo'ra, the goddess of flowers.

Fortu'na, the goddess of fortune.

Fortuna'tæ In'sulæ, "the happy islands," supposed to be the Canary Isles.

Furiæ, the Furies or avenging goddesses, whose names were Alecto, Meg'era, and Trisiph'one. They are represented as armed with snakes and scourges.

G

Ga'des, Gadi'ra, now *Cadiz*.

Gæ'a, the Greek name of Tellus, or the *Earth*.

Galate'a, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus, passionately fond of Acis, a Sicilian shepherd, for which his unsuccessful rival, Polyphemus, the Cyclops, slew him.

Gale'nus, Galen, a celebrated physician.

Gall'ia, Gaul, the ancient name of France.

Ganyme'des, Gan'ymede, a beautiful youth of Phrygia, son of Tros, who was carried off while hunting by Jupiter's eagle, and made the cup-bearer of the gods.

Gem'ini, the twins. See *Castor* and *Pollux*.

Genius, a spirit or demon that presided over the birth and life of every man.

Genii, the plural of Genius.

Gen'seric, a famous Vandal prince.

Gery'on and Gery'ones, the offspring of Chrysæor and Callir'hœ; represented with three heads and three bodies. He ruled in Spain (in *Gades*), and fed his oxen on human flesh. He was slain by Hercules.

Gigan'tes, the Giants, offspring of Coelus and Gæa.

or the *Earth*. They sprang from the blood of the wound which *Coelus* received from his son *Saturn*, and are represented as monstrous in size and appearance—some of them having 50 heads and 100 arms. The defeat of the *Titans* enraged them against *Jupiter*, whom they conspired to dethrone. Alarmed by their threats, he armed his son *Hercules* against them, who soon defeated them. Some of them were crushed under mountains, and others buried in the sea. See *Ætna*.

Glau'cus, a fisherman changed into a sea-god.—Also, a Trojan warrior, who exchanged his golden armour for the brazen armour of *Diomedes*.

Gordius, a king of *Phrygia*, famous for tying the "Gordian knot," upon the untying of which the empire of *Asia* was foretold to depend. *Alexander the Great* having tried in vain to untie it, cut it in two with his sword.

Gor'gones, the three daughters of *Phorcys* and *Ceto*, named *Stheno*, *Euryale*, and *Medusa*. Their appearance was so monstrous, and their aspect so terrible, that every one on whom they looked was turned into stone. See *Perseus*.

Gra'tiæ, the *Graces*, the three daughters of *Jupiter* and *Juno* (or *Eurynome*), named *Agla'ia*, *Euphros'yne*, and *Thali'a*.

Grani'cus, a river in *Bithynia*.

Gy'ges or *Gy'es*, a giant. See *Gigantes*.

H

Ha'des,* the Greek name of *Pluto*: put also for the infernal regions.

Hæ'mus, a lofty mountain between *Thrace* and *Thessaly*.

Hamadry'ades,† nymphs who lived and died with the particular tree to which each was attached.

Hammon or *Ammon*, the *Jupiter* of *Africa*.

Harpoc'rates, the Egyptian god of silence.

Harpy'ia, the *Harpies*, three rapacious monsters with the bodies of vultures and the faces of women. They were named *Aello*, *Celæ'no*, and *Ocyp'ète*.

He'be, the goddess of youth, and daughter of *Juno*. She was *Jupiter's* cup-bearer, and afterwards the wife of *Hercules*.

He'brus, a celebrated river of *Thrace*.

Hec'ate, *Hecate*, a powerful goddess, called *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Hecate* in hell.

Hector, the great Trojan hero, son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*.

Hel'ena, the daughter of *Tyndarus* and *Leda*, and wife of *Menelaus*. Her elopement with *Paris* was the cause of the siege of *Troy*. She was the most beautiful woman of her age.

Hel'icon, a mountain of *Boeotia*, sacred to the *Muses*.

Heliop'olis, "the city of the sun," in *Egypt*.

Hellēspont'us, "the sea of *Helle*," now the *Dardanelles*. See *Phrixus*.

Helve'tii, a people of *Gaul*; in that part now called *Switzerland*.

Heptap'ylos, "seven-gated," an epithet of the *Boeotian Thebes*.

Heracle'a, the name of several towns built in honour of *Hercules*.

Hercli'tus, a celebrated Greek philosopher, who, from constantly deploring the follies, vices, and vicissitudes of mankind, was termed "the weeping philosopher," in contrast to *Democ'ritus*, "the laughing philosopher."

Hercula'nēum, a town of *Campania* in *Italy*, which, with *Pompeii*, was swallowed up by an earthquake. See *Heraclea*.

Her'cules, the son of *Jupiter* by *Alcmēna*, wife of *Amphytrion*; famous for his strength and his celebrated labours. Through the malignity of *Juno* and the fatality of his birth, he was subjected to the power of *Eurystheus*, king of *Argos*, for twelve years. Having determined to bear with fortitude the hardships which his destiny imposed upon him, he, at the command of *Eurystheus*, performed the following labours:—1. He killed the *Nemean lion*, the offspring of the hundred-headed *Typhon*, and clothed himself with his skin. 2. He killed the *Lernean hydra*, a water-serpent with 100 heads. When one of the heads of the monster was cut off, two others immediately sprang up in its place, which he ultimately prevented by applying a burning iron to the wounds. 3. He brought alive to *Eurystheus*, after a year's chase, the golden-horned and brazen-footed stag which frequented *Mount Mænalus*. This stag was of incredible swiftness, and was sacred to *Diana*, whom he appeased by pleading necessity and the will of the gods. 4. He brought alive the huge wild boar which ravaged the country of *Erymanthus*. *Eurystheus* was so terrified at the sight of the animal, that he hid himself for several days in his brazen cell. 5. He cleansed in one day the *Augean stables*, in which 3000 oxen had stood for 30 years. This he effected by turning the river *Alpheus* or *Peneus* through them. 6. He killed the *Stymphalides* birds which infested the lake of *Stymphalus* in *Arcadia*, and fed upon human flesh. 7. He tamed, and brought to *Mycenæ*, a famous wild bull, which ravaged the island of *Crete*. 8. He vanquished *Diomedes*, tyrant of *Thrace*, who fed his horses on human flesh. 9. He brought the girdle of *Hippolyte*, the queen of the *Amazons*, having first had to subdue them. 10. He slew the monster *Geryon*, and brought away his oxen. 11. He brought away the golden apples from the garden of the *Hesperides*, having first killed the wakeful dragon that guarded them. 12. He dragged up from the infernal regions, the three-headed dog *Cerberus*, after a severe struggle with *Pluto*. At the same time, he brought away, but not without the consent of the infernal deities, *Theseus* and *Pirithōus*. Besides the labours imposed upon him, *Hercules* performed many other exploits. While an infant in his cradle, he strangled two serpents which *Juno* had sent to destroy him. He delivered *Hesione*, daughter of *Laomedon*, king of *Troy*, from a terrible sea-monster to which she was exposed. He eased *Atlas* for a day, by taking the heavens upon his shoulders. He successfully assisted *Jupiter*, when warred against by the *Giants*; and freed the world from monsters and tyrants. After his

* *Hades*. The term means *darkness*; from *a*, not, and *eido*, to see.

† From *hama*, together, and *drus*, an oak.

death he was received among the gods; and Juno becoming reconciled to him, gave him her daughter Hebe in marriage. See *Dajanus* and *Omphale*.

Her'mes, the Greek name of Mercury.

Hermi'one or **Harmonia**, a daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus. Vulcan, to be revenged on Venus, presented Hermione with a fatal necklace,* and a robe dyed in every species of crime.

He're, a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who used to swim over the Hellespont by night to visit her. He having been unfortunately drowned in a tempestuous night, she hung herself into the sea, and shared his fate.

Hered'otus, a celebrated Greek historian.

Hemi'tes. See *Hercules*.

Hesper'ides, the daughters of Hesperus, namely, *Egle*, *Arethusa*, and *Erythia*. They had a garden of golden apples, guarded by a sleepless dragon. See *Hercules*.

Hippoc'rates, a celebrated physician of the island of Cos.

Hippoc're'se. See *Pegasus*.

Hippodamia, the daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous. It was at her marriage that the battle of the Centaurs and Lapiths took place.—Also, the wife of Pelops.

Hippol'yta, a queen of the Amazons, conquered by Hercules, and given by him to Theseus in marriage.

Hippol'ytes, the son of Hippolyte by Theseus, famed for his virtue and misfortune.

Hippom'hane. See *Atalanta*.

Hippe'ia, the goddess of horses.

Hipe'ria, the ancient name of Spain.

Homer'us, Homer, the great Grecian poet, the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

He'mer, worshipped as a goddess at Rome.

He're, the Hours or Seasons, the daughters of Jupiter and Themis.

Hospital'is, an epithet of Jupiter as the protector of strangers.

Hyacin'thus, a beautiful Spartan boy, a favourite of Apollo, who, having accidentally killed him with a quail, changed his blood into the hyacinth.

Hy'dra, the seven daughters of Atlas, who were changed by Jupiter into stars in the head of Taurus.

Hy'bla, a mountain in Sicily, famous for its honey.

Hy'dra. See *Hercules*.

Hyge'ia, the goddess of health.

Hy'las, a beautiful youth, a favourite of Hercules. He was lost during the Argonautic expedition, having fallen with his pitcher into the river, whence the fable, that the river-nymphs being enamoured of him, had carried him off. He was anxiously sought after by Hercules.

Hy'men'us, Hy'men, the son of Bacchus and Venus, and the god of marriage.

Hyperbo'rei, a people who lived very far to the north.

Hyper'i'on, a son of Oceanus and Terra.

Hyperu'mastr'us. See *Danaides*.

Hy'm'us and **He're**, now the Caspian Sea.

I

Iac'chus, another term for *Bacchus*.

Iag'tus, another form of *Japetus*.

Ia'ri, a people of Iberia, now Georgia.

Ia'rea, a river of Spain; now the *Alva*.

Ia'ria, the father of Erigone, who was killed by some shepherds to whom he had given wine, which they supposed to be poison. His daughter, who hanged herself through grief for his death, was changed into the constellation *Virgo*, his faithful dog *Mara* into the star *Canis*, and himself into *Mer'is*.

Ia'trus, the son of Dardanius, who, flying too high, melted the wax of his wings, and fell into the *Ægean* Sea.

Ial'ion, a son of Morpheus, who could convert himself into any shape or resemblance.*

Ia'ni, a people of ancient Britain.

Ia'her, the blood of the gods.

Ia'h'yeph'agi, a people of Ethiopia; literally, *fat-eaters*.

I'a, a mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up.—Also a mountain near Troy, the scene of "the Judgment of Paris."

Ia'm'oneus, a king of Crete.

Ignat'ius, a bishop and martyr, A.D. 107.

I'la. See *Eben Sylvia*.

I'lia, the *Iliad*, Homer's celebrated poem; so called, because the subject is the siege of Troy or *Ilium*. See *Iliad*.

Ili'us, the eldest daughter of Priam.

Ili'sus, a small river of Attica, sacred to the Muses.

I'ius, the son of Trus, who built the citadel of Troy, called *I'ium*, or *I'ion*, which name was afterwards extended to the city. See *Iliad*.

Ia'leus, the founder of Argos, the oldest city of Greece.

I'eo, a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and the second wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, by whom she had two sons, *Learchus* and *Melicerta*. In a fit of madness, Athamas killed *Learchus*, upon which *I'eo* fled with *Melicerta* in her arms, and, throwing herself in the sea, they were changed into *medeas*, she into *Leucetia*, and her son into *Palmes*.

I'e, daughter of Inachus, metamorphosed by Jupiter into a cow, to shield her from the persecution of Juno.

I'ila, a daughter of Eurytus, king of Caphala, beloved by Hercules. Her father having promised her in marriage to any person who could overcome him or his sons in drawing the bow, Hercules accepted the challenge, and came off victorious. Eurytus, however, failed to fulfil his engagement, which so enraged Hercules, that he killed him on the spot.

Iphige'ia, the daughter of Agamemnon, sacrificed at Aulis to procure a favourable wind for the Grecian fleet. According to some, she was snatched away by Diana, and a stag substituted.

Irenu'sus, a bishop and martyr, A.D. 300.

Ire'us, one of the *Flores*, presiding over the maintenance of peace.

Iris, the messenger of Juno, changed into the rainbow.

* This necklace was fatal to the house of Amphiarus. See *Amphyra*.

* *Ial'ion*. From the Greek word *oilein*, *ill*.

I'sis, an Egyptian goddess, wife of Osiris.

Isme'ne, the sister of Antigone.

Ister and Istrus, the ancient name of the river *Danube*.

Ith'aca, an island in the Ionian Sea, famous as the abode of Ulysses.

Itu'na, a river of Britain; now the *Eden*.

I'tys, the son of Tereus and Procne, murdered by his mother, and served up to his father at table. See *Philomela*.

Ixi'on, the father of the Centaurs, who, for rivalling Jupiter, and slandering Juno, was fastened to a wheel in the infernal regions, which continually revolved over a river of fire.

J

Ja'nus, a Roman deity, represented with two faces and heads. See *Saturn*.

Jap'etus, the father of Prometheus.

Ja'son, the son of *Æson*, and leader of the celebrated Argonautic expedition. The expedition of the Argonauts is one of the most celebrated events recorded in fabulous history. It was undertaken by Jason for the recovery of the *Golden Fleece*, which *Æetes*, king of Colchis, had taken possession of, after having murdered Phrixus; and all the heroes of the age, as Hercules, Theseus, Peleus, Telamon, Castor, and Pollux, joined in it. Jason was led to undertake it by the insidious offer of his uncle Pelias, who promised to restore to him his throne, which he had so long usurped, in case of his success. Pelias, however, was in hopes, from the great dangers attending it, that Jason would perish in the attempt. The vessel in which they embarked, and from which they derived their name, was called the *Argo*. It was the great wonder of the times, and was afterwards converted by the poets into a constellation. After many dangers and adventures, the heroes arrived at Colchis, and demanded from *Æetes* the Golden Fleece. *Æetes* explained to Jason that he could only obtain it on the following conditions:—He was to tame two bulls which breathed flames, and had feet and horns of brass, and to plough with them a field sacred to Mars. After this he was to sow the ground with the teeth of a dragon, from which armed men would spring up, and attack with fury the plougher of the field. Having destroyed the armed men, he was next to kill a monstrous dragon that watched night and day at the foot of the tree on which the Golden Fleece was suspended. All these labours were to be performed in one day. Jason undertook them, and by the aid of Medea, the daughter of *Æetes*, accomplished them. She was a famous magician, and becoming enamoured of Jason, she exerted herself in his behalf. He was preserved from the fiery breath of the bulls by an ointment which she gave him to apply to his person. Having ploughed the field with them, and sowed it with the dragon's teeth, he, by her advice, threw a stone among the armed men, upon which they turned their weapons against each other, and fell by mutual slaughter. He then, by means of a potion with which she had provided him, put the dragon to sleep, and took from the tree the Golden Fleece,

the great object of his voyage. Jason then set sail from Colchis, carrying off Medea with him, whom he married, and after many disasters and adventures, arrived safely in his paternal kingdom. See *Medea*.

Jocas'ta, the daughter of Creon, who married her own son *Œdipus*, both being ignorant of their relationship. See *Œdipus*.

Jose'phus, a celebrated Jewish historian.

Jugur'tha, a Numidian usurper.

Juno, the daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and queen of the gods. Argos and the island of Samos contended for the honour of her birthplace. Her worship was widely extended, and her temples numerous. As the founder of marriage, she was called *Pronūba*; as the protectress of women in childbirth, *Luci'na* or *Lucetia*; and as the patroness of the chastity of matrons, *Matro'na*. See *Jupiter*. Juno is represented as a majestic woman, seated upon a throne, with a sceptre in her hand and a crown upon her head, on which danced the Hours and Graces. She also bore in her hand a pomegranate, a symbol of fruitfulness among the ancients; and near her was placed her favourite bird, the peacock. She is also represented as riding through the air in a chariot drawn by peacocks, and attended by *Iris* (or the rainbow), and the *Auræ* (or air-nymphs).

Ju'piter, the son of Saturn and Rhea, and the king of the gods. Saturn received the kingdom of the world from his elder brothers the Titans, on condition of his not bringing up any male children. He has therefore been represented as devouring his own children. But at the birth of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, their mother, wishing to preserve them, gave Saturn instead, large stones wrapped up in swaddling-clothes, which he swallowed without perceiving the deception. Jupiter was conveyed to a cave on Mount Ida in Crete, where he was fed upon the honey of bees and the milk of the goat Amalthea. The Cretan priests (*Corybantes*, *Dactyli*, &c.), who were intrusted with his education, drowned his infantile cries with the noise of their cymbals and drums, lest Saturn should hear them. The Titans having discovered that Saturn had sons living, made war upon him, and having conquered him, imprisoned both him and Rhea. Jupiter, uniting with his brothers, attacked the Titans, and having utterly defeated them, restored Saturn to his kingdom. Saturn becoming apprehensive of the power of his son, and unmindful of the obligation he owed him, conspired against his life. For this he was dethroned by Jupiter, and obliged to fly from his kingdom. Jupiter having possessed himself of his father's realms, became the supreme ruler of the universe. He divided his empire, however, with his brothers. To Neptune he gave the dominion of the sea; to Pluto he assigned the infernal regions; while he reserved for his own rule the empire of heaven and the earth. The beginning of his reign was disturbed by the Giants whom the earth had produced to avenge the defeat of the Titans. They attempted to scale the heavens and seize upon the Thunderer; but they were defeated in their impious attempts.

and either precipitated into Tartarus, or buried under lofty mountains. In this war Hercules was of signal service to Jupiter, Jupiter being now free from all apprehension of danger, gave himself up to a life of pleasure and licentiousness; and in order to gratify his passion, he is represented as assuming all manner of shapes and disguises. He approached Leda in the form of a swan, Dione in a shower of gold, Alcmena in the form of her husband Amphitryon, and Europa he carried off in the form of a bull. The conduct of Jupiter led to great jealousy on the part of Juno, who is represented as frequently upbraiding him, and constantly persecuting her rivals and their children. The worship of Jupiter was universal. He was the Belus of the Babylonians, the Osiris of the Egyptians, and the Ammon of the Africans. Jupiter is usually represented as a majestic man, sitting on a golden or ivory throne, holding a sceptre in his right hand and a thunderbolt in his left, while the eagle, with expanded wings, stands at his feet. Homer describes him with black eyebrows and curling hair, his head surrounded with clouds, and shaking the heavens with his nod. There are several other representations of Jupiter: as "the Olympian," the "Aegis-bearing," the "Dodonian," and the "Capitoline" Jupiter. The Olympian Jupiter wears a mantle variegated with various flowers, and the eagle is perched upon the sceptre. The Aegis-bearing Jupiter wears his eagle on his left shoulder; the Dodonian has a chaplet of oak leaves, and the Capitoline holds the sceptre and a cornucopia bowl. The crown on his knee is the offering of a triumphant general.

L

Labyrinthos, a celebrated building in Egypt, and also in Crete, from which, in consequence of its many winding and perplexing passages, it was almost impossible to escape. Hence the term *labyrinthical*. See **THESEUS**.

Laoon, the father of Clytemnestra.

Lamprogenes, a barbarous people of Sicily.

Laius, the father of Oedipus.

Lamia, certain monsters of Africa, with the faces and breasts of women, and the bodies of serpents.

Laoon, a priest of Apollo, who, while in the act of sacrificing, was killed with his two sons by two enormous serpents. See Virgil's highly poetical description of the death of Laoon and his sons—*Æn. ii. 450*. The famous group of statuary called the *Laoon* has always been much admired for its expression of physical suffering and mental anguish. It was discovered among the ruins of the baths of Titus.

Leda, the daughter of Demeter.

Ledda's, a city of Asia Minor.

Lepidus, a people of Thessaly. See **CANTABRI**, and also **PIRIBIBIA**.

Lerua, household gods at Rome.

Larva, the Roman name for spectres and goblins.

Lel'us, a king of Letham.

Levum, an ancient country of Italy.

Letina, the mother of Apollo and Diana by Jupiter. See **Diana**.

Leverus, the goddess of thieves.

Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, and wife of Anchises.

Leander. See **HERO**.

Leucobus, the son of Athamas and Ino.

Leda, the wife of Tyndarus, and mother of Helen. She was also the mother of Castor and Pollux by Jupiter. See **JUPITER**.

Leucon, an island in the Aegean Sea, sacred to Vulcan.

Leucon, avenging goblins or evil spirits.

Leucon, a celebrated Spartan king.

Lerna, a lake in Argolis. See **HYDRA**.

Letham, an island in the Aegean Sea, famous for its wine and music.

Lethe, a river of oblivion in hell.

Letesthe, a sea deity. See **LETO**.

Libanus, a lofty mountain in Syria; now called *Lebanon*.

Libet, a name of Bacchus.

Libertas, the goddess of liberty.

Libitina, the goddess of funerals.

Libya, a name of Africa.

Lipara, the largest of the Aeolian Isles.

Londrum, London, the capital of Britain.

Lophagi, "the lotus-eaters," a people of Africa.

Loricar, Venus when the morning star.

Lotos, an epithet of Juno and Diana when invoked by women in labour.

Lotos, a celebrated Roman lady.

Lotos, a celebrated Roman general.

Lotos, the ancient name of Lotos.

Lotos, the moon, Diana's name in heaven.

Lotos, festivals in honour of Pan.

Lotos, the ancient name of Portugal.

Lotos, a king of Arcadia, changed into a wolf because he killed, and served up at table, his grandson, to try Jupiter's divinity. His daughter Callisto was changed into the bear (*Cron Major*).

Lotos, a country of Asia Minor.

Lotos, a king of the island of Sardinia.

Lotos, the celebrated Spartan legislator, *b.c. 834*.

Lotos, one of the Argonauts, celebrated for the homeliness of his voice.

M

Macedon, now the Sea of Asia.

Mægi, a religious sect among the Eastern nations of the world, particularly in Persia.

Mægi was their founder.

Mægi, the ancient name of Mecca.

Mægi, a daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury.

Mægi, the souls or shades of the dead.

Mægi, the prophetic daughter of Tiresias, from whom *Mægi* derived its name.

Mægi, a lake in Egypt.

Mægi, the son of Jupiter and Juno, and the god of war. This fierce divinity was held in special honour by the warlike Romans. In fact, they regarded him as the founder of their race and dominion. He had a distinct college of priests at Rome, who had charge of

* *Lotos* from *lotos*, free; because when from the island they came.

† *Lotos* and *Lotos* were said to be the sons of *Lotos* by the sea god *Lotos*.

the *ancilia*,* or sacred shields. In the processions at his festivals they carried the *ancilia*, and sang hymns or verses in his praise, *leaping* and dancing; whence their name, *Salii*.† When Phraates, the Parthian king, restored the prisoners and standards taken from Crassus, Augustus built and dedicated to him a celebrated temple, under the title of "Mars the avenger" (*Mars Ultor*); and in the *Campus Martius* the Roman youths performed their military exercises. Mars is represented as a warrior, with a spear in his hand and a helmet on his head. His aspect is fierce and his frame muscular; and when he rides, his chariot is drawn by furious horses. Homer represents him as accompanied in the fight by his sister *Contention* or *Discord*, and his children *Fright* and *Terror*. Bellona, the goddess of war, prepares his chariot and directs his horses.

Matro'na, a river of Gaul; now the *Marne*.

Mauritania, now *Morocco* and *Fez*.

Mauso'lus, a king of *Caria*, whose tomb was erected by his wife *Artemisia*. See *Mausoleum*.

Mede'a, a celebrated sorceress, daughter of *Æetes*, king of *Colchis*. *Medea*, affecting to be reconciled to the marriage of *Creusa* with *Jason*, presented her with a wedding garment, which she had no sooner put on than it burst into flames, and burned her to death. She then killed her two children in their father's presence, and to escape his rage flew off in a chariot drawn by winged dragons. See *Jason*, *Absyrtus*, *Æson*, *Pelias*, and *Creusa*.

Medu'sa. See *Gorgons*.

Meleäger, the swift son of *Ceneus* and *Althæa*, famous for the hunting and slaying of the *Calydonian boar*. In this celebrated hunt most of the heroes of the day engaged. To *Atalanta*, who had first wounded the boar, *Meleager* gave the skin and head. His mother's brothers, *Toxeus* and *Flexippus*, were enraged at the preference shown to *Atalanta*, and attempted to rob her of her present. In the fray *Meleager* killed his uncles, which so enraged his mother that she threw the fatal billet into the fire on which his life depended. His two sisters were so disconsolate for his death, that *Diana* changed them into birds of the same name (*Meleagrides*).

Mel'ita, the ancient name of *Malta*.

Melpom'ene, the Muse that presided over tragedy and lyric poetry.

Mem'non, the son of *Titho'nus* and *Aurora*, and king of *Æthiopia*. He assisted *Priam* in the *Trojan war*, and was killed by *Achilles*. His statue (the *Memnonium*), near the Egyptian *Thebes*, was said to utter musical sounds

when first struck by the beams of the rising sun.

Mem'phis, a celebrated city of *Egypt*.

Menan'der, a comic poet of *Athens*.

Menela'us, king of *Sparta*, brother of *Agamemnon*, and husband of *Helen*.

Me'nes, the first king of *Egypt*.

Menip'pus, a cynic philosopher of *Phoenicia*, who had originally been a slave. He was so affected by his being constantly reproached with his low extraction, that he killed himself.

Men'tor, the faithful friend of *Ulysses*, and the tutor and guide of his son *Telemachus*.

Mercu'rius, *Mercury*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*, and the messenger of the gods. He was also the god of eloquence, and of merchandise or gain, and was noted from his birth for his thievish propensities. He was born on *Mount Cyllene*, in *Arcadia*; and soon after, having observed a tortoise on the grass, he cried out: "Now thou art dumb, but after thy death thy song shall be heard." He then killed it, and fitting the shell with seven strings, struck them with the *plectrum*, and sang the love of *Jupiter* and *Maia*, his own birth, &c. The lyre he afterwards gave to *Apollo* in exchange for the *caduceus* or wand entwined with two snakes. He is always represented with the *caduceus* in his hand, and with wings attached to his cap and sandals. *Mercury* was also the conductor of the shades of the dead to the regions of *Pluto*.

Mesopotámia, a country of *Asia*, between the rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*.

Mezen'tius, a king of the *Tyrrhenians*, expelled by his subjects for his atrocious cruelties. One of his modes of torture was to tie living men to dead bodies, face to face, and thus leave them to perish.

Mi'das, a king of *Phrygia*, to whom *Bacchus*, on his solicitation, gave the power of turning everything he touched into gold. *Apollo* changed his ears into those of an ass, because he preferred *Pan* to him in a musical contest. *Midas* concealed his ears from his subjects; but his barber soon discovered the secret. Being afraid to divulge it, and yet unable to keep it, the barber dug a hole in the ground, and whispered into it—"Midas has the ears of an ass." He then filled up the hole; but there sprang up from the spot a number of reeds, which, as often as they were moved by the wind, repeated the fatal secret—"Midas has the ears of an ass."

Milo, a wrestler of *Crotona*, famous for his strength. He was caught in the cleft of a tree which he had rent asunder, and thus pressed to death.

Minye'ides, the three daughters of *Minyas*, who, for contemning the rites of *Bacchus*, were changed into bats.

Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, and the patroness of the arts. She sprang from *Jupiter's* brain, full grown, and armed with her *ægis*. The cock, as emblematic of courage, and the owl, of meditation, were sacred to her. The olive-tree was also sacred to her, from the circumstance of her having produced it when she contested with *Neptune* for the honour of giving a name to the city of *Athens*. The gods having decided that

* *Ancilia*. The origin of the *ancilia* was as follows:—A shield having been found, of a form till then unknown, was supposed to have fallen from heaven. The oracle was consulted, and the response was, that the empire of the world was destined for that city which preserved this shield. Upon this, *Numa Pompilius* caused eleven shields to be made, so like it in all respects, that it could not be distinguished from any of them, and deposited them in a college sacred to *Mars*, appointing twelve priests to watch over them. The number of the priests was afterwards increased to twenty-four.

† *Salii*. From *salio* to leap.

whichever of them produced a gift most serviceable to mankind should have the privilege, Neptune, by striking the ground with his trident, produced a horse; but the gods having considered the olive more useful, awarded the honour to Minerva, who called the city by her own name (*Athēne*). Minerva was also the patroness of female industry. Her most celebrated temple was the *Parthēnon* at Athens. She was also called *Pallas*. Minerva is represented as a beautiful and majestic-looking female, with a spear in her hand and a helmet on her head. By her side is her *ægis*, embossed with the terrific head of the Gorgon Medusa, which turned every one that looked upon it into stone; and near her is her favourite bird the owl.

Minos, the son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete. He was so celebrated for his laws, that he was made, after his death, one of the judges of the infernal regions.

Minotaurus, *Min'otaur*, a fabulous monster, half man and half bull.

Min'the, a daughter of Cocytus, changed by Proserpine into the herb *mint*.

Mithridates, the name of several kings of Pontus, the last of whom was called the Great.

Mitylēne, the capital of Lesbos.

Mnemos'yne, the mother of the Muses, and the goddess of *memory*.

Mo'mus, the god of mirth and raillery.

Mo'na, the ancient British name of the Isle of Anglesey; also of the Isle of Man.

Morpheus, the son and minister of Somnus, the god of sleep.

Mors, the goddess of death.

Musæ'us, an ancient Greek poet.

Musæ, the Muses, the nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemos'yne, who presided over poetry, music, and literature. Their names are Calli'ope, Clio, Er'ato, Euter'pe, Melpom'ene, Polyhym'nia, Terpsich'ore, Thalia, and Ura'nia.

Myrmid'ones, the Myrmidons, the followers of Achilles.

Myrrha, the mother of Adonis; changed into *Myrrh*.

N

Næ'nia, the goddess of funerals at Rome.

Nai'ades, the Naiades, beautiful nymphs, who presided over rivers, fountains, &c.

Napææ, nymphs presiding over hills and groves.

Neap'olis,* the ancient name of *Naples*.

Ne'chos, a king of Egypt, who attempted to connect the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, in which attempt 12,000 men perished.

Nemæ'a, a town of Argolis. Near it Hercules killed the *Nemean* lion; and here were celebrated the *Nemean* games.

Nem'esis, the avenging goddess.

Neoptol'emus,† a name given to Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, because he came to Troy in the latter years of the war.

Neptu'nus, Neptune, the son of Saturn and Rhea, and the brother of Jupiter, Pluto, and Juno. He was the god of the sea, and, with the exception of Jupiter, the most

powerful of the heathen deities. Neptune's empire extended not only over the whole of the watery element, but he could also produce earthquakes—whence he was called "the earth-shaker"—and raise islands from the bottom of the sea, by a stroke of his trident. The worship of Neptune was widely extended over the heathen world. In Libya he was held in special veneration; and the Isthmian games were celebrated in his honour. He was also specially worshipped at Tænarus, Sunium, and other maritime places. The horse was sacred to Neptune, from the circumstance of his having produced that animal by striking the ground with his trident, when he contested with Minerva the honour of giving a name to the city of Athens. Neptune is generally represented with his trident in his hand, standing erect in a chariot formed of a vast shell, drawn by sea-horses or dolphins, and attended by sea-nymphs, and Tritons blowing their shells. His aspect is majestic, though expressive of impetuous fury rather than of placid power. The wife of Neptune was Amphitrite, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, and, therefore, one of the Nereids. The most celebrated of his sons were Triton, Phorcus, and Proteus. Triton, who resembled a man in the upper part of his body, and a fish in the lower, blew a shell (*concha*), as trumpeter of his father. Proteus possessed the power of foretelling future events, and could turn himself into all manner of shapes; and Phorcus was the father of the Gorgons.

Neréides, Nereids, sea-nymphs, the fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris.

Ne'reus, a sea-god, the son of Oceanus and Terra. Homer calls him the most ancient of the gods.

Nes'sus, a Centaur whom Hercules shot with a poisoned arrow, for his conduct to Dejanira, after he had carried her to the opposite bank of the river Eve'nus. In the pangs of death, Nessus, to be revenged upon Hercules, gave Dejanira his bloody and empoisoned tunic, telling her that if ever her husband proved unfaithful, she had only to make him put it on, and it would reclaim him. Dejanira having become jealous of Iole, sent Hercules this tunic, which he had no sooner put on, than the poison penetrated his bones, and produced the most excruciating pains. Being unable to pull off the fatal tunic, or endure the torture it occasioned, he erected a funeral pile, and laying himself on it, his friend Philoctetes, at his desire, set fire to it. For this service, he left Philoctetes his bow and poisoned arrows, which were afterwards declared to be necessary to the destruction of Troy.

Nestor, king of Pylos, noted for his age, and his wisdom at the siege of Troy.

Nin'yas, the son of Ninus, king of Assyria.

Ni'obe, the daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, whose children were slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana, because she proudly compared herself to Latona. She died of grief, and was turned into a stone.

Ni'sus, a king of Megära, whose yellow lock, on which depended the stability of his kingdom, was perfidiously cut off by his daughter Scylla. As he pursued her to punish her,

* *Neapolis*. From *neos*, new, and *polis*, a city.

† *Neoptolemus*. That is, the new or recent warrior.

he was changed into a hawk, and she into a lark—their enmity still continuing.

Nomādes, wandering tribes, as the Tartars.

No'tus, the south wind.

Nox, *Night*, the most ancient of the heathen deities, the daughter of Chaos, and sister of Erebus.

O

Ocean'ides. See **Oceanus**.

Oceānus, an ancient and powerful sea-god, the son of Coelus and Terra, and husband of Tethys, by whom he had the nymphs called Oceanides.

Ody'seus, the Greek name of Ulysses.

Œd'ipus, the son of Laius, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. Laius having been informed by an oracle that he should be slain by his son, commanded a servant to expose him when an infant on Mount Cithæron. The servant bored his feet, and suspended him to a tree; in which condition he was found by a shepherd, who brought him up as his own child, calling him *Œdipus*, from the *swelling* of his feet. Œdipus eventually killed his father Laius, without knowing him; and having solved the riddle of the Sphinx, he married his mother Jocasta, neither of them being aware of their relationship. By Jocasta he had two sons, Eteocles and Polynices; and two daughters, Antigone and Ismene. On discovering that he was the murderer of his father and the husband of his mother, he tore out his eyes, as unworthy of the light, and ran mad. In a grove at Colo'nos, sacred to the Furies, he sacrificed himself, and Jocasta hung herself.*

Og'yges, a son of Neptune, who first reigned in Boeotia, and was esteemed the most ancient of the Grecian kings. In his reign a great deluge occurred.

O-i'l'ëus, the father of Ajax the Less.

Olym'pia, celebrated games in honour of Jupiter Olympus.

Olymp'ias, an Olympiad, the period of time that elapsed between the celebration of the Olympic games.

Olympus, a mountain in Thessaly, celebrated as a residence of the gods.

Om'phāle, a queen of Lydia, of whom Hercules was so enamoured, that in order to obtain her in marriage, he served her for three years, wearing female attire and spinning. She is said to have corrected him with her sandal.

Ophiu'chus,† a constellation representing Hercules (or Æsculapius) holding a serpent.

Ops, the same as Cybele and Rhea.

Oreādes, the Oreads, mountain-nymphs.

Ores'tes, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; represented on the stage as driven mad by the Furies for having murdered his mother. See **Clytemnestra**.

Or'igen, a Greek writer celebrated for his piety and learning. He suffered martyrdom in his 69th year, A.D. 254.

Or'ion, a mighty giant and famous hunter, the favourite of Aurora. He was killed by a scorpion for attempting the chastity of Diana, and converted by Jupiter into a constellation.

Or'pheus, the son of Apollo and of the "sweet-voiced" muse *Calliope*. His musical skill was so great, that when he played upon his lyre, rivers would stay their course to listen to him. He also drew after him, enraptured by his strains, trees, and wild beasts. When he descended to the infernal regions to seek Eurydice "the king of hell was charmed with the melody of his strains; the wheel of Ixion stopped; the stone of Sisyphus stood still; Tantalus forgot his perpetual thirst, and even the Furies relented." Orpheus was torn to pieces by the Mænādes or Bacchantes, for his dislike of women after the loss of his Eurydice. They threw his head into the Hebrus, which still articulated the source of his grief—*Eurydice! Eurydice!*

Osi'ris, an Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis. He was worshipped by the Egyptians under the form of an ox, with particular marks, and was also called Apis.

Os'sa, a lofty mountain in Thessaly, which the Giants, in their wars against the gods, placed upon Mount Pelion, in order to enable them to scale the heavens.

Ovid'ius, Ovid, a celebrated amatory Roman poet, the author of the "*Metamorphoses*," and other works.

P

Pactol'us, a river in Lydia, in which Midas bathed, and hence its *golden sands*.

Pæan, an epithet of Apollo; a song of praise or triumph, especially of Apollo.

Palame'des, the son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, the discoverer of the feigned madness of Ulysses.

Pa'les, the goddess who presided over sheepfolds and pastures.

Palla'dium, the statue of *Pallas* or Minerva, on the preservation of which the fate of Troy depended.

Pallas, the Greek name of Minerva.

Pan, the god of shepherds, represented with goat's feet and horns. The term *panic* is derived from his having inspired the enemy with sudden and groundless terror during the war of the Titans.

Panathenæ'a, festivals in honour of Minerva, patroness of Athens.

Pando'ra,* a woman whom Jupiter ordered Vulcan to form of clay, as a set-off against the man formed by Prometheus. She was called *Pandora*, because she was endowed by all the gods and goddesses with *every gift* that could captivate the mind of man. Jupiter gave her a box containing all the evils of life, but with hope at the bottom. This box Pandora was ordered to present to her husband, and she was first sent to Prometheus. He, fearing some fraud, sent her away; but his brother Epimetheus,† being smitten with her charms, married her. She then presented

* The crimes and misfortunes of this family have furnished the ancient Greek poets with favourite subjects for their tragedies; as the "*Sphinx*," "*Œdipus*," "*Laius*," and the "*Septem contra Thebes*," by Æschylus; an "*Œdipus*," by Euripides; and "*Œdipus Tyrannus*" and "*Œdipus at Colonus*," by Sophocles.

† From *ophs*, a serpent, and *echo*, to hold.

* *Pandora*. From *pan*, every, and *do'ron*, a gift.
† *Epimetheus*. According to Horace, the "unwise son of Japhet."

him with the fatal box, which he having foolishly opened, all the evils that afflict mankind flew out. *Hope* alone remained at the bottom, affording some consolation to miserable mortals.

Panor'mus, a town of Sicily; now *Palermo*.

Panthe'on, a celebrated temple at Rome, built in the reign of Augustus, and dedicated to all the gods.

Pa'phos, a town of Cyprus, from which Venus was called the *Paphian* as well as Cyprian goddess.

Parcae,* another name for the Fates.

Par'is, a son of Priam, distinguished for his beauty. His abduction of Helen was the cause of the Trojan war. He was also called *Alexander*, and in his youth was a shepherd on Mount Ida. See *Ida*.

Parnas'sus, a mountain of Phocis, sacred to the Muses. It was called *biceps*, from its two peaks or summits.

Pa'ros, one of the Cyclades, famous for its beautiful marble.

Par'thēnon,† a celebrated temple at Athens, dedicated to Minerva.

Parthen'ope, a syren who drowned herself, because she failed to charm Ulysses with her strains.

Pat'mos, one of the Cyclades, to which the Romans generally banished their criminals.

Patroc'les, the friend of Achilles, in whose armour he was slain by Hector.

Peg'asus, the winged horse which sprang from the blood of the Gorgon Medusa, a favourite of Apollo and the Muses. When Bellerophon attempted to fly to heaven on Pegasus, Jupiter, indignant at his presumption, sent a gadfly to sting the horse. Bellerophon was thrown from his horse; but Pegasus, "spurning his earthly rider," continued his flight towards heaven, where he became a constellation.

Pelas'gi, the most ancient inhabitants of Greece.

Pe'leus, a king of Thessaly, who married the sea-goddess Thetis, by whom he had Achilles. Peleus was the only mortal that ever married an immortal.

Peli'des, the patronymic of Achilles.

Pe'lias, the uncle of Jason, and the usurper of his kingdom. His daughters having requested Medea to restore him to youth, as she had done to the father of Jason, were directed by her to cut him in pieces as a preliminary. But when they had done as directed, Medea, wishing to avenge the injuries which her husband had received from him, refused to perform her promise. She had incited them to do this bloody deed, by cutting up in their presence an old ram, boiling it in a cauldron, and then changing it into a young lamb.

Pe'lion, a mountain in Thessaly, celebrated for its "leafy forests." The Giants, in their war against Jupiter, placed Ossa upon the top of Pelion, in order to scale the heavens.

Peloponne'sus, the "island of Pelops," who colonised it from Phrygia.

Pe'lops, the son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia.

* *Parcae*. This term is usually derived by antiphrasis from *parco*, to spare. But compare the meaning of the term *Eumenides*.

† *Parthenon*. From *parthenos*, a virgin; an epithet of Minerva, as well as of Diana.

He was murdered by his father, and served up to the gods at a banquet, in order to test their divinity. All the gods turned away in disgust from the horrid repast, without tasting it, with the exception of Ceres, who, being at the time absorbed in melancholy for the loss of her daughter Proserpine, partook of one of the shoulders of Pelops before she perceived the impious fraud. Pelops was restored to life by Jupiter, and his shoulder, which Ceres had eaten, was replaced by one of ivory; and Tantalus was flung into Tartarus, and signally punished. See *Tantalus*. Pelops came to Greece, and having become enamoured of the beautiful Hippodamia, the daughter of Enomaus, king of Pisa in Elis, he proposed for her in marriage. Her father, however, having been informed by an oracle that he should perish by the hands of his son-in-law, was opposed to her marriage; and being most skilful in the art of chariot-driving, he devised the following plan of getting rid of her suitors:—He announced that he would give his daughter in marriage to the suitor who could overcome him in a chariot race, provided that the candidate would consent to be put to death in the event of his being defeated by him. Before the arrival of Pelops in Greece, thirteen suitors for the hand of Hippodamia had lost their lives. He, however, having bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Enomaus, by the most tempting promises, to give his master a chariot that would break down in the race, entered the lists as a competitor. The chariot of Enomaus, as was expected, broke down, and he himself was killed. Pelops, in consequence, married Hippodamia, and became ultimately so powerful, that he gave his name to the whole peninsula of Greece, *Peloponnesus*, that is, the island of Pelops. Instead of keeping his promise to Myrtilus, for the services he had rendered him, he precipitated him unawares into the sea, called after him *Ma're Myrto'um*.

Pena'tes, small statues of household gods among the Romans.

Penel'ope, the affectionate and faithful wife of Ulysses.

Pen'theus, a son of Echion, king of Thebes. He despised the orgies of Bacchus, and during their celebration he was torn in pieces by his mother Agave, and her sisters Ino and Autonoe. See *Thebes*.

Per'gamus, the citadel of Troy.—Also a city of Mysia, where *parchment* was first invented.

Per'icles, a celebrated Athenian.

Peripatet'ici, the Peripatetics, a sect of philosophers at Athens.

Persep'olis, a celebrated city of Persia.

Per'seus, a celebrated hero, son of Jupiter and Danaë, who was shut up by her father Acrisius, in a brazen tower, because he had been informed by an oracle that he should perish by the hands of her son. In this tower, according to the fable, Jupiter visited her in the form of a shower of gold. No sooner was Perseus born, than he was, by the orders of Acrisius, enclosed in a chest with his mother, and thrown into the sea. The benevolent sea-goddesses conducted the chest in safety to Seriphus, one of the Cyclades, where it was found by Dictys, a fisherman and

brought to Polydectes, the king of the island, who received Danaë and her son with great kindness, and afforded them shelter. Perseus having grown up, undertook to bring Polydectes the head of Medusa, the only one of the Gorgons that was mortal. Polydectes was in hopes that Perseus should perish in the attempt; for having conceived a violent passion for Danaë, he was anxious to get her son out of the way. Minerva, however, was the chief instigator to this daring and dangerous undertaking, because Medusa had profaned her sanctuary. Perseus, after great trouble, discovered the abode of the Gorgons; and having been furnished with the helmet of Pluto, which rendered him invisible, the winged shoes and *harpe* or crooked sword of Mercury, and the *sægis* or shield of Minerva, which reflected every object, he approached the monsters as they lay asleep. The countenances of the Gorgons had the power of turning into stone every person that looked upon them. But as the *sægis* of Minerva reflected every object like a mirror, Perseus was enabled to cut off with Mercury's *harpe* the head of Medusa, without fixing his eyes upon it. The two sisters did not awake till the achievement was performed, and they found it impossible to avenge Medusa's death, because the helmet of Pluto rendered Perseus invisible. From the drops of blood which fell from the head of Medusa, sprang the innumerable serpents of Libya, Chrysaor, the father of Geryon, Echidna, and the Chimæra; and also the winged horse Pegasus, which flew off to Mount Helicon, and became a favourite of the Muses. Perseus having affixed the head of Medusa to the *sægis* of Minerva, performed with it a great number of wonderful exploits. He converted Atlas, king of Mauritania, into the mountain of the same name, for refusing him shelter and hospitality when he was benighted; and he delivered Andromeda from the sea-monster to which she was exposed in consequence of the vanity of her mother. As the monster was about to devour Andromeda, Perseus turned him into stone by showing him the head of Medusa. For this service, Cepheus gave his daughter Andromeda in marriage to Perseus; but the ceremony was interrupted by Phineus, her father's brother, to whom she had been previously betrothed. A fierce and bloody battle was the consequence, which Perseus at length decided by converting, with the head of Medusa, his adversaries into stone, each in his particular attitude. Upon his return to Seriphus, he did the same to Polydectes, upon learning that he continued to molest his mother, and placed Dictys on the throne, the fisherman to whom he was originally indebted for his life. He then restored to Minerva her *sægis*, to Pluto his helmet, and to Mercury his winged sandals and *falchion*. He restored his grandfather Acrisius to his throne, from which he had been expelled by Proetus, his twin brother, but unfortunately some time after killed him accidentally with the stroke of a quoit. Being depressed by this misfortune, Perseus refused to return to Argos as heir to the kingdom, but exchanged it with Megapenthes, the son of Proetus, for

that of Tyrinthus, and the maritime coast of Argolis. Here he built Mycenæ, and reigned several years; but he never recovered from the melancholy produced in his mind by the slaying of Acrisius. After his death he was changed into a constellation, with Andromeda, Cepheus, and Cassiopeia.

Phæacia, an island of the Ionian Sea, now Corcyra. The Phæaciens, and their king Alcinous, were noted for their luxurious living and idleness.

Phædra, the daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus, who, having failed to corrupt by her solicitations her stepson, Hippolytus, accused him, and was the cause of his death. Having felt deep remorse for her crime, she confessed it, and hung herself.

Phæton, a son of Phœbus or Sol, who solicited his father to let him drive his chariot for one day; but being unable to manage the horses, he set the world on fire, and was hurled by a thunderbolt from Jupiter into the Eridanus.

Phætonides, the sisters of Phaeton. They were so inconsolable for his death, that Jupiter changed them into poplars, and their tears into amber.

Pharos, a small island in the Bay of Alexandria, famous for its lighthouse.

Phœneus, a lake in Arcadia, whose waters were said to be poisonous in the night, but wholesome in the daytime.

Phidias, a famous Athenian statuary, who made the celebrated statue of Jupiter Olympus.

Philetas, a grammarian and poet of Cos, who was so small and slender that it was said he always carried pieces of lead in his pockets, to prevent the wind from blowing him away.

Philoctetes, one of the Argonauts, and the armour-bearer of Hercules. At his death, Hercules gave him his poisoned arrows, which were afterwards declared to be necessary for the capture of Troy. The adventures and sufferings of Philoctetes have been celebrated by Sophocles in one of his tragedies.

Philomela, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Procne, the wife of Tereus, king of Thrace. Tereus treated her with the greatest indignities, and then cut out her tongue. To be revenged upon Tereus, Procne murdered her son Itys, and served up his flesh to his father at table. Philomela was changed into a nightingale, Procne into a swallow, Tereus into a hawk, and Itys into a pheasant.

Phlegæthon, a burning river of hell.

Phlegyas, a king of the Lapithæ, and the father of Ixion. He was killed by Apollo, and punished in hell by being placed under a large stone which always seemed about to fall on his head.

Phœbe, a name of Diana or Luna.

Phœbus, a name of Apollo or Sol.

Phorcys, a sea-deity, the husband of Ceto, by whom he had the Gorgons.

Phrixus and Helle, the children of Nephele by Athamas. Athamas having divorced Nephele, on pretence that she was subject to fits of madness, married Ino, by whom he had two children, Learchus and Melicerta. Ino, jealous of the children of Nephele, because they would ascend the throne in preference to her own, conspired to kill them. Phrixus,

by the advice of his mother, fled with his sister to their relation Æetes, king of Colchis, taking with him a large portion of his father's treasures. According to the poets, they proceeded through the air on the back of the ram with the *Golden Fleece*, which Neptune gave to Nephele. In flying over the sea, Helle's head becoming dizzy, she fell into it, and was drowned; whence its name, *Hellespont*, that is, the *Sea of Helle*. Phrixus arrived safe at Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram on the altar of *Jupiter Phrixus*, and gave the fleece to Æetes, who suspended it in the grove of Mars, where it was guarded by bulls that breathed fire, and a dragon that never slept. See *Jason*.

Pin'darus, Pindar, a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes.

Piræ'us or **Piræ'eus**, a harbour of Athens.

Pirith'us, the son of Ixion, and king of the Lapithæ. He was the intimate friend of Theseus, and the husband of Hippodamia, the daughter of Adrastus. To his marriage with her, the Centaurs as well as the gods were invited; but Mars, feeling indignant at his name being omitted in the invitation, resolved to disturb the harmony of the meeting. Eurythion, or Eurytion, one of the Centaurs, having grossly insulted Hippodamia, Pirithous, and his friends the Lapithæ (with Theseus, Hercules, and Nestor), resented his conduct; and in consequence a combat ensued between them and the Centaurs generally, in which the latter were defeated. The battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ has been much celebrated by the ancient poets and sculptors. See *Theseus*.

Pisistratus, an Athenian, famous for his valour, eloquence, and address.

Platæ'a, a town of Boeotia, famous for the great battle fought near it between the Persians and the Greeks.

Pla'to, a celebrated philosopher of Athens.

Plei'ades, a name given to the seven daughters of Atlas, who were changed into a constellation.

Plin'ius, Pliny, a celebrated natural philosopher, who perished by approaching Vesuvius in its first known eruption, A.D. 79. His sister's son assumed his name, and was also distinguished for his talents and esteemed for his character. He was called Pliny the Younger.

Plutarchus, Plutarch, a famous biographer, A.D. 80.

Plu'to, the god of the infernal regions. See *Jupiter*. The principal event in the life of Pluto was his rape or abduction of Proserpine, for the purpose of making her his queen. All the goddesses had previously refused to marry him, on account of the gloominess of his realms. Having seen Proserpine gathering flowers in the plains of Enna, in Sicily, he became enamoured of her, and carried her off in a chariot drawn by four horses, opening himself a passage through the earth, by striking it with his trident. Ceres immediately complained to Jupiter, who promised to restore her daughter to her, provided that she had tasted nothing in the infernal regions. But as it appeared upon inquiry, that she had tasted a pomegranate, it was determined that she should reside six

months with Pluto, and six months in heaven, alternately. Pluto is represented seated on a throne, surrounded with gloomy darkness. In his hand is a two-pronged fork, or a key, emblematical of the impossibility of returning from his dominions; and his head is wreathed with the flowers of the narcissus, or with funereal cypress. Near him are the Three Furies and the Three Fates. Sometimes he is represented in a black chariot, drawn by black horses, with a helmet on his head, which had the power of rendering him invisible. Pluto was particularly worshipped at Coronea, at Boeotia, and at Pylos in Messenia. His victims were generally of a black colour, as black sheep. Their blood was not received in vessels, but permitted to run down into a hole made for the purpose, as if to penetrate his realms.

Plu'tus, * the god of *wealth*.

Pollux. See *Castor*. They accompanied Jason in the Argonautic expedition, in which they distinguished themselves; and they compelled Theseus and Pirithous to restore their sister Helen, whom they had carried off before her marriage with Menelaus. At the marriage of Lynceus and Idas with the daughters of Leucippus, they became enamoured of the two brides, and carried them off. A contest ensued, in which Lynceus was killed by Castor, and Castor by Idas. Pollux obtained leave from Jupiter to share his immortality with his brother Castor, and to live and die for a day alternately. The two bright stars in the *Gemini*, or the constellation into which they were changed, never rise or set together; but when one of them sinks below the horizon, the other is above it; and *vice versa*. Hence, perhaps, the fable. Neptune was so much pleased with their brotherly love, that he gave them power to calm the winds and waves; and hence they were worshipped as the protectors of sailors and persons travelling by sea.

Polyhym'nia, the Muse that presided over *singing* and rhetoric.

Polyn'ices. See *Eteocles* and *Œdipus*.

Polyphe'mus, the son of Neptune and of the sea-nymph Tho'osa, and the chief of the Cyclops.

Pomona, the goddess of fruits and gardens.

Pompe'ii. See *Herculaneum*.

Pont'us Euxi'nus, now the Black Sea.

Portun'us, a sea-deity who presided over *ports* or harbours.

Posi'don, the Greek name of Neptune.

Priamus, Priam, the last king of Troy.

Priapus, the god of fecundity among the Romans. He presided over gardens.

Progne or **Progne**. See *Philomela*.

Pro'cris, the wife of Cephalus, accidentally killed by his unerring dart.

Procrus'tes,† a cruel robber of Attica, who used to lop off the limbs of his victims, if found too long for "his bed," and stretch them if found too short. See *Theseus*.

Prome'theus, the son of Japetus, and brother of Epimetheus and Atlas. He formed a man of clay, and animated him with fire, which, with the assistance of Minerva, he stole from

* *Plutus* From *ploutos*, wealth.

† *Procrustes*. From *prokrouo*, to stretch violently.

heaven. For this daring impiety, Jupiter chained him to a rock on Mount Caucasus, and sent a vulture to prey perpetually upon his liver, which always grew again as soon as it was devoured. From this torment he was delivered by Hercules, who, when on his way to the garden of the Hesperides, shot the vulture, and released him from his bonds. Prometheus was venerated as the inventor of many useful arts, as the working of metals, &c. His name implies *forethought*, while that of his brother *Epimetheus*, "the unwiser son of Japhet," implies *afterthought*. See Pandora.

Propon'tis, now the Sea of Marmora.

Proser'pina, Proserpine. See Pluto.

Pro'teus, a sea-god. See Neptune.

Psy'che, a beautiful nymph beloved by Cupid. She is generally represented with the wings of a butterfly.

Ptolemæ'us, Ptolemy, the name of a race or family of Egyptian kings. The term means *warlike*.

Pygmæ'i, a nation of dwarfs in India, who fought with the cranes.

Py'lades, the faithful friend of Orestes.

Pyr'amus and Thisbe, two lovers whose tragical fate is celebrated by Ovid.

Pyr'ra, the wife of Deucalion.

Pythag'oras, a celebrated philosopher, born in Samos. Having spent many years in Egypt, Chaldaea, and Greece, he settled in Crotona in Italy, and became the founder of a celebrated school of philosophy. He was the great teacher of the doctrine of *metempsychosis*, or the transmigration of the soul.

Py'the or Py'thon, the name of the huge serpent which Juno raised up to persecute Latona. Apollo slew the monster with his arrows, and in honour of the victory, instituted the *Pythian games*.

Q

Quinqua'tria, Roman festivals in honour of Minerva; so called from being celebrated on the *fifth* day after the *ides*.

Quirina'lia, feasts in honour of Romulus.

Quiri'nus, the name of Romulus when deified.

Quiri'tes, a name of the Roman people.

R

Regi'na, "the queen," a title of Juno.

Reg'ulus, a celebrated Roman consul.

Re'mus, the brother of Romulus.

Rha, the ancient name of the Volga.

Rhadaman'thus, the son of Jupiter and Europa, who, on account of his justice and wisdom, was made one of the three judges of the infernal regions.

Rhe'a, the same as Ops and Cybele.

Rhe'a Syl'via, the mother of Romulus and Remus. She was also called Ilia.

Rhe'sus, a king of Thrace, whose horses were carried off by Diomedes and Ulysses, before they had fed upon the grass of the Trojan plain, or tasted the waters of the Xanthus. Had they done so, it was declared by an oracle, that Troy could not be taken by the Greeks.

Rhod'anus, the ancient name of the *Rhone*.

Ro'ma, Rome, the capital of the Roman empire, founded B.C. 753.

Ros'cius, a celebrated Roman actor.

Ru'bicon, a small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul; now *Rugone*.

S

Sabæ'i, a people of Arabia Felix.

Sabi'ni, the Sabines, an ancient people of Italy, who were incorporated with the Romans.

Sabri'na, the river *Severn* in England.

Salmo'neus, a king of Elis, killed by Jupiter for imitating his thunder.

Sa'mos, an island in the *Ægean Sea*, the birth-place of Pythagoras. See Juno.

Sap'pho, *saf'o*, a native of Lesbos, famous for her poetic talents, and amorous disposition. Being slighted by her lover, she took what is called "the lover's leap."

Saturna'lia, feasts in honour of Saturn. These festivals were held in December, and during their celebration, servants, and even slaves, were considered upon an equality with their masters, in commemoration of the Saturnian reign or Golden Age, in which all men, according to the poets, enjoyed liberty and happiness.

Satur'nus, Saturn, the son of Coelus and Terra, and the father of Jupiter, Juno, &c. See Jupiter. Having been banished from his realms by Jupiter, Saturn, according to the Roman tradition, fled to Italy, where he was kindly received by Janus, king of the Aborigines. The district in which he settled was called *Latium** because he took refuge in it from the ire of Jupiter, and sometimes *Saturnia*. Saturn was of so great use to Janus, in civilising the rude inhabitants, in teaching them agriculture and the useful arts, and in instituting wise and equitable laws, that he shared his kingdom with him; and the people were so happy under their joint reign, that this period has been described by the poets as the *Golden Age*. When Saturn disappeared from the earth, Janus instituted the *Saturnalia* in his honour. He also caused a medal to be struck in commemoration of his joint government with Saturn. This medal had on it a double head, or two faces; and hence Janus has been called *Biceps* and *Bifrons*.† Saturn is generally represented as an old man holding a scythe in his right hand, with a serpent which bites its own tail, as an emblem of time and the revolution of the year. In his left hand he holds a child, which he raises up, as if about to devour it. Under this form he was called *Cronos*, which seems to be another form of the Greek word *chronos*, time. Hence the explanation of the fable, for *time* devours or consumes everything.

Sat'yri, rustic deities, the attendants of Bacchus. They are represented with short horns and goats' feet.

Scaman'der, a river of Troas, between which and the river Simois Troy is supposed to

* *Latium*. From *lateo*, to lie hid or concealed.

† Janus was a deity peculiar to the Romans. Besides having two faces, he is represented with a key in his hand, as presiding over doors and gates; whence the terms *jani* and *januæ*. He also presided over the month of *January*, as opening the year. Numa Pompilius erected a temple to him, which was open in time of war, and shut during peace.

have been situated. Homer says that it was called *Kaucha* by the gods.

Sarthia, a general name for the countries in the north of Asia and Europe.

Scandinavia, the ancient name of that tract of country in Europe containing Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

Sepia, the daughter of Minos, who betrayed his kingdom to Minos. See *Minos*.—Also, a daughter of Pherey, who became enamoured of Glaucus, but her rival, Circe, having poisoned the waters in which she bathed, her body below the waist was changed into monsters like dogs, that never cease barking.

Semele, a daughter of Cadmus, and the mother of Bacchus by Jupiter. Juno treacherously advised Semele to request Jupiter to visit her in all his majesty. The request was fatal to her, for as he approached her in thunder and lightning, she was consumed by fire.

Selenia, the Greek name of the moon.

Selenidae, kings of Syria, descendants of Selenus, one of the generals of Alexander the Great.

Seneca, a celebrated philosopher, put to death by Nero.

Serapis, an Egyptian deity, the same, it is supposed, as *Apis* and *Osiris*.

Servus, a Roman emperor.

Sigthe, certain women who were inspired to reveal the will of Jupiter, the most famous of whom were the Delphic and Cumæan Sibyls. They committed their prophecies to leaves, and the *Sigtheæ Fœtes* were preserved with great care at Rome.

Silvanus, the numen, presceptor, and companion of Bacchus.

Silvius, a river of Treas. See *Boemander*.

Silvanides, a celebrated poet of Cœ.

Sirenes, the *Sirens*, sea-symphies, who, by the bewitching sweetness of their strains, drew mariners upon rocks, and thus destroyed them.

Sisyphus, a crafty robber who injured Attila. He was killed by Theseus, and condemned by Pluto to roll a large stone up a high hill, which, as soon as he got it to the top, always rebounded to the plain again.

Socrates, a celebrated Greek philosopher.

Sol, the sun, a name of Apollo.

Solon, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, and the great Athenian legislator, B.C. 638.

Somnus, the god of sleep.

Sophocles, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens, B.C. 496.

Sphinx, a monster resembling a virgin in the upper parts of the body, and a winged lion in the lower. Juno, ever hostile to the race of Cadmus, sent this monster to infest the neighbourhood of Thebes. Having located herself in the neighbourhood, the Sphinx propounded enigmas or riddles to the inhabitants, and destroyed all those who were unable to explain them. As the oracle had declared that she would destroy herself in the event of any of her enigmas being explained, Creon presented his crown, and his sister Jocasta in marriage, to the person who should succeed in the attempt. Oedipus, who had been attracted to Thebes by the offer of Creon, proceeded to the Sphinx. The enigma which she propounded to him was this:—"What animal is it that walks in the morning on

four legs, at noon on two, and in the evening on three?"—"It is Man," replied Oedipus, "for in his infancy he creeps on his hands and feet, in his manhood he walks erect; and in the evening of his life he supports himself with a staff." Upon this the monster threw herself from a precipice and perished; and Oedipus obtained the crown, and Jocasta in marriage. See *Oedipus*.

Stagira, a town on the borders of Macedonia, the birthplace of Aristotle.

Statius. See under *Stativian*, p. 302.

Stoics, a celebrated sect of philosophers, founded by Zeno.

Strabo, a celebrated geographer.

Strophæ, one of the *Lipari* islands; now called *Stromboli*.

Strophæa, two islands in the Ionian Sea; so called from *strophis*, a turning, because *Salm* and *Calais* turned back here from the pursuit of the Harpies.

Styx, a river of hell—an oath which was inviolable, even by the gods.

Stratum, a promontory of Attica; now Cape Colonna, so called from some pillars of a temple still remaining.

Sylvanus, a god of the woods.

Syrtes, two large banks of moving sand on the north coast of Africa.

T

Tan'talus, a king of Phrygia, who, for the murder of his son Pelops, and serving up his flesh to the gods at a banquet, was flung into Tartarus, and tormented with everlasting thirst, though immersed in water to the chin, and apparently within reach of a branch loaded with delicious and tempting fruit. As often as he attempted to alay his burning thirst, the water receded from his parched lips, and the fruit from his eager grasp. See *Pelops*.

Tartarus, the place of punishment in the infernal regions. See *Titan*, *Hyperbæa*, *Tartarus*, *Dæmones*, *Phlegyas*, &c.

Tel'ephus, a son of Hercules, and king of Mysia. Achilles gave him a wound with his spear, which would have proved mortal, had he not cured it afterwards by applying to it the same weapon.

Tellus. See *Terra*.

Tempe, a delightful valley in Thessaly, the favourite retreat of the gods.

Ten'ites, the god of boundaries.

Terpsichore, the Muse that presided over dancing.

Terra or *Tellus*. See *Uranus*.

Thales, one of the Seven Wise Men.

Thalia, the Muse that presided over comedy.—Also, one of the Graces.

Thebes, Thebes, two celebrated cities, one in Egypt, and the other in Boeotia. The former was distinguished by the epithet "beaurogated," and the latter was called the "avenue-gated." Thebes. When Europa was carried off by Jupiter her brother Cadmus was sent in search of her, and charged not to return without her. He came to Greece; and having consulted the Delphic oracle, he was directed to build a city, where he should see a bull grazing. Having found the bull, he sent his companions to fetch water from a

well sacred to Mars, preparatory to a sacrifice; but they were all killed by a dragon that guarded the well. By [the aid of Minerva Cadmus] killed the dragon; and having, by the advice of the goddess, sowed the teeth of the monster in the earth, a crop of armed-men suddenly sprang up, and furiously attacked each other. They all fell by mutual slaughter except five. These, particularly Echion, to whom Cadmus afterwards gave his daughter Agave in marriage, assisted him in the building of the city. The war against Thebes was the first instance of a league among the Grecian states. It was occasioned in consequence of a contest between Eteocles and Polynices for the throne of Thebes. Upon the death of their father, they had agreed to share the throne between them, and to act as king, each for a year alternately; but on the expiration of the first year, Eteocles refused to give up the crown to his younger brother, according to agreement. Upon this, Polynices retired to Argos; and having married Argia, the daughter of King Adrastus, he was enabled by him to raise an army against his brother. In addition to Polynices and Adrastus, five other chiefs joined in the expedition; namely, Tydeus, Amphiaraus, Parthenopæus, Capaneus, and Hippomedon. Hence this has been called the war of (*Septem contra Thebes**) "the seven against Thebes." The brothers killed each other, and all the confederate chiefs were slain except Adrastus, who owed his escape to the fleetness of his horse. Their sons, however, or, as they were called, the *Epigoni*, or "descendants," renewed the war ten years after, which terminated in the capture and destruction of Thebes. Thebes, from its connection with Cadmus, and his ill-fated posterity,† has been the principal theatre of tragic events. See *Œdipus*.

The'mis, the goddess of justice.

Thersites, a low, vituperative Greek at the siege of Troy.

Theseus, a celebrated Grecian hero, resembling Hercules in his character and achievements. He was the son of Ægeus, king of Attica, and Æthra, daughter of Pittheus, king of Trœzen (in Argolis). Theseus was born at Trœzen; and Ægeus, who wished to conceal his birth from his nephews, the Pallantides, who expected to succeed to the throne of Athens, directed that he should remain there till he grew up, and that he should then be sent to Athens, girt with a particular sword, in order that he might be able to recognise him. In his way from Trœzen to Athens, Theseus slew several notorious and cruel robbers, such as Procrustes, and also several wild beasts which infested the country. He was well received at Athens, except by Medea, who, having been divorced from Jason, was then living with Ægeus. Jealous of his fame, and

apprehensive of his power, she attempted to poison him at a banquet prepared for his entertainment. But Ægeus having recognised the sword which he wore, was convinced that he was his son; and Medea, being frustrated in her design, mounted her flying chariot, and flew off through the air to Colchis. The Athenians were rejoiced to find that the benefactor of the state was the son of their king; but the Pallantides having conspired against the life of the prince, were put to death by him in return. Theseus then attacked the famous bull of Marathon, which he took alive, and sacrificed to Minerva, or the god of Delphi. He also slew Creon,* king of Thebes, for refusing to bury the Argives who had fallen in the war. His next great exploit was his freeing the country from the cruel tribute imposed upon it by Minos, king of Crete, because his son Androgeos had been assassinated at the instigation of Ægeus, through jealousy of his skill in wrestling, which he had displayed by defeating, at an Athenian festival, every competitor that engaged with him. Minos having conquered the Athenians, granted peace only on the condition that seven youths and seven virgins should be annually sent to Crete, to be devoured by the Minotaur. Among these youths, Theseus went to Crete, and having succeeded in slaying the Minotaur, he escaped from the Labyrinth by means of a clue of thread with which Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, had supplied him. Ariadne had fallen in love with Theseus, and she fled with him from Crete, but was deserted by him in the island of Naxos. Theseus had promised to put up white sails in the event of his success, which he forgot to do till too late; for his father, upon descrying from the promontory of Sunium the vessel returning with black sails, concluded that his son had perished, and flung himself into the sea, which, from this circumstance, was called the *Ægean Sea*. Upon the death of his father, Theseus ascended the throne of Athens, B.C. 1234; and the improvements which he effected in the government and condition of Attica belong to the department of authentic history. The other exploits in which Theseus took a part are largely blended with fable; as the Argonautic expedition; the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ; the carrying off Helen, in conjunction with his friend Pirithous, and his descent with him into the infernal regions for the purpose of carrying off Proserpine. For this criminal attempt Theseus was tied to a huge stone, and Pirithous to the revolving wheel of his father, Ixion. From these punishments Hercules relieved them when he carried off Cerberus. Theseus is generally represented with a lion's skin and club, like Hercules; and his temple at Athens served as an asylum for slaves flying from the cruelty of their masters.

Thes'pis, the first tragic poet of Athens.

Thucydides, a celebrated Greek historian.

Thule, an island in the German Ocean, so

* This is the title of Æschylus' tragedy on this subject. The *Antigone* of Sophocles, the *Phœnissæ* of Euripides, and the *Thebaid* of Statius are on the same subject.

† By Hermione or Harmonia. Cadmus had one son, Polydorus, and four daughters, Ino, Agave, Autonoe, and Semele. Polydorus was the grandfather of Laius, the father of Œdipus. Ino was the mother of Learchus and Melicerta; Agave, of Pentheus; Autonoe, of Actæon; and Semele, of Bacchus.

* Creon. After the death of Eteocles and Polynices, Creon, the brother of Jocasta, succeeded to the throne of Thebes. See *Antigone* and *Thebes*.

remains that the ancients called it "*Ultima Thule*." (Supposed to be Iceland, or one of the Orkney or Shetland Isles.)

Tiresias, a celebrated Theban prophet.

Titanes, the Titans, the sons of Uranus and Gaia, whence they were called "*meta-born*."

Tithonus, a son of Laomedon, king of Troy, who was beloved by Aurora. He obtained immortality from the goddess, but as he forgot to ask for a renewal of his youth and vigour his life became a burden to him. He was changed into a grasshopper.

Tityos, one of the Giants, who, because he insulted Leto, was slain by the arrows of her children, Apollo and Diana. He was placed in the infernal regions, where his body covered nine acres of ground, and vultures constantly kept gnawing at his liver, which always grew again as soon as it was devoured.

Troas, an ancient name of Italy, from its "*three promontories*."

Trophæus, a son of Colchus, king of Attica. Ceres taught him the art of agriculture, and sent him in her chariot to communicate it to the whole earth.

Trochætes, "*three grant*," an epithet of the Egyptian Hermes or Mercury.

Trojan, a son of Neptune. See *Neptune*.

Troja, Troy, a celebrated city, the capital of Troas, a country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor. The siege of Troy, which lasted ten years, is the subject of Homer's celebrated poem, the *Iliad*.

Trophæus, a Boeotian prophet, who delivered his oracles in a cave, into which whoever descended, came back grave and melancholy. Hence it was said of melancholy persons, that they had been in the cave of Trophæus.

Tros, a king of Troy. See *Troas*.

Tydeus, a son of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and the father of Diomedes.

Typhoeus or **Typhon**. See *Bastard*.

U

Ucalegon, a Trojan whose house was first set on fire by the Greeks when they captured the city.

Ulysses, the son of Laertes, king of Ithaca and Dulichium. His enemies, however, said that he was the son of the crafty Sisyphus, and several acts of his life gave countenance to this statement. Ulysses was distinguished in the Trojan war, more by his inventive genius, prudent counsels, and successful stratagems, than by valorous deeds or heroic conduct. His ten years' wandering, after the destruction of Troy the adventures he met with, and the perils he encountered, are described by Homer in his poem called the *Odyssey*.

Uranus, the same as *Cæus*, the most ancient of all the gods, and the husband of Gaia or *Pallas*. Their children were the Titans, the Titanides, the Giants, and the Cyclops, *Hædon*, *Storæus*, and *Argus* or *Pyæmon*?

* *Uranus*. This term is another form of *ouranos*, *heaven* and *Gæa* means the earth.

† *Cyclops*. These Cyclops were the assistants of *Vulcan*, and are to be distinguished from the giants of the same name mentioned by Homer, of whom *Polyphemus* was the chief.

V

Venus, the goddess of love.

Venus, the goddess of love and beauty. She was the daughter of Jupiter and the nymph Dione, according to Homer, but another fiction states that she was born of the froth of the sea, and hence she was called *Aphrodite*. Her contest with Juno and Minerva was a remarkable event in her life, and most important in its consequences. The goddess of Discord, feeling indignant at not being invited to the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, threw into the assembly of the gods and goddesses a golden apple, having the words, "*Let it be given to the fairest*," inscribed upon it. The gods being unwilling to interfere in so delicate a matter, referred the claimants to Paris for his decision, who was then a shepherd on Mount Ida. He was besieged with entreaties and promises. Juno promised him a kingdom, Minerva, military glory, and Venus that he should be the husband of the most beautiful woman in the world. The judgment of Paris was in favour of Venus, and the prize was accordingly awarded to her. Hence the unquenchable hatred of Juno against Paris and the Trojans, the abduction of Helen, and the ruin of Troy. The worship of Venus was almost universal. At Cnidus, in Caria, she had a celebrated statue made by Praxiteles, and at Cos there was a celebrated painting of her by Apelles, in which she was represented as emerging from the bosom of the sea. She was specially worshipped in Cyprus, Corinth, and Cythra. She is frequently represented as dancing with the three Graces, and the nymphs. Sometimes she rides in a chariot drawn by swans, attended by winged Cupids adorned with quivers. The dove, the rose, and the myrtle were considered sacred to her. See *Vulcan*.

Vernans, the god that presided over the spring and orchards.

Vesta, a daughter of Saturn and Rhea or Ops, and the goddess of domestic life, to whom the hearth* was sacred. Rhea raised a temple to Vesta, and instituted the order of *vestal virgins*, whose chief duty was to take charge of the sacred fire which was ever kept burning on her altar. Vesta is usually represented in the long, flowing robe of the Roman matron, her veil thrown over her head, and a flambœus in her hand.

Vulcanus, **Vulcan**, the god of fire, and the husband of Venus. According to Homer, he was the son of Jupiter and Juno, but Hesiod states that he was the son of Juno alone. Jupiter kicked him out of heaven, either from being disgusted with his deformity, or because he took the part of his mother Juno against him. He fell in the island of Lemnos, where he established his forge. He is also represented as residing in the Lipari Islands, and in a cave under Mount *Ætna*. For having made the thunderbolt with which Jupiter laid prostrate the Giants when they attempted to scale the heavens, Venus was given to him in marriage. In forging the thunderbolt, &c., he was co-

* *Vesta*. From the Greek *vestis*, a dress.

sisted by the Cyclops, Steropes, Arges, and Brontes. As Vulcan was the god of fire, he presided over all the arts connected with the working of metals; and of all works formed of gold, silver, or brass, which displayed peculiar skill and ingenuity, he was said to be the fabricator. Thus, by him were made the shield and armour of Achilles and Æneas, the sceptre of Agamemnon, the golden collar given to Hermione, the golden dogs which watched the house of Alcinoüs, and the urn which received the ashes of Achilles. Vulcan is usually represented at his forge. With one hand he poises his hammer in the air, and with the other he turns a thunderbolt on the anvil.

X

Xan'thus, a river of Troas. See *Scamander*.
Xantip'pe, the wife of the philosopher Socrates, a notorious scold.

Z

Zetes and Calais, the sons of Orithyia and Boreas. They joined in the Argonautic expedition, and drove the Harpies from Thrace. See *Strophades*.
Zethus, the twin brother of Amphion.
Zeus, the Greek name of Jupiter.
Zo'ilus, a critic who found fault with the poems of Homer.
Zoroas'ter. See under the word *Magi*.

ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

IN the pronunciation of foreign GEOGRAPHICAL names there is great diversity, and often great difficulty. In fact, with regard to many of them there is a threefold pronunciation, namely, the foreign, the English, and a pronunciation which is neither foreign nor English, but between the two. In such cases, we should adopt the pronunciation which is most in accordance with custom and authority; but as this cannot always be ascertained, the following general rules will be found useful to the learner:—

1. When foreign names have been *Anglicised* in form or spelling they should be pronounced as English words; * as *Italy* from *Italia*, and *Brussels* from *Bruxelles*.
2. When foreign names have been brought by custom or authority under the English pronunciation or accent, we should always pronounce them as if they were English words. For example, we should not, in this country at least, give the word *Par'is* its French pronunciation (*Par-ee*), nor the word *Han'över* its native or original accent (*Hanö'ver*). In words like the preceding, the English pronunciation may be considered as fixed, but even in cases in which custom seems divided between the foreign and the English pronunciation, the preference should be given to the latter. For example, we would rather give the word *Am'i-ens* its English, than its French pronunciation (*A-mè-ong'*), unless we happened to be in the country in which it is so pronounced.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

3. In English, *a* has four sounds, as in our words *fate*, *far*, *fat*, and *fall*; but in the other languages of Europe it has, generally speaking, only two sounds, namely, that of *a*, as in *far*, and *a*, as in *fat*. In Oriental languages it is often sounded like *a* in our word *fall*, which has given rise to discrepancies in spelling such as the following:—*Punjab* or *Punjaub*, *Cabul* or *Caubul*.

4. AA.—In *Danish* words *aa* sounds like short *au* in our word *haul*—that is, like short *ö*. Thus *Aalborg* is pronounced *ol'borg* or *ol'bor'h*.

5. AE or A.—In *German* and *Danish* words, *ae* or *ä* is generally sounded like *a* in our word *fate*. In *Dutch*, it is pronounced like *a* in our word *far*.

6. E.—The long sound of *e*, as in the word *me*, does not occur in any foreign language, its general sound being nearly that of our long *a*, as in the word *fate*. See Rule 14.

7. AI or AY.—In *French* words, *ai* has, generally speaking, the sound of *e*, as in our word *there*. In the *German* languages, *ai* or *ay* sounds broader than the English *i* in *kite*, or as we pronounce *ai* in *aisle*.

8. AU or EAU.—In *French* words, *au* and *eau* are pronounced like our long *ö*. Thus *Hainault* is pronounced *Hainö*; and *Bordeaux*, *bordö*. In the *German* languages, *au* approaches the sound of *ou* in our word *our*. Thus, *Breslau* is pronounced *breslou*, and *Austerlitz*, *ousterlitz*.

9. AEU or ÄU.—In *German* words, *aeu* or *äu* has nearly the same sound as the diphthong *oi* in our word *toil*. Compare the German sound of *eu*.

10. E.—In *French* words, *é* with the acute accent is sounded like our long *a*, as in *fate*; *è* with the grave, and *ê* with the circumflex accent, like *e* in *there*; and *e* not accented is generally pronounced like our open *e*, as in *met*. In *Italian* words *e* has either an open sound like *ai* in our word *fair*, or a close sound like the same diphthong in our word *pain*.

11. In *Italian* words, *e final* is pronounced; but in *French* it is mute, unless marked with the acute accent (*é*).

12. EI.—In *French* words, *ei* has the sound of *e*, as in our word *there*. In *German* words, *ei* or *ey* has the sound of our long *i*, as in *fine*.

* In English words the tendency of the accent is to the root, and not to the termination. Hence, as a general rule, the accent on English words is usually on the first syllable; but the exceptions are numerous. See "Principles of Pronunciation" in the Introduction to this Dictionary.

13. *EU, ÊU, ĖU.*—In *German* words, *eu* sounds like *oi* in our word *toll*. Compare the *German* sound of *aeu* or *äu* (Rule 9). For the *êu* or *ĕu* in *French* words we have no corresponding sound, but it is something like the sound of *e* in our word *her*. See Rule 17 for a similar foreign sound (*œ* or *ö*).

14. *I.*—In *French*, *Italian*, and most foreign words, *i* has the sound of long *e* in *English*, as in the word *me*. But in some *French* and *German* words *i* has a short sound, as in our word *Ag*.

15. *IE.*—In most foreign languages, *ie* has the sound of long *e*, as in our word *field*.

16. *O.*—In most foreign languages, *o* has, generally speaking, either a long sound, as in our word *robe*; or a short sound, as in *rob*. In the *Swedish* and *Norwegian* languages, *o* ending a word or syllable is sounded like *oo*.

17. *OE* or *Ö.*—In *German* words, *œ* or *ö* has a long sound, like the *French* *êu*; or a short sound, like the *French* *ĕu*—that is, something like the sound of *e* in our word *her*. Thus the *German* pronunciation of the name of the poet *Goethe* or *Göthe* is *geh'tây*—or nearly so.

18. *OI.*—In *French* words, *oi* is sounded like the syllable *wa*, in our word *water*.

19. *OU.*—In *French* and foreign words, *ou*, generally speaking, is sounded like *œ* in *English* words.

20. *U.*—In most foreign words, *u*, generally speaking, is sounded as it is in our word *rule*. In *French* words, *u* has a sound intermediate between the sounds of *oo* and *eu* in the same language, for which we have no corresponding sound. The letter *u*, before *a*, *e*, or *i*, when taken in the same syllable, is pronounced like *w*, as in *Guayaquil* (*gwî-a-keel*), *Cuenca* (*kwensa*), and *Guardafui* (*Gar-daf-we*). Compare the pronunciation of *u* before *a*, *e*, or *i* in our words *assuage*, *equal*, *quench*, *question*, &c.

21. *UE* or *Ü.*—In *German*, *Dutch*, and *Danish* words, *ue* or *ü* is, generally speaking, sounded like the *French* *u*.

22. *UI* or *UY.*—In *Dutch* words, *ui* or *uy* sounds, generally speaking, like *eu* in *German* or *oi* in *English* words.

23. *W.*—In *Welsh* words, *w* has the sound of *oo* in *English*. Thus *Amlwch* is pronounced *Amlook*, and *Pwllheli*, *Poolheli*. In such cases *w* represents what its name denotes, *double u* (or, as formerly written, *vv*).

CONSONANTS.

The sounds of the CONSONANTS in all the Continental languages are, generally speaking, similar to the sounds of the same letters in *English* words. The following are the principal exceptions:—

24. *B.*—In *German*, *b* at the end of a word or syllable is pronounced like *p* in *English* words. In *Spanish*, when between two vowels, it has a sound like that of our *v* in *English* words.

25. *C.*—In *German*, *c* before *e*, *i*, or *y* is pronounced like *ts* in *English* words. In *Italian*, before the same letters, it has the sound of *ch* in our words *cherry* and *chill*. In *Spanish*, in the same position, it is pronounced like *th* in our word *thine*. But in the *Catalan* or *Catalonian* dialect, *c* is sounded as it is in *English* words.

26. *CC.*—In *Italian* words, *cc* is pronounced like *c*, but more strongly—that is, when before *e*, *i*, or *y*, it is sounded like *tch* in our word *match*.

27. *CH.*—In *Italian* words, *ch* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like *k* in *English* words, as in *Civita Vecchia* (*cheeveeta vekia*). In most foreign languages, including words derived from the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin*, it is similarly pronounced—that is, like our letter *k*. But in *French* and *Portuguese* words, *ch* has the sound of *sh*, or of *ch* in our word *chaise*. In *German* and *Dutch*, it has a hard, guttural sound resembling that of *h* strongly aspirated, as in the word *alcohol*. The *Scotch* pronunciation of *ch* in *loch*, and the *Irish* of *gh* in *lough*, are similar. Compare also the pronunciation of the *Greek* letter *χ*.

28. *CUA, CUE, CUI, CUO.*—In *Spanish* words, these syllables are pronounced *kwâ*, *kwey*, *kwee*, *kwo*.

29. *G, J, X.*—In *French* and *Portuguese* words, *g* before *e*, *i*, or *y*, and *j*, in all positions, are sounded like *zh* in *English*, or like *z* in the word *azure*. In *Spanish* words, *g* before *e* or *i*, and *j* in all positions, are sounded like *h* strongly aspirated, as in the word *alcohol*. In several *Spanish* words *x* has the same sound—that is, the guttural sound of *h*, as in the *Spanish* pronunciation of the word *Don Quixote* (*kee-ho'-tê*). In *German*, and in several other languages, *j* is sounded like *y* in *English*, as in the word *hallelujah*.

30. *GL, GN.*—In *Italian* words, *gli* has the liquid sound of *lli*, as in *million*, *seraglio*. In *French* and *Italian* words, *gn* is pronounced something like *ni* in our words *onion*, *minion*. In *Spanish*, *n* has a similar sound; and so also *nh* in *Portuguese*; thus *Minho* is pronounced *meen'yo*.

31. *GH, GIA, GIO, GIU.*—In *Italian* words, *gh* has the hard sound of *g*, as in *go*; and *gia*, *gio*, *giu*, are pronounced like the syllables, *ja*, *jo*, *joo*.

32. *SCH.*—In *German* words, *sch* is, generally speaking, pronounced like *sh* in *English*. But in *Dutch* it has the sound of our *sk*—or rather, the pure sound of *s* followed by guttural *ch*, as in the *Scotch* pronunciation of the word *loch*. In *Italian*, *sch* is pronounced *sk*; but *sc* before *e* or *i*, is sounded like *sh* in our word *shall*.

33. *V, F, W.*—In *German* words, *v* is pronounced like *f*; and *w* like *v*. But the *w* in final *ow* is always silent.

34. *TH.*—In most foreign languages the digraph *th* has the sound of *t*, as in our word *Thomas*.

35. *S, T, D, X.*—In *French* words, the consonants *s*, *t*, *d*, *x*, are not pronounced when ending a word. But *Paris*, *Brest*, *Rheims*, *Arras*, and a few others are pronounced by us as if they were *English* words.

36. *Z* or *ZZ.*—In *Italian* and *German* words, *z* or *zz* is pronounced like *ts* or *ds* in *English* words.

37. In the names of places in *India*, and in the *East* generally, the accent is usually on the last

syllable; as in Hindostan', Afghanistan', Hyderabad', Seringapatam', Serampore', Ispahan', Teheran'.

38. Names ending in *polis* and *poli* have the accent on the syllable preceding this termination, as in Gallip'öli.

39. In some cases, it is impossible to give with the sounds of our letters the true foreign pronunciation. In such cases, the pronunciations given should be considered merely as approximations.

40. When the learner is in doubt about the pronunciation of a foreign word, the best way is to pronounce it as if it were English.

Aa, the name of six small rivers, and of numerous streams in different countries in Europe. It is a Teutonic word, meaning a stream. See **Aachen**.

Aach, ak, a small town of Baden, on a river of the same name, which flows into Lake Constance. See **Aachen**.

Aachen, ak'-en, the German name of **Aix-la-Chapelle**. The meaning of the word is *water*, and it is obviously akin to the Latin *aqua*, *water*. It occurs in the names of several places, and in various forms. The Italian is *acqua*, the Spanish *agua*, the Portuguese *agoa*, and the old French *aigue*. Other forms of the same word are *ac*, *ach*, *auch*, *agh*, *aa*, *a*, *ea*, *eau* (EAUX), *ey*, *oe*, or *ö*, &c. These forms are frequent both in Celtic and Teutonic languages. See note on **Aa**.

Aalborg, ol'-borg, means *eel-town*.

Aargau, ar'-gow, the district of the Aar.

Abbeville, the *town* of the *abbot*.

Aberdeen, the mouth (*aber*) of the *Dee*.

Abergavenny, -gain'-y. *Aber* is a Celtic word, which means the mouth or opening of a river into a sea, lake, or other river. It forms a part of the names of several places, as *Abernethy* (the mouth of the *Nethy*); *Abergavenny* (of the *Gavenny*, at its confluence with the *Usk*); *Aberystwith* (of the *Ystwith* or *Istwith*); *Lochaber*, &c. See **Inverness**.

Abomey, ab-o-may'.

Aboukir, ab-oo-keer'.

Abruzzo, a-broot'-so.

Acapulco, -pool'-ko, in Mexico, corrupted from *Acuapulchræ*, beautiful waters. See **Aachen**.

Achia, a-ki'-a.

Aconcagua, -kah'-gwa.

Acre, ak'-er or a'-ker, anc. *Accho*, meaning a hot sandy plain.

Acton, oak-town.

Adderley, the *lea* or meadow of the *adders*.

Adige, ad'-e-je.

Adour, ad-oor'.

Adrianople, -o'-pl, the city of the Emperor Adrian, from Gr. *polis*, a city. Compare Constantinople, &c.

Ægean, e-jee'-an.

Ægina, e-jí'-na.

Af-ghan-is-tan'. *Stan* is a Persian and Sanscrit word, which means country or land. Hence Afghanistan, the country of the Afghans, &c.

Aghadoc, ah-a-do'.

Agua, ag'-wa (*water*). The word occurs in many places, as *Aguas Calientes*, hot water springs.

Agulhas, a-gool'-yas, a Portuguese word, meaning needles: it is the most southern point of Africa. Compare the term *Needles*, common on our coasts—the Isle of Wight, Howth, &c.

Ah-med-a-bad', the dwelling of the Sultan Ahmed. *Abad* is a Persian and Sanscrit word, which means dwelling or town. It forms part of the name of several towns, and the accent is always on the last syllable.

Aisne, ain.

Aix, aiks, a plural form of the old Fr. *aigue*, *water*.

Aix-la-Chapelle, aix-la-shapell', the *springs* of the *chapel* erected over the tomb of Charlemagne. See **Aix**.

Ajaccio, a-yat'-cho.

Aland, ál'-and, *water-land*. See **Aa**.

Albany, awl'-ban-y. Under the Dutch this town was called *Fort Orange*; and New York, *New Amsterdam*. When captured by the English in 1664, the whole tract of country in which they are situated was given by Charles II. to his brother, the Duke of York and *Albany* (afterwards James II.), and their names were, at the same time, changed.

Albemarle, ál-be-marl'.

Albuera, ál-boo-air'-a.

Albufera, -fay'-ra.

Alcala, Arab. "the castle;" from *Kal'ah*, a castle, and the article *al*.

Alcan'tara, applied by the Arabs to Trajan's bridge over the Tagus. It means "the bridge" (Arab. *al*=the).

Alcester, awl'-ster.

Aldershot, the alder-tree wood (*shot*=*holt*, a wood).

Alemtejo, ál-em-tay'-zho, means the country lying *beyond* or south of the *Tejo* or *Tagus*.

Alençon, a-len'-son.

A-leu'-tian, -shé-an, islands; from Russ. *aleut*, a bare rock.

Alexan'dria, named from Alexander the Great.

Algarve, ál-gar'-ve, an Arabic name, signifying "the west."

Algerine, ál-ger-ee'n'.

Algezira, ál-jez-ee'-reh, the Arabic name of Mesopotamia; from *al*, the article, and *jezireh*, an island.

Algiers, ál-jeerz', the same meaning as *Algezira*. The island on which it was originally built is now connected with the mainland by a mole.

Algoa, ál-go'-a.

Al-i-cant'.

Alkmaar, alk-mar'.

Al-la-ha-bad', the abode of *Allah*, the Arabic name for God. See **Ahmedabad**.

Alleghany, -gay'-ny.

Al'-lô-a.

Alnwick, an'-nik, the town (*wick*) on the river *Alne*. See **Warwick**.

Alsace, ál-sass'.

Altai, ál-ti' or ált'-a-e, golden mountains; from the Mongolian *altan*, gold.

Althorpe, old village: A. Sax. *thorpe*, a village.

Altona, ál-to-na.

Amalfi, a-mäl'-fee.

Ameland, am'-e-lant.

A-mer'-i-ca, named from Amerigo Vespucci, who landed on the continent south of the equator in 1497.

Amiens, am'-e-ens.

- Amlweh**, am'-look.
Am'-ster-dam, the *dam* or embankment of the river *Amstel*.
Anahuac Mountain, an-a-wack', near the water.
An-a-to'-lia, eastern country, Gr. *anatolē*, east, commonly applied to Asia Minor.
An-co'-na, from Gr. *ankon*, an elbow or bend; in allusion to its position at an angle of the coast.
Andes, an'-dēz; from a Peruvian word *anta*, meaning copper.
Angers, an'-jerz.
Anglesea or Anglesey, ang'-gl-sē, from the Norse and A. Sax. word *öe*, *a*, *ay*, or *ey*, an island. Its ancient name was *Mona*; but the English took possession of it when Edward I. conquered Wales, after which it was called Anglesea, the island of the English.
An-go'-la.
An-go'-ra.
Angoulême, awn-goo-laim'.
An-guil'-la, -gil', snake island; Lat. *anguis*, a snake.
Anjou, an'-joo.
An-nap'-olis, the city (*polis*) of (Queen) Anne.
Annecy, an'-see.
Anspach, ans'-pak.
Antibes, an-teeb', a corruption of its ancient name, *Antipolis*.
Antigua, an-tee'-ga, Span. old or *antique*.
An'ti-Lib'-an-us.
Antilles, an-teel'.
Antioch, an'-te-ok.
An-tip'-a-ros.
Antisana, -sah'-na.
A-os'-ta.
Ap'-en-nines.
Appalachean, lah'-ke-an.
Ap-pa-lach-i-co'-la, -lak-.
Ap'ple-by, the town (*by*) of the apple-trees.
Apure, a-poo'-ray.
Aquila, ak'-kwe-la.
Aquino, a-kwe'-no.
Araguay, ar-a-gwi'.
Aranjuez, a-ran-hweth'.
Ar'-a-can or Ar-ra-can'.
Archangel, named from Michael the Archangel.
Ar-chi-pel'-a-go, ar-ke-, chief sea; Gr. *arche*, chief, *pelagos*, a sea.
Ard, a Celtic word meaning high. It enters into thousands of names in Ireland, Great Britain, and the Continent.
Ardennes, ar-den', high *dens* or valleys. See *Denbigh*.
Arequipa, ar-re-kee'-pa.
Arezzo, a-rets'-so.
Argyle or Argyll', the district (*airer*) of the *Gaels* or Irish.
Aridge, a-re-aihz.
Ar-kan'-sas.
Arles, arlz.
Ar-magh, ar-mah'; ancient name *Ard-Macha*, the height of *Macha*, a woman.
Arnheim, arn'-hime.
Arpino, ar-pee'-no.
Artois, ar-twa'.
Ar'-un-del, the *dell* or dale of the river Arun.
Ash'-by, the dwelling (*by*) of the ash-trees.
As-phal-ti'-tes, *asphalt* or pitch lake, from the quantity of this substance found floating on the surface.
As-sam'.
Asturias, as-too'-ri-as.
- Athabas'ca**, from an Indian word meaning swampy.
Ath'-el-ney, the island (*ey*) of the *atheling* or nobleman.
Athenry, ath-en-ri'; Ir. *Ath-na-riogh*, the ford of the kings.
Ath'-ens, so called from *Athēnē*, *Minerva* or *Pallas*, to whom it was dedicated.
Athy, ath-i'.
Atlantic Ocean, the sea lying outside the *Atlas* Mountains.
Aube, obe.
Aubigny, o-been'-yee.
Auch, ōsh.
Aude, ode.
Augsburg, owks'-boorg, the *burgh* or city of *Augustus*.
Aurillac, o-reel'-yac.
Au-run-ga-bad', the residence of *Arungzebe*. See *Ahmedabad*.
Aus-tra'-li-a, southern land: Lat. *australis*, south.
Austria, aws'-tri-a; from *Oesterreich*, eastern kingdom; so called with reference to France, &c., under Charlemagne.
Autun, ō-tun'. This was the *Augustodunum* (the *dun* or fortress of *Augustus*) of the Romans, of which *Autun* is a contraction.
Auvergne, o-vairn'.
Auxerre, o-zair'.
Ave Mary Lane, London, near *Paternoster* Row. See *Paternoster* Row.
Avignon, a-veen-yong'.
Av'on, from a Celtic word *abhainn*, which means water or river; hence the *Avons* in England and Ireland.
Avranches, av-ransh.
Axminster, the *minster* or monastery on the *Axe*.
Axmouth, ax'-muth, the *mouth* of the *Axe*, which itself means water or river, like *Esk*, &c.
Aylesbury, ailz'-ber-ry, anciently *Ægles-burh* (A. Sax.), the town of a chief named *Ægle* (or "the Eagle").
Azores, az-ōrz' or az-ō'-rez. These islands owe their name to the Portuguese word *açores*, hawks, great numbers of which were observed in them when they were first discovered.
- Bab'-el-man'-deb**, the gate (*bab*) of the devil, in allusion to the dangerous navigation of the strait. Compare *Pernambuco*.
Bacchiglione, bak-el-yo'-nē.
Badajos, bad-a-hos', anc. *Pax Augusta*, from the Emperor *Augustus*. The Romans sometimes called cities by the name of *pax*, peace.
Bad'-en, commonly called *Baden-Baden*; from Ger. *bad* (pl. *baden*), a bath.
Bagnara, ban-yar'-a.
Bagneres, ban-yare.
Bagnols, ban-yōle.
Bahia, ba-hee'-a, in Spanish and Portuguese means *bay* or harbour.
Bahr, bar. *Bahr* or *bahar*, in Arabic, means water, river, or sea; hence *Bahr-el-Abiad*, white river, and *Bahr-el-Azrek*, blue river, which, uniting at *Senaar*, form the Nile.
Baikal, bi'-kal.
Baal'-bec, the city of *Baal*, the Phœnician sun-god.
Bag'-dad, the garden (*bagh*) of *Dad*, a monk who had his cell near the city.

Baja, bah'-ya.

Bal, **Ball**, **Bally**, different forms of the Irish *baile*, a townland, town, or village. Enters into the names of about 8000 places in Ireland.

Bal-a-clav'-a, corrupted from It. *Bella-chiava*, beautiful quay; the name was given by the Genoese.

Bäl-e-ar'-io, from Gr. *ballo*, to cast, throw, or sling. These islands were so called from the skill of the inhabitants in the use of the sling.

Balize, ba-leez'.

Balkan, bäl-kan'.

Balkh, bawlk.

Ballina, ba-li-na'; Ir. *Bel-an-atha*, mouth of the ford. See *Athenry*.

Bäl'-ly-me'-na, middle town.

Baltic, bawl'-tic.

Baltimore, bawl'-te-more.

Baltinglass, bawlt'-in-glass.

Bamborough, the fortress of *Bebba*, queen of Ida of Northumberland.

Bangalore, bäng-.

Ban-kok'.

Ban-tam'.

Barbary, not derived from Lat. *barbarus*, but from the *Berbers*, an ancient people of Northern Africa.

Barbuda, bar-boo'-da, so called from the long beards of the natives: Lat. *barba*, a beard.

Bar-ce-lo'-na, named from the Carthaginian general Hamilcar *Barca*, the father of Hannibal: *barca* or *barak* signifies lightning.

Bardsey, the island of the *bards*. See *Anglesea*.

Bareilly, baray'-lē.

Barmouth, corrupted from Aber-mawddach, the mouth of the river Mawddach.

Barraux, bar-ro'.

Barrege, bar'-raizh'.

Basle or **Bäle**, bal.

Bassano, bas-sah'-no.

Bas'-sä-ra or **Bas'-ra**, Arab. a fortress.

Bastia, bas-tee'-a.

Baton Rouge, roozh, Fr. red staff: said to have taken its name from a great cypress with a reddish stem.

Battaglia, bat-tal'-ya.

Battersby, Peter's *by* or abode.

Bat'-ter-sea, i.e., St. Peter's *ey* or island. See *Anglesea*.

Bautzen, bout'-sen.

Bavaria, anc. *Boiaria*, the land of the *Boii*. See *Bohemia*.

Bayeux, bah-yu'.

Bayonne, bah'-yon.

Beaumaris, bo-may'-ris, in the island of Anglesea; fine *marish* or marsh.

Beaune, bone.

Beauvais, bo-vay'.

Bed'-ford, anciently *Bedanford*, i.e., slaughter-ford, from A. Sax. *bædo*, slaughter.

Bedouin, bed'-oo-in.

Beechy (Head), a corruption of Fr. *Beau chef*, beautiful headland.

Behring, bee'-ring. This strait was named from Behring, a Danish navigator, the discoverer, who was sent out by Peter the Great on an exploring expedition.

Beira, bay'-e-ra.

Bel-fast', Ir. *Bel-feirste*, the ford of the *fersat* or sandbank,

Belgium, the country of the ancient people called the *Belgæ*.

Belgrade, white castle; from the Slav. *bel*, white; and *gorod*, a burgh or castle.

Beloochistan, -chis-tan'.

Belvedere, bel-ve-deer'.

Belleisle, bel-ile, beautiful island.

Benares, ben-ar-ez.

Benguela, ben-gay'-la.

Benin, ben-een'.

Ben Muiedhu, ben-muk-doo'; the mountain of the black *muc* or *boar*.

Berar, bay-rar'.

Ber-be'-ra or **Ber'-be-ra**.

Berbice, ber-beece.

Beresina or **Berezina**, ber-ez-ee'-na.

Bergues, berg.

Berkeley, the *lea* or meadow of the *birch*-trees.

Ber'lin, or ber-leen'.

Bermudas, ber-moo'-daz, took their name from their discoverer, a Spaniard, Juan Bermudes.

Berne, so named from *bears*, with which it formerly abounded: Ger. *bär*, a bear, pl. *bären*.

Besançon, bay-zan-söng'.

Bethsaida, the house (*beth*) of fish. See *Sidon*.

Beveland, bay'-ve-lant, the land of the *beeves* or oxen.

Beverley, the field (*ley*) of *beavers*.

Bid-as-so'-a.

Bilbao, bil-ba'-o.

Bil-bo'-a.

Bil-e-dül-Je-rid, -reed'.

Birkenhead, the *head* of the *birch*-trees.

Biscay Bay, the bay of the *Basques*, a people inhabiting the south-west of France and the north-west of Spain.

Blackburn, i.e., black stream.

Blair, Scot. a plain cleared of wood. **Blair-Athole**, the *blair* of *Athol*, a district of Perthshire.

Blenheim, blen'-im.

Blois, blwa.

Bogota, bo-go-ta'.

Bohe'mia, the *home* of the ancient Celtic people called the *Boii*.

Boh'-mer Wald, the *Bohemian* wood or forest (*weald*).

Bois-le-Duc, bwa-le-dook.

Bojador, bo-ya-dör'.

Bolivar, bo-lee-var'.

Bolivia, bo-lee'-vi-a, so called in honour of General Bolivar.

Bologna, bo-löne'-yah.

Bom-bay', good bay; from Port. *bom*, good (Lat. *bonus*), and *bahia*, bay.

Bonifaccio, bo-ne-fa'-cho.

Bóótes, bo-o'-tes.

Bordeaux, bor-do', the *border* of the *waters* (*eaux*).

Borgne, börn.

Bornou, bor-noo'.

Borodino, bor-o-dee'-no.

Bos'porus or **Bos'phorus**, from Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *porus*, a passage or ferry—ox-ferry; like the Irish *Mucksna*, for which see Dr. Joyce's "Origin and History of Irish Names of Places."

Boston, a contraction of St. Botolph's town.

Bosworth, St. Botolph's *worth* or town. See *Tamworth*.

Botany Bay, so called from the great variety of plants observed on it.

Bouches-du-Rhône, boosh-

- Bouillion**, boo-eel-yong.
Boulogne, boo-lôn'.
Bourbon, boor'-bông.
Bourbonnois, boor-bon-nay'.
Bourges, boorz.
Brabant, or brab'ant.
Bradford, broad ford.
Bradhurst, broad hurst or forest.
Bradshaw, broad shaw or thicket.
Brahmaputra, -poo'-tra, the son of *Brahma*, the Hindoo god : *putra*, a son.
Brazil, bra-zeel'; so called from brazil-wood, which grows in abundance there. It is a red kind of wood used in dyeing, and its name is derived from Portuguese *brasa*, a live or red coal.
Brecknock. See Merthyr-Tydvil.
Breda, bray-da'.
Brescia, bresh'-i-a.
Breslau, bres'-lou or bres'-law.
Bretagne, bre-tang'.
Bridewell, in London (whence all other Bridewells), St. Bridget's Well.
Bridgewater, corrupted from *Burgh-Walter*, the burgh or town of *Walter* of Douay, one of the companions of William the Conqueror.
Briel, breel.
Brighton, *Brighthelm's town*.
Broek, brook.
Brough, bruf.
Brown Willy, a corruption of the Cornish *Bryn Huel*, tin-mine ridge : *huel*, a tin-mine.
Bruges, bru'-jiz or broozh, i.e., the bridge.
Bruhl, brool.
Bucharest, boo-kar-est'.
Buck'-ing-ham, from A. Sax. *boc*, a beech-tree; *ing*, an A. Sax. patronymic termination, and *ham*, a home or dwelling : the home of the dwellers among the beech-trees.
Buckland, i.e., beech-land.
Buda, boo'-dah, means a hut or a tent dwelling; connected with Irish *both*, Scotch *bothy*, English *booth*.
Buenos Ayres, bo'-nus-ay'-riz, or bway'-nos-i'rës; i.e., good air, a name given by the Spaniards on account of its supposed salubrity.
Bug, boog.
Burnham, the home of the burn or brook.
Bury St. Edmonds, berry; the burgh or town of St. Edmund the martyr.
Bushire, boo-sheer'.
Buttermere, the mere or marsh of *Buthar*, a man.
Buxton, the town of the beech-trees.

Cabul, ka-bool'.
Cader-Idris, the chair or seat of Idris, a man. Welsh *cader* = Irish *cathair*.
Cadiz or Gades, anciently *Gadr*, a Phœnician word meaning a city.
Caen, kawng.
Cagliari, kal'-ya-re.
Cairngorm, blue carn or hill; Gaelic, *gorm*, blue.
Cairo, kî-rô, Arab. el Kahira, the victorious.
Ca-la-bar.
Calais, cal'-lis, or kal-lay', from the Celtic *cala*, a landing-place or harbour.
Cal-cut'-ta, Calicut, the *Kali-ghauts*, the gates or steps at the river-side where the great deity *Kali* was worshipped. See Ghauts.
Callao, -la'-o.
Calne, kan.
Camboge, kam-bôj'.

Cambridge, kaim'-brij, i.e., the bridge over the river *Cam*.
Campagna, kam-pan'-ya, from Lat. *campus*, a plain; it is usually called *Campagna di Roma*, the plain of Rome.
Ca-na'-ry Islands, were so called from the abundance of wild dogs; Lat. *canis*, a dog.
Can-da-har.
Cannes, kann.
Can-o'-pus.
Can'terbury, -ber-ry.
Can-ton.
Cape Breton, brit'-un, so called because it was discovered by marines from Brittany (*Bretons*).
Cape Haitien, hay'-te-en.
Cape Horn, first doubled by the Dutchman Schouten, who named it from his own birth-place, *Hoorn*, a village on the Zuyder Zee.
Cape Verd, green cape, from the abundance of green palms.
Cape Wrath, a corruption of Cape *Hvarf* (Norse), the cape of the turning, where the coast takes a new direction : Dan. *hvarve*, to turn.
Ca-rao'-cas.
Cardiff, a corruption of *Caer-Taff*, the fortress on the Taff.
Car-ib-be'-an.
Carlsruhe, carls-roo'-hay, means *Charles's rest*.
Carmagnola, kar-man-yo'-la.
Car-mi'-chael, the kirk or church of St. Michael.
Car-o-li'-na, was so called in honour of Charles (*Carolus*) II.
Caroline Islands, named after Charles V. of Spain.
Carpentaria, named from the Dutch navigator Carpenter, who first discovered it.
Cartagena, kar-ta-jee'-na, a corruption of *Carthago-nova*, New Carthage.
Casale, ka-sâl'e.
Cas'-pi-an, from the *Caspîi*, who inhabited its south coast.
Cassel, from Lat. *castellum*, a castle.
Castiglione, -teel-yo'-na.
Castile, cas-teel', named from the number of castles erected by Alphonso for its defence.
Castillon, kas-teel-yông'.
Cat-te-gat', the cat's gate, opening or passage.
Caucasus, caw'-câ-sus.
Cawn-pôre, the city of the Khan : Hind. *poor* or *pore*, a city.
Cayambe, ki-am'-bay.
Cayenne, ki-en'.
Cayman, ki-man'.
Cefalu, shef-a-loo'.
Cerigo, cher'-e-go, a corruption of the ancient name *Cythera*, which was sacred to, and called from Venus (*Cytherea*).
Cervia, cher'-vi-a.
Ceu'ta, or the'-oo-ta.
Cevennes, say-ven'.
Chagres, sha'-gur.
Chalons, sha-long'.
Chambery, sham-bai-ree'.
Chamouni, shah'-moo-ne, Lat. *Campus munitus*, the fortified field.
Champagne, sham-pain'.
Champlain, sham-plain, from a French officer, Samuel Champlain, who discovered it in 1609.
Charente, sha-rongt'.
Charenton, sha-ron-tông'.
Charleroi, sharl-rwa'.
Charleston, named in honour of Charles II. of England.

- Chartres, shartr.
 Chateau, shah-to', means castle.
 Chateaubriant, -bree-ang', Briant's castle.
 Chateaudun, shah-tō-dun'.
 Chatham, chat'-am, the *home*, or village of huts;
 A. Sax. *cote*, a *cot* or hut.
 Chaumont, sho-mōng'.
 Chelmsford, chemz'-furd, i.e., the ford over the
 river Chelmer.
 Chelsea, chel'-see, the island of the sandbank
 or shingle bank (*ceosel*). See Anglesea.
 Chemnitz, kem'-nitz.
 Cher, shair.
 Cherbourg, sher'-bürg.
 Cherokee, cher-o-kee'.
 Cherson, ker'-son.
 Chertsey, shert'-sey, or ches'-sy.
 Chester derives its name from the Latin term
castra, an encampment or fortified place.
 Hence also the frequent termination in Eng-
 lish towns, as in *Doncaster*, that is, the forti-
 fication on the *Don*; *Lancaster*, on the *Lune*.
 Cheviot, chev'-i-ut, hills, from Welsh *cefn*, a
 back ridge; like the Irish *drum*.
 Chiapa, che-ap'-a.
 Chiavari, ki-a-var'-i.
 Chi-a-ven'-na, kee-.
 Chicago, she-kaw'-go.
 Chick-a-saw'.
 Chihuahua, che-wa'-wa.
 Chili, chee'-lee or chil'-le.
 Chimborazo, cheem-bō-ra'-sō.
 Chinchilla, chin-cheel'-ya or chin-chil'-la.
 Chiquitos, che-kee'-tōce.
 Chiselhurst, the wood of the *ceosel* or sandbank.
 Chiswick, chiz'-ik.
 Chit-ta-gong'.
 Chiusa, ke-oo'-sa.
 Chiva, chee'-va.
 Christiania, named from Christian IV. of
 Sweden.
 Chumleigh, chum'-ly.
 Chuquisaca, choo-ke-sa'-ka.
 Chusan, choc'-san.
 Cincinnati, founded by the soldiers of the
 revolutionary army about 1783, who called
 themselves *Cincinnati* or *Cincinnatiuses*,
 because many of them, like the Roman gen-
 eral *Cincinnatus*, left the plough to join the
 war.
 Cinque, sink.
 Cinque Ports. They were originally, as the
 term (*cinque*) denotes, *five* in number, namely
 Dover, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, and Sand-
 wich. Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye were
 subsequently added. Their first charter was
 granted in 1077 by William the Conqueror.
 Cirencester, -sis'-e-ter.
 Ciudad, hoo-dat', means city; Lat. *civitas*.
 Ciudad Real, royal city.
 Ciudad Rodrigo, city of *Roderick*.
 Civita Vecchia, old city. The two Italian words
 are from Lat. *civitas*, a city, and *vetus*, old.
 Clairvaux, anc. *Clara-vallis*, the *clear* or bright
valley.
 Clerk'en-well, the *clerk's* or *clergyman's* well.
 Cleve'-land, *cliff-land* or rocky land.
 Clogher, cloh'-er.
 Coblenz, cob'-lents. It was a Roman colony,
 and it was called *confluentes* (of which Coblenz
 is a corruption), from its position at the *con-
 fluence* of the Rhine and Moselle.
 Cochín, ko'-chin.
 Coele-Syria, see'-le-, means the *hollow* or *low*
 Syria, as being the valley between the ranges
 of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon.
 Cognac, cōne-yäck.
 Coimbra, -im'- or -eem'-bra.
 Coire, kwar.
 Cōl'-ches-ter, the town on the river *Colne*.
 Colne, the name of several rivers in England:
 Lat. *Colonia*, a colony.
 Co-logne, cō-lōn', where the Romans had a
colony: Lat. *colonia*.
 Colora'-do, means red or *coloured*.
 Columbia, named after Christopher Columbus.
 Comayagua, -mī-ag'-wa.
 Comines, ko-meen.
 Como, lake, i.e., a hollow; same as Ir. *Coom*
 and Eng. *Comb*.
 Com'-ō-rin.
 Com'-o-ro.
 Compiègne, com-pee-ain'.
 Condé, kon'-day.
 Coningsby, Dan. the *king's by* or dwelling.
 Connaught, con'-not.
 Connecticut, -net'-i-kūt.
 Constance Lake, so called from a fortress built
 on its shore by *Constantine* the Great.
 Constantinople, the city (Gr. *polis*) of *Constantine*.
 Copenhagen, -pen-haig'-en, *merchant's haven* or
 harbour. The first part is the same as the
 A. Sax. *ceapian*, to buy (whence our words
cheap, *chapman*, &c.), which also appears
 in *Chepstow*, *Cheapside*, &c.
 Coquet, cok'-et.
 Coquimbo, ko-keem'-bo.
 Cordilleras, -yay'-ras, in Spanish means a *cord*,
 girdle, or chain.
 Cor'-do-va.
 Co-re'-a.
 Corfu, kor-foo' or kor'-fu.
 Corn'-wall, the *horn* or promontory of the *wealths*
 or foreigners. See *Wales*.
 Cor-ri-en'tes (Cape), means *currents*: Lat. *curro*.
 Co-run'na, corrupted from *Columna*, pillars,
 from a temple [of *Hercules*, which in later
 ages was used as a lighthouse.
 Cosne, kōne.
 Costa Rica, kos'-ta re'-ka, i.e., *rich coast*.
 Côte d'Or, kōte dōre, i.e., the *coast of gold*.
 Cotswood Hills, wooded hills; formed of two
 synonymous words, the Celtic *coed* and the
 A. Sax. *weald*, both meaning wood.
 Courland, koor'-land.
 Covent Garden, i.e., *convent garden*: it was the
 garden of the monks of Westminster Abbey.
 Cracow, kray-ko, the town (*ow*) of Krak, an
 ancient king of Poland.
 Cranbourne, the *burn* or stream of the *cranes*.
 Crecy, kressy.
 Cremenitz, krem'-nitz.
 Cre-mo'-na.
 Crim-e'-a.
 Cronstadt, crown city; *kron*, a crown; *stadt*, a
 city.
 Croydon, the hill (*dune*) of chalk: Fr. *craie*,
 chalk.
 Cuenca, kwen'-sa.
 Cul-lo'-den.
 Cum'-ber-land, the land of the *Cymri*; it formed
 part of the ancient Cumbrian kingdom.
 Cuper, koo-par.
 Curaçoa, coo-ra-so'.
 Curische-Haff, koo'-rish-eh-häff, means the
 haven of Courland.

Cyclades, sik'-lā-dēs, so called because they are arranged in a circular form (Gr. *kyklos*, a circle) round Delos, which the Greeks considered the most important on account of its famous oracle.

Czernowitz, cher'-no-vits; Slav. black town.

Dag-hes-tan'.

Dahl, dāl.

Dah'-o-mey or **Dahemay'**.

Dalhousie, dāl-hoo'-see.

Dalketh, dal-keeth'.

Dam-i-et-ta.

Danzig, dant'-sio. It was originally built by a Danish colony; and hence its name *Danes'-vik*, Dane's town. See **Warwick**.

Dar-da-nelles', -elz', so named from two castles called *Dardanelles* at the south-west end, which received the name from the ancient town of *Dardanus* on the Asiatic side, said to have been built by *Dardanus*, the ancestor of *Aeneas*.

Darfeur, dār-foor'.

Da'-ri-an.

Dauphine, do'-fee-nay.

Dee'-can or **Dee'-can'**; Sansc. *Dakṣiṇa*, south land; cognate with Lat. *dexter*, and Ir. *des*.

De-la-go'-a Bay.

Delaware, named after Thomas West, Lord *de la Ware*, who visited the bay in 1610.

Delft, a town in Holland, intersected by canals: *del*, a Teutonic word, meaning a canal.

Delhi, del'-lā.

Dem-be'-a.

Dem-e-ra'-ra.

Denbigh, den'-by, the dwelling in the valley; from *dean*, a deep valley, and *by*, a dwelling.

Den'-de-rah.

Den-der-mōnd'.

Den'-mark, the boundary (*march*) or frontier of the Danes. See **Finmark**.

Deptford, det'-furd, deep ford (at the confluence of the little river *Ravensworth* with the *Thames*).

Derby, or *dar-by*, the abode of *deer* or wild animals: *Dan. by*, a dwelling.

Des-a-gua-de'-ro, -gwā.

Dessau, des'-sou.

Detroit, or *de-trwa'*, a French word, meaning a strait, from the river or *strait* on which it is built.

Det'-ting-en.

Deux Fents, deu-pong'.

Dev'-enter.

Dhawalagiri, white mountain: Sansc. *dhwala*, white, *giri*, a mountain.

Di-ar-be-kir.

Diemen's Land, -dee-mens.

Dieppe, dee-ep', so called from the deep part of the river on which it was built.

Digne, deen.

Dijon, dee-zhong'.

Dinant, dee-nang'.

Din-ar'-ie (Alps).

Dingwall, the place of the council; from the northern word *ting* or *thing*, a council meeting.

Dnieper, nee'-per, *Dniester*, nees'-ter. The first is a contraction of *Donieper*, the upper *don* or river; the second of *Dniester*, the lower river. *Don* is an old Celtic word for water or river, found all over Europe.

Dooab, the district between the two rivers (the *Ganges* and *Jumna*). See **Punjab**.

Dŏr-rē-fi-ald', so called from *Dovre*, a village on the side of the mountains, and Norweg. *fjeld*, a mountain range.

Don'-go-la, or *don-go'-la*.

Dordogne, dor-dōn'.

Dordrecht, dor'-drecht.

Douay, doo'-ay.

Douglas, dūg'-las, black stream; Ir. *dubh*, black, *glas*, a stream.

Deure, doo'-ro, anciently *Durius*, from the Celtic *dur*, water.

Drachenfels, dragon's mountain: Ger. *fels*, a rock or rocky hill.

Drave, drāv or drave.

Drenthe, dreut or dren'-tē.

Dreux, droo.

Drogheda, draw'-e-da.

Droitwich, droit'-ich.

Drontheim, dron'-time, the *heim*, home or dwelling of the throne; it was the coronation place of the kings of Norway.

Dub'-lin, from the Ir. *dubh*, black, and *linn*, a pool; the name was originally applied to the mouth of the *Liffey*.

Du'-las, the name of several Welsh rivers; black stream—the same as *Douglas*, which see.

Dulwich, dūl'-ich.

Dunfries, dum-frees', fort (*dun*) of the brambles; Gael. *preas*, a bramble.

Dunwich, dun'-ich.

Duquesne, doo'-kain'.

Dum-bar-ton, the *dun* or fort of the Britons.

Dun'-oana-by.

Dunfermline, -fer'-lin.

Dun-jen-eas', the *ness* or cape of danger.

Dun-keld', the fort of the Celts.

Durazzo, door-at'-zo.

Durham, the home of deer or wild animals.

Dwi'-na, or *dween-a*.

Esquadr, ek-wah-dora.

Edgeworth, the worth or estate on (the edge or border).

Ed'-in-burgh, -būr'-ro, Edwin's fort, from an ancient prince of Northumberland.

Er-ren-breit'-stein, the broad stone of honour: Ger. *ehre*, honour.

Richtstadt, ik'-stat, oak-town (*stadt*, a town).

Rieslach, i'-zen-ak.

Elbeuf, el-būf'.

El-e-phan-tē-na, -tē.

El'-gin (*g* hard).

Elmina, el-mee'-na.

El-si-nere' or **El-si-neur'**, the point or shore near the town of *Helsing*: Scand. *ore*, a border or shore.

Ely, ee'-li, eel island. It is famous for its eels. See **Anglesea**.

Em'-brun, or *am'-brūn'*.

Em'-mer-ich, -ik.

En-ged'i, the fountain (*en*) of the goat.

Enghien, an'-ge-an.

Eng'-land, land of the *Angles*.

En-nis-kil'-len, from the Irish *inís*, an island, which is connected with Lat. *insula*, an island; *Enniskillen*, the island of *Kethlen*.

Ep'-er-nay.

Epsom, anc. *Ebbisam*, the home or dwelling of *Ebbe*, a Saxon queen and saint.

Erie, e'-rē.

Er-i-van'.

Erzerum, erz-room', *Arzer-Roum*, the fortress of the Romans.

Erzgebirge, erts-geh-beer'-geh, mountains in Germany famous for their mineral wealth; from Ger. *erz*, metal, and *gebirge*, a chain of mountains.

Esquimaux, es-ke-mo'.

Es-se-qui'-bo, or -kee-.

Es'sax, east Saxons. See **Middlesex**.

Ess'-ling-en.

Este, es'-teh.

Estre-ma-du'-ra, -door-a; Lat. *Extrema-Durii*, the limits of the river *Douro*.

Ethi-o'-pia, the country of the burnt-faced people; Gr. *aithēin*, to burn, *ōps*, the face.

Etna, believed to be a corruption of the Phoen. *attuna*, a furnace.

Eupen, oi'-pen.

Eu-phra'-tes.

Eutin, oi-teen'.

Evesham, ee'-sham.

Evreux, ev-roo'.

Ex'-e-ter, the town on the *Exe*. See **Chester**.

Eyder, i'-der.

Eylau, i'-lou.

Fahlun, fah'-loon.

Falkland, faulk'-land.

Falmouth, fäl'-muth.

Farnham, farn'-am, the home or place abounding in ferns.

Faro, fah'-ro. This term now means a lighthouse, but it was originally applied to the island of *Pharos*, near Alexandria.

Farøe, far'-o or far'-o-e, sheep island; from Norse *faar*, a sheep, and *øe*, an island. See **Anglesea**.

Fauquier, faw-keer'.

Fay-äl'.

Fayoum, fi-oom'.

Fer-röl'.

Figueras, fe-gay'-ras.

Finisterre, fin-is-ter', the "Land's end;" the Spanish words are from Lat. *finis*, an end, and *terra*, land.

Finland, the land of the Finns.

Fin'mark, the march or frontier of the Finns.

Fitful Head, in Shetland, a corruption of *Hvit-fell*, white fell or hill.

Flam'borough, -bur-ro. Flamborough Head is a cliff nearly 500 feet high, on which beacon fires or flames used to be kindled. There is now a lighthouse on it.

Florence, flowery city.

Florida, so called because the Spaniards discovered it on Easter Sunday, which they call *Pascua Florida*, from the flowers with which they deck the churches.

Foix, fwa.

Fontainebleau, -blo', from *fontaine*, bel, and *eau*, the fountain of beautiful waters. Like *Eskahen* (beautiful water) in Ireland. See this name in Dr. Joyce's "Irish Names of Places."

Fontarabia, i.e., rapid fount or stream.

Fon-te-noy'.

Fontevrault, fon-tev-ro'.

Formosa, Lat. beautiful (island).

Fossano, in Italy; from Lat. *Fons sanus*, healing fountain. Like *Toberlaun* in Ireland, for which see Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," second series.

Fossombrone, contracted from *Forum Sempronii*, the forum or market-place of *Sempronius*. See **Friuli**.

Foulness, i.e., fowl-promontory, from the number of sea-fowls that frequent it.

France, so called from the *Franks*, a German tribe who conquered it.

Franconia, fran-ko'-ni-a, i.e., the land of the *Franks*. See **France**.

Frankfort, the ford of the *Franks*.

Frascati, fras-ka'-te.

Frau'-en-burg, frou-.

Fraustadt, frou'-stat.

Frejus, a contraction of *Forum Julii*, the forum or market-place of *Julius* (Cæsar).

Freiberg, fri'-berg, free town.

Freyburg, fri'-boorg.

Frio (Cape), free'-o, cool cape (Lat. *frigidus*).

Frische-Haff, freesh'-haf, fresh-water haven or harbour.

Friuli, free-oo'-le, the same as **Frejus**.

Frobisher's Strait, from Sir Martin Frobisher, who discovered it in 1576.

Frontignac, fron'-teen-yak.

Fulham, fool'-am, foul home or habitation.

Funchal, foon'-shäl, Portuguese, a place abounding in fennel (*funcha*).

Gaeta, ga-ä'-ta.

Ga-la-pa'-gos, islands of "land-turtles."

Galashiels, the huts on the river *Gala*; *sheal*, shealing, a hut.

Galatia, anciently inhabited by a colony of *Gauls*.

Ga-lat'.

Ga-le'-na.

Gal-lip'-ö-li, beautiful city: Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *polis*, a city.

Gäl'-lo-way.

Gäl'-ves-ton.

Galway, gawl'-way.

Ganges, Sansc. *ganga*, a river.

Garfagnana, -fan-ya'-na.

Ga-ronne, -ron', a Celtic name, meaning rough river; *garbh*, rough.

Gefle, yev'-lä.

Gel'-ders, *g* hard.

Geneva, jen-ee'-va.

Genoa, jen'-ö-a.

Gey'-sers, gy'-, *g* hard; "boilers;" the word is from the same root as our words *yeast*, *gust*, and *ghost*.

Ghauts, gawts, so called in allusion to the narrow passes leading across them; *ghat*, a gate or passage.

Ghent, ghent or gong.

Gher-gon, *g* hard.

Ghi-lan', *g* hard.

Gibraltar, jib-rawl'-ter, a corruption of *Gebel-el-Tarik*, the mountain of *Tarik*, a Moorish leader, who landed there in 711, and built a fortress on the rock.

Gi-jon, hee-hone'.

Gilolo, ji-lo'-lo.

Girgenti, jeer-jen'-te.

Giurgevo, joor-jay'-vo.

Glamorgan, contracted from *Glann-morgant*, the *glen* at the seashore.

Glauchau, glou-kou.

Glogau, glo'-gou.

Gloucester, glos'-ter.

Go-dav'-e-ry.

Goes, hoos.

Gomera, go-may'-ra.

Go-ree'.

Gotha, go'-ta.

Got'ten-burg, the town of the *Goths*.

Got'-ting-en.

Gozzo, got'-so.

Gram-mont'.

Gram'-pound, on the Fale, near Falmouth, owes its name to its fine bridge: Fr. *grand-pont*, great bridge.

Gran-a'-da.

Graudenz, grou'-dents.

Gravelines, grav-leen'.

Gren-a'-da.

Gren-o'-ble, contracted from Gratianopolis, the city of Gratian.

Gretna Green. The latter part is a modern addition; ancient name *Gretan-how*, the great how, or low-lying meadow.

Grisons, gree-zōng'.

Gron'-ing-en.

Gross-war'-dein, -dine.

Gruyere, groo-yāre.

Guadaloupe, gad-a-loop'.

Gua-dal-quiv'-ir, a Moorish name, Arab. *Wad-el-keber*, great river.

Guadiana, gwa-de-an'-a, from the Arab. *guady* or *wady*, a river or valley; and its ancient name *Anas* or *Ana*.

Guanaxuato, gwa-na-wha'-to.

Guardafui, gar-da-fwee'.

Guatemala, gwa'-tee-mā-la.

Guayaquil, gwi-a-keel'.

Guernsey, gern'-zy, *g* hard.

Gui-en'-ne, gē-en', *g* hard.

Gui-an'-a, *g* hard.

Guil'-ford, *g* hard.

Guipuscoa, ge-poos'-co-a.¹

Gulistan, the land (*stan*) of the roses (*gul*).

Gu-ze-rat', goo-.

Haarlem, har'-lem; from the Teutonic word *haar*, an eminence; the eminence of the loam or clay.

Hague, haig.

Hainault, hay'-no.

Halle, hal'-le, in Prussian Saxony, owes its name to its salt-works.

Hamburg, the town of the *hamm*, *havn* or harbour.

Ham'-o-aze.

Hampstead, the nome *stede* or place.

Hanau, hah'-nou.

Harlech, Welsh *Hir-llech*, long stone.

Hartz Mountains, forest mountains; the same as the A. Sax. word *hyrst* or *hurst*.

Harwich, har'-ich, from the Teutonic word *har* or *heer*, an army, and *wick*, a town.

Haverfordwest, har'-fürd-.

Havre-de-grace, havr-deh-grass'.

Hazledean, the *den* or hollow place of the hazels.

Heb'-ri-des.

Hech'-ing-en, hek-.

Hei'-del-berg, hi-.

Heilbron, the burn or brook of health.

Hel'-i-gö-land, i.e., holy island; *helge*, holy.

Hel'voetsluys, -vet-slois, the sluice on the Har-ing-vliet, a branch of the Maes.

He-rat' or He'-rat, contracted from its anc. name *Aria-Civitas*, the city on the river *Aria* or *Heri*.

Herault, hay'-ro'.

Her-cu-la'-ne-um, named in honour of Hercules.

Her-ze-go-vi'-na, -vee-na.

Hesse Cas'-sel, hess-.

Hesse Darmstadt, hess.

Heytesbury, haits'-ber-ry.¹

Hil'-des-heim, -hime.

Him-a-lay'-a, the abode (*laya*) of snow (*him*).

Hindustan, from Pers. *stan*, a district or country; the country of the river *Indus* or *Hindus*.

His-pan-i-o'-la.

Hochheim, hok'-hime.

Hohenlohe, high meadow; *hohen*, high, *lohe*, meadow.

Holland, i.e., hollow or low land. Compare Netherlands.

Holm, hölm, in A. Sax. means a river island; also flat low land lying along a river, and occasionally flooded; the same meaning as the two Celtic words *strath* in Scotland and *inch* in the south of Ireland.

Holstein, hol-stine'.

Honduras, hon-doo'-ras.

Hors'-ham, the ham or home of *Horsa* the Saxon. Hence also Horstead, the (*stede*) place where he was buried.

Horstead, the *stede* or station of *Horsa*.

Hudson River, from Henry Hudson, who sailed into it in 1607.

Hue, hoo-ay'.

Huelva, hwel'-va.

Hungary, the country of the *Huns*.

Hungerford, anc. Ingleford, the ford of the *Angles*.

Hu-ron', or hu'-ron.

Hyderabad', the dwelling of *Hyder Ali*. See Ahmedabad.

Ioolmkill, ik-om-kill', i.e., the island of St. Columkille.

Ilhimani, eel-yē-mah'-nē.

Illinois, noi'-, or nois'.

In-dian-ap'-ō-lis.

Indre, ang'-dr.

Ingleborough, the *berg* or hill of the *ingle* or beacon light.

Innsbruck, inns'-prook, i.e., the *bruck* or bridge over the Inn.

In-ver-a'-ray.

In-ver-ness', from the Irish *inbher* or *inver*, a river mouth, which is radically the same word as *Aber*. Inverness is situated at the confluence of the rivers *Ness* and *Beuley*.

I-o'-na.

Iowa, i'-ō-wa.¹

Ips'-wich, or ip'-sij, a corruption of *Gipping-wich*, i.e., the town on the river *Gipping*, a tributary of the *Orwell*.

Irak'-Ar'ābi.

Irkutsk, ir-kootsk'.

Iroquois, ir-o-kwa'.

Ischia, is'-ki-a.

Iser, e'-zer.

Isere, e-zair'.

Islay, i'-lay.

Is'-ling-ten.

Is-pa-han'.

Ivica, e-vee'-sa.

Jaen, ha-en.

Janeiro, ja-nay'-ro, was so called because it was discovered on the festival day of St. *Januarius*.

Janina, yah'-ne-na.

Japan or Jephun, "the source of day," so called by the Chinese, as lying east of them. Compare *Levant*, *Anatolia*, and *Ormond* (*Joyce's "Irish Names of Places"*).

Japura, ha-poo'-ra.

Jassy, yas'sy.

Jav'-a or Ja'-va, the island of nutmegs (*javal*).

Jedburgh, jed'-burro.

Je'-na, or yay'-na.

Jer'-sey, a corruption of Lat. *Cæsarea*, the island of Cæsar.

Jeru'-salem.

Joannina. See Yanina.

Jorullo, ho-rool'-yo.

Juggernaut, -naut'.

Jungfrau, yoong'-frou, a German word meaning *young maiden (frau)*—the maiden mountain, from its white robe of snow.

Jutland, the *land* of the *Jutes*.

Kamts-cha'-ka, -kat'-.

Karamania, the country of the *black* people: Tartar *kara*, black.

Kat'-rine or Ka'-trine.

Kelso, anc. *Calchou*, the *chalk heugh* or height.

Kendal, the *dale* or valley of the river *Ken* or *Kent*.

Kenilworth, the *worth*, manor or estate of *Kenelm*, who first built a castle there.

Kent, or in its Romanised form Cantium, means headland or promontory; from Celtic *cenn*, a head.

Kerguelen's, kerg'-lens.

Keswick, kes'-ik.

Khiva, kee'-va.

Khorassan, ko-ras-san'.

Ki-ang-ku', -koo.

Kil-ken'ny, the church of St. *Kenny* or *Canice*, from the Irish *cill*, a cell or church, which is merely the Lat. *cella* borrowed into Irish.

Kil-lal'-a.

Kil-la-loe, -loo'.

Kin-naid', i.e., high head, from Celtic *cenn*, head, and *aid*, high.

Kirchhof, i.e., *Church hof* or court.

Kirkcudbright, kir-koo'-bree, the church (*kirk*) of St. Cuthbert.

Klag'enfurt, a corruption of the old Roman name *Claudii Forum*, the *forum* or market-place of the Emperor *Claudius*.

Kön'igsberg, i.e., *kingstown*.

Kor-do-fan'.

Kurdistan, koor-dis-tan', the country (*stan*) of the strong or fierce men: Pers. *kurd*, strong.

Laaland, law'land, *low land* or island.

Lab-ra-dör', means *cultivable land* (Lat. *laboro*, to labour); so named by the Spaniards as distinguished from Greenland.

La-do'-ga.

Ladrones, la-drönz', i.e., *thieves*. Lat. *latro*, a robber. They were so called by the Spaniards from the thieving propensity of the inhabitants.

La Guayra, la-gwi'-ra.

Laguna, la-goo'-na.

Lam'beth, means *mud-haven*, from A. Sax. *lam*, loam or mud, and *hithe*, a little port or haven.

Lam'-mer-muir, -moor.

Lan-ark' or Lan'-ark.

Lan'caster, the *castra* or town on the *Lune*.

Landau, lan-daw' or lan-dou'.

Langres, lan'gr.

Langton, long town.

Lang-gue-doc', -gay-.

La Pla'ta, means silver (our English word *plate*); hence also the *Argentine Republic*.

Lappmark, the *mark* or territory of the Lapps.

Larache, la-rash'.

Lat-a-ki'-a, -kee-, a corruption of *Laodicea*.

Lauban, lou'-ban.

Lauenburg, lou'-en-boorg.

Launceston, lanston, corrupted [from *Llan-Stephen*, St. Stephen's Church.

Lausanne, lo-zann'.

Lau'-ter-brunn, -lou-.

Leam'-ing-ton, lem-.

Leb'anon, in Heb. signifies white mountain.'

Leece, let'-ché.

Leghorn, leg'-orn.

Legnano, len-ya'-no.

Leicester, les'-ter, the *castra* on the river *Leir* (now the Soar). See *Chester*.

Leigh, lee.

Leighton, lee'-ton.

Lei'-ning-an, li-.

Leinster, lin'-ster:

Leipsic, lipe'-sik, the place of linden-trees; from Slav. *lipa*, the linden-tree.

Leixlip, lee'slip.

Le Mans, le-mäng'.

Leominster, lem'-ster.

Le-on', or le'on, from the Lat. *legio* (*legionis*): it was the station of one of the Roman legions.

Le-pan'-to.

Le Puy, le-pwee.

Ler'wick, ler-ik.

Leuchtenburg, loik'-.

Leutschau, loit'-shou.

Le-vant', the *eastern* part of the Mediterranean, the place of the *sun-rising* (Lat. *levo*) as seen from Italy.

Leeuwarden, loi'-var-.

Leyden, li'-dn.

Li-be'-ri-a, the country of the free (Lat. *liber*): it was colonised by emancipated slaves.

Lich'-field, the field of corpses, indicating a battle-field.

Lichtenau, lik-te-nou'.

Lich'-ten-stein, -stine.

Liege, lee-aije.

Lima, lee'-ma.

Limoges, le-mözh'.

Limousin, leé-moo-säng'.

Limoux, lee-moo'.

Lincoln, link'-on, a contraction of its Roman name *Lindum-Colonia*, which means the colony at Lindum, this last being a Celtic name meaning the fort (*dun*) in the pool (*lin*).

Ling'-en.

Lin-lith'-gow, -go.

Lip'-ri.

Lip'-pe Detmold.

Lis'-bon, a corruption of its ancient name *Olyssipo* or *Ulyssipo*; according to tradition the town was founded by *Ulysses*.

Lisieux, lee-zee-oo'.

Lisle, or *L'isle*, leel, i.e., the isle; originally built on an island.

Li-vo'-ni-a, named from the *Liefs*, an ancient Ugrian tribe.

Llan-ber'-is, the *llan* or residence of the cardinal St. *Peris*.

Llan-dud'-no, the *llan*, abode or church of St. *Tudno*, who lived near Orme's Head.

Lla-nel'-ly.

Llanos, lan'os, the Spanish form of the Lat. *planus*, a plain.

Llanrwst, lan-roost'.

Lo-an'-go.

Loch-ab'-er.

Lodi, lo'-dee.

Loff-o'-den.

Loja, lo'-hah.

- Loire, lwar.
Lombardy, the country of the *Longobardi* or *long-beards*; but according to others, from *longis bardis*, long battle-axes or halberds.
London, an old Celtic name meaning ship-fortress; the two parts of the name are seen in their modern forms in the Irish *long*, a ship, and *dun*, a fortress.
Longueville, *long town*.
Leo-Choo or **Leoo Keoo**.
L'Orient, lo'ri-awng.
Lorn or **Lorne**, in Scotland, so named from *Loarn*, one of the three Irish chieftains, brothers, from the north of Antrim or Dalradiana, who colonised the western part of Scotland in A.D. 506. See Dr. Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," on the name *Argyll*.
Lorraine, a contraction of *Lotharingia* or *Lothier-regne*, the kingdom of *Lothair* (the son of Louis le Débonnaire), of whose inheritance this district formed a part.
Loughborough, lūf'-bur-o.
Lou-i-si-an'-a, loo-, so called in honour of Louis XIV. of France.
Louvain, loo-vain'.
Louviers, loo'-ve-ey.
Lowestoft, the *toft* or garden-enclosure of the *low* or *beacon-fire* (compare Scotch *lowe*, a flame).
Lu-cay'-a, or **lu-ki'-a**.
Lueca, lūk'-ka or look'-ka.
Lucena, loo-thai'-na.
Lucera, loo-che'-ra.
Lucerne, so called from a lighthouse or beacon in the river Rheus (Lat. *lucerna*, a lantern, from *lux*, light).
Lu-gan'-o.
Lundy, grove island: Scand. *lund*, a grove, and *ey*, an island.
Lu-sa'-ti-a.
Lutzen, loot'-sen.
Lyons, ly'-ons, or lee-ong'.
Lym'-fi-ord, *muddy inlet*; the *fjord* of the *lym*, loam or mud.
Lyndhurst, the field of the *linden* or lime-trees.
Lyonnais, lee-on-nay'.
Macao, ma-cow' or mah-ka'-o.
Ma-cas'-sar.
Mao-quar'-rie, -kwor'-.
Ma-dei-ra, -day'-, from Port. *Madara* (Lat. *materia*), wood or timber, because these islands were covered with wood when the Portuguese discovered them. The river Madeira was so called for a like reason.
Ma-dras' means *university town*, from Arab. *madrasa*, a university.
Ma-drid'.
Maestricht, mēs'-trikt, the passage (Lat. *trajec-tum*) of the river *Maes* or *Meuse*.
Mag-da-le'-na, or -lay'-na.
Mag'-de-burg, the *burg* or town on the plain: Celt. *magus*, a plain; Ir. *magh*.
Ma-gel'-lan, or mag-el-lan'.
Mag-e-röe, -ro' or o'-ë, bare or *meagre* island. See *Anglesea*.
Maggiore, ma-jo'-ray, *major* or greater. Lago Maggiore means greater (Lat. *major*) lake, with reference to Lake Lugano near it.
Magny, man'-ye.
Magyar, modyör'.
Ma ha-nud' dy, -nood'-.
Mahon', -hōne or hoon'.
Mah-rat'-ta.
Maid'-stone, originally Medveges-tun, the town on the *Medway*.
Ma-jor'-ca, i.e., *Major* or greater island, as compared with Minorca, the *Minor* or less island.
Mal-a-bar'.
Mal'-a-ga, from a Phœnician word *malaca*, salt, from its trade in salt.
Malakoff, named from a tavern kept there by a drunken ropemaker, Alexander Ivanovitch *Malakoff*. See *Pimlico*.
Malay, mah-lay'.
Malines, maleen.
Malmö, mal'-mō.
Malmsbury, mamz'-ber-ry.
Malpas, bad (*mal*) or dangerous *pass*.
Malplaquet, -plak'-ey.
Mälstrom, mal'-stroom, i.e., *mill-stream*.
Malta, mawl'-ta.
Malton, mawl'-ton.
Malvern, mawl'-vern or maw'-vern, a Welsh name; the *maol* or bald hill of the alder-trees (the latter part, *vern*, corresponds with Ir. *fearn*, the alder).
Manaar, ma-nar'.
Manche, mansh.
Man-choo'-ri-a.
Man-hat'-tan.
Manheim, man'-hime.
Ma-nil'-la.
Mans, Le, leh-mäng'.
Man'-tu-a.
Ma-ra-cay'-bo, -ki-bo.
Mar-an-ham'.
Mar-en'-go.
Mar-ga-ri'-ta, -reeta, the island of pearls: Lat. *margarita*, a pearl.
Mar'-gate, the *gate* or passage of the sea (*mer*).
Mariegallante, mar-ee-ga-lant'.
Marino, ma-ree'-no.
Marl'-bo-rough, corrupted from St. *Maidul's-borough*.
Mar'-mo-ra, Sea of; named from an island celebrated for its marble quarries: Lat. *marmor*, marble.
Marquesas, mar-kay'-sas, so called in honour of the Marquess Mendoza de Cañeta, Viceroy of Peru, who fitted out the expedition that discovered them.
Mar-sal'-a, in Sicily, from Arab. *maraa*, a port.
Marseilles, mar-sailz'.
Mar-ta-ban'.
Martinico, mar-ti-nee'-co.
Martinique, mar-ti-neek'.
Ma'-ry-land. Lord Baltimore, the founder of this colony, gave it the name, in honour of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I.
Matterhorn, the peak of the meadows, from the patches of green meadow-land round its base: *mat*, a meadow, another form of Celt. *mag*, a plain.
Mas-a-fue-ra, -fway'-ra.
Mas-sa-chu'-setts, tshoo-.
Ma-ta-mo'-ras.
Mat-a-pan'.
Mauritius, so called by the Dutch in honour of Maurice, Prince of Orange.
Mayence, ma-yans'.
Me-a'-co.
Meaux, mo'.
Mechlin, mek'-lin.
Medina, me-dee'-na. This name, which occurs in Arabia, Senegambia, and several times in

- Spain, is of Moorish origin. It is an Arabic word meaning "city."
- Med-it-er-ra'-ne-an**, in the middle of the land known to the ancients; Lat. *medius* and *terra*.
- Medway**. The latter syllable is the Old Celtic name Vaga; the first is the A. Sax. *mad*, middle; the river flowing through the middle of Kent.
- Meigs**, mēgz.
- Mei'-ning-en**, mf-.
- Meissen**, mi'-sen.
- Melbourne**, the burn or stream of the mill.
- Menin**, meh-nang'.
- Mequinez**, mek'-e-nez.
- Mercia**, the march or frontier land between the East Angles and the Welsh.
- Mergui**, merg-ee'.
- Mer-i-da**, from the Lat. *emeritus*, a veteran. It was founded by Augustus, and called *Augusta Emerita*, or the town of the veterans.
- Merthyr Tydvil**, the place of martyrdom of St. Tydfyl, the daughter of King Brychan, who, according to Welsh legend, gave name to Brecknock.
- Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a**, the country between (*mesos*) the two rivers (*potamos*) Tigris and Euphrates.
- Messina**, mes-see'-na.
- Metz**, mets or mays.
- Mexico**, so called from Mexitli, the god of war of the *Aztecs*, the ancient inhabitants.
- Michigan**, mish'-i-gan, an Indian name signifying a *fishing-weir*.
- Mid'-dle-sex**, i.e., middle Saxons, with reference to Essex, or east Saxons, Wessex, or west Saxons, and Sussex, or south Saxons—all kingdoms of the Heptarchy.
- Mil'-an**.
- Min-da-na'-o**.
- Minorca**. See *Majorca*.
- Mir-a-ma-chi'**, -shee.
- Mis-so-lon'-ghi**, *g* hard.
- Missouri**, mis-soo'-rē.
- Mobile**, mo-beel'.
- Moocha**, mo'-ka.
- Mod'-ē-na**.
- Mol-da'-vi-a**.
- Mon-a'-co**.
- Mont Blanc**, mong-blawn'g, white (*blanc*) mountain, from its perpetual snow.
- Mon'te Cor'no**.
- Mon'te Cro'ce**, -she.
- Montenegro**, black mountain (*monte* and *negro*).
- Mon'te Vid'eo**, or ve-day'o, the hill of the prospect (Lat. *video*, to see).
- Montpellier**, mong-pel-yay', the mountain of the young girls (Lat. *puella*, a girl).
- Montreal**, mont-re-awl', royal mount.
- Mont-ser-rat'**, serrated or saw mountain.
- Morecambe Bay**, -cam.
- Morea**, mo-ray-a.
- Mor-gar'ten**.
- Mourzouk**, moor-zook'.
- Mozambique**, -zam-beek'.
- Munich**, mu'-nik, or *München*, the place of monks.
- Murcia**, the march or margin land between the Spanish and the Moorish territories. See *Mercia*.
- Murviedro**, the Span. form of Lat. *muri-veteres*, the old walls, as being built on the remains of an ancient city, believed to be Saguntum.
- Naas**, nais.
- Namur**, na-moor'.
- Nan-kin'**, or nan-keen', southern capital: Chin. *king*, a capital or residence; and *nan*, southern.
- Nantes**, nant or nangt.
- Naples**, contracted from Neapolis, new city: Gr. *neos*, new; *polis*, city.
- Nap'-ō-li di Roma'nia**.
- Narbonne**, narbon'.
- Nas'-sau**, -saw or -sou.
- Natal**, na-tāl'; the coast was so called by Vasco de Gama, because he discovered it on Christmas-day (the day of the *Nativity*) 1498.
- Nauplia**, the same as Naples.
- Na-va-ri'-no**, -ree'-no.
- Navarre**, na-var'.
- Naze or Ness**, a cape or promontory; connected with Lat. *nasus*.
- Neagh** (Lough), nay.
- Negropont**. The channel dividing the island from the mainland was anciently called *Euripus* (Gr. "quickly flowing"); the town built on it took the same name, which was corrupted into *Evripo* or *Egripo*, and this again into *Negropont*, black-bridge, which was extended to the whole island.
- Neilgherry**, neel-ger'-ry, blue hills: Sansc. *gherri*, a hill.
- Nemours**, ne-moor.
- Ness**, River (from which Loch Ness is named), is so called from an *ess* or waterfall, with the Celtic article *n* prefixed.
- Neuburg**, noi'-boorg.
- Neufchatel**, noo-shat-tel', i.e., *new castle*.
- Neusatz**, noi'-sats.
- Neustadt**, noi'-stat, new place or town.
- Ne-va'-da**.
- Nevers**, nevair'.
- New'-ark**, *new work* or fortress.
- New Gra-na'-da**.
- New York**. See *Albany*.
- Nicaragua**, nik-ar-a'-gwa.
- Nice**, nees.
- Ni-cop'-o-li**, city of victory: Gr. *polis*; and *nikē*, victory.
- Nic-o-te'-ra**.
- Nievre**, nee-ai-vr.
- Niger**, ni'-jer.
- Nijni Novgorod**, nijni (nizh'-nē), lower. See *Novgorod*.
- Nik-o-lai'-ef**.
- Nim'-e-guen**, *g* hard; anc. *Noviomagus*, new field; Celt. *magus*, a plain, Ir. *magh*.
- Nishapour**, -poor'.
- Nismes**, neem or neemz; anc. *Nemausus*, probably meaning sacred grove; Celt. *nemet*, a sacred grove.
- Nivelles**, nee-vel'.
- Nocera**, no-chay'-ra.
- Nordhausen**, nort-how'zen, northern houses.
- Nordheim**, north home.
- Nordkyn**, nord'-kin, north *kyn* or headland. See *Kinnaird*.
- Norfolk**, nor'-foke, north folk or people, with reference to Suffolk, south folk.
- Northumberland**, the land north of the *Humber*.
- Norton**, north town.
- Norwich**, nor'-rij, north wick or town.
- Norwood**, north wood.
- No-var'-a**.
- Nova Zembla**, *Novaia-zemlia*, new land: Russ. *novaia*, new; *zemlia*, land or country.

Nov-go-rod', *new gorod* or fortress.

Ny-ko'-ping.

Oahu, wá-hoo.

O-ce-an'-i-ca.

Odense, o'-den-seh, *Oden's ey* or island. See *Anglesea*.

Oesel, eü'-sel or o'-sel. ¶

O'fen, another name for Buda; so called from its celebrated *hot* sulphur springs. Our word *oven* comes from the same root.

Of-fen-bach, -bak.

O-hi'-o.

Oise, waz.

Ol'-den-burg, -boorg, old town.

Oleron, o-ler-ong'.

Omagh, o'-mah.

Omer, St., sawngt o'-mair.

Onate, on-yat'-tay.

O-ne'-ga.

Oneglia, o-nail'-ya.

Oneida, o-ni'-da.

Oojein, oo-jain'.

Opört'o, signifies a *port* or harbour.

Orange River, named from Maurice, Prince of Orange. See *Mauritius*.

Orellana, o'-rel-yan'-a.

Orihuela, o'-re-way'-la.

Orkneys, Celt. name, *Inse-orc*, whale islands (*orc*, a whale).

Or'-lë-ans, or or-leang', a contraction of *Aureliacum*, so called after the Emperor Aurelian.

Orme's Head, the head or cape of the *worm* or sea-serpent; Norse, *ormr*, a serpent.

Orthez, or-tay'.

Oruro, o-roo'-ro.

Orvieto, from Lat. *urbs-vetus*, old city.

Osnaburg, anc. *Asenbrucke*, the bridge on the river *Ass*.

Ossuna, os-soo'-na.

Os-tend', the *east end*, viz., of the canal, where it opens into the sea.

Os'-ti-aks.

Ostia, built at the *mouth* of the Tiber, but now three miles inland, the deposits of the river having advanced the coast: Lat. *ostium*, the mouth of a river; *os*, a mouth.

Os-we'-go.

Os'-wes-try.

Otaheite. See *Tahiti*.

Ottajano, ot-ta-yan'-o.

Ot'-ta-wa.

Ouachita, wosh-e-tah'.

Ouche, oosh.

Oude, ood.

Oudenarde, ood'-nard, *old earth* or land.

Oural, oo'-ral. See *Ural*.

Ouse, ooz. This word [properly means water; and hence] it has been applied to several rivers. Ouse is merely the Celtic *uisce* [is'ka], water, softened down.

Overysel, ð-ver-í'-sel.

Oviedo, o-ve-ay'-do.

O-why'-hee.

Paderborn, the *brun* or well of the river *Pader*.

Paestum, anc. *Posidonia*, so called from *Poseidon* or Neptune.

Palermo, anc. *Panormus*, a Greek word meaning *convenient harbour*.

Pal-my'-ra, the place or city of *palms*, an Italian translation of its ancient name, *Tadmor*.

Pam-ple'-na or **Pam-pe-lu'-na**, -loo-na, cor-

rupted from *Pompeiopolis*, the city of Pompey, so called because rebuilt by Pompey the Great.

Panama, pan-a-mah'.

Papua, pap'-oo-a.

Paraguay, -gway or -gwi, from Brazilian *para*, a river.

Pa-ra-mar'-i-bo. See *Paraguay*.

Parana, par-a-nah'. See *Paraguay*.

Par-me-san'.

Pasquaro, pas-kwar'-o.

Passaic, pas-say'-ic.

Passau, pas'-sou.

Pa-ta-go'-ni-a, so called by Magellan, from the large feet of the inhabitants: Span. *pata-gon*, a large clumsy foot.

Paternoster Row, London, so called because of the stationers or booksellers who formerly dwelt there, and who sold A B C books, Rosaries, Creeds, *Paternosters*, &c.

Pavia, pa-vee'-a.

Pays de Vaud, pay'-e-de-vo'.

Peebles, anc. *Peblis*, the tents or sheds: Lat. *papilio*, Ir. *popul*, a tent or pavilion.

Peel (Isle of Man), the word means a small tower defended by a ditch; a fortification.

Pegu, pe-goo'.

Peiho, Chin. *pei*, white; *ho*, river.

Pe-kin' or **Pe'-kin**, northern capital: Chin. *pe*, north. See *Nankin*.

Pembroke, means the hill over the district; from Celtic *pen* or *ben*, a hill, and *bro*, district or land.

Penn-syl'-va'-nia, the woods (Lat. *sylva*, a wood) of William Penn, the quaker, who settled there in 1681.

Pen-sa-co'-la.

Pentland Frith, a corruption of *Petland Frith*, a Scand. name signifying *Pictland Frith*, as it separated the land of the Picts from the Orkneys.

Perigord, per-e-gor'.

Perigueux, per-e-goo'.

Pernambuco, [-boo'-ko, a contraction of Span. *Inferno-bucco*, the mouth of hell, so called from the violent surf at the mouth of the harbour. Compare *Babelmandeb*.

Perpignan, per-peen-yang.

Perugia, pe-roo'-ja.

Pesaro, pay'-sa-ro.

Peschiera, pes-ke-ay'-ra.

Pesh-ä-wur' or **Pesh-ow'-er.**

Petch-o'-ra, or **petch'-o-ra.**

Philadelphia, city of *brotherly love*: Gr. *philos*, a friend; *adelphos*, a brother.

Philippine Islands, from Philip II. of Spain.

Piacenza, pee-a-chent'-sa.

Picadilly, so called from *Piccadilla Hall*, which in former times was a shop for the sale of *piccadillas*, a sort of *peaked* collars then in fashion.

Pi-chin'-cha.

Pico, pec'-ko.

Pictou, pic-too'.

Piedmont, peed-mont, i.e., *mountain-foot* (*pied*, Lat. *pes*).

Pienza, pe-ent'-sa.

Pignerol, pin-ya-rol'.

Pilcomayo, -mi'o.

Pillau, pil'lou.

Pimlico, from a tavern kept there by a person named Ben Pimlico.

Piombino, pee-om-bee'-no.

pee'-sa.
 a, pis-to'-ya.
 urg, so called in honour of William Pitt.
 a, plah-tō, connected with Gr. *platus*,
 id, and with Lat. *latus*; from the same
 inal root comes Eng. *flat*, and the words
 , *plate*, *platform*, &c.
 uth, the *mouth* of the river *Plym*.
 mmon, corrupted from *Pum-lumon*, the
 hills, from its five peaks.
 wa, poi-teers'.
 , pwa-too'.
 l, a corruption of *Polen*, the men of the
 as: Slav. *polie*, a plain.
 ne'-si-a, from two Gr. words, meaning
 y islands (*polus*, *nesos*).
 ania, the district near the sea: Slav. *po*,
 and *more*, the sea.
 -cher-ry, -sher'-ry.
 ract, pom'-fret, means *broken-bridge* (Lat.
 and *fractus*); from an old Roman bridge.
 ah.
 yan'.
 u-Prince, port-o-prangs.
 i, -te-che.
 lahon'. See Mahon.
 ello, beautiful *port* or harbour (Sp. *bello*,
 itiful; Fr. *belle*).
 Rico, ree'-co, *rich port*. See Costa Rica.
 -gāl.
 ia, po-tent'-sa.
 mac.
 si.
 keepsie, po-kep'-se.
 li, pot-su-o'li.
 e, praig, i.e., the *bridge* (over the Moldau).
 urch, the *burgh* or town of the *priest*.
 ign, pre'steen, same as Preston.
 m, a contraction of *priest's-town*; like
 Irish Ballintaggart.
 s-sa.
 ice, pröv-äns'.
 proot.
 or Pskof, sköf.
 t, pway'-bla or poo-ay'-bla, in Spanish,
 ns a town or village: Lat. *populus*, people.
 , puer'-to or poo-er'-to.
 'enang', poo-lo-, the island of the betel-
 : Malay, *pulo*, an island.
 , pun'-jaub, means the district of the *five*
 's (viz., Indus, Jelum, Chenab, Ravee,
 Sutlej); Sansc. *punj*, five, and *ab*, river.
 s-dome, pwee-deh-dōme.
 sli, pool-hel'-le.

 aro, kay-ray'-ta-ro.
 oy, ken-wa.
 on, kee-brong.
 , kee'-lo-a.
 a, keel-yo'-ta.
 er, kam-pair'.
 kee'-to.

 a, ra-goo'-sa.
 h, raw'-lee, so called in honour of Sir
 ter Raleigh.
 ouillet, -bool-yay'.
 iffe, red cliff.
 ig, red'-ding.
 th, anc. *Tref-derwudd*, the dwelling of the
 id: Cym. *tref*, a dwelling; Ir. *trebh*.
 , raig'-en.
 sburg, raig'-ens-.

Reggio, red'-jo.''
 Reichenbach, ri'-ken-bäk.
 Reichenberg, ri'-ken-berg.
 Reichstadt, rik'-statt, *rich stadt* or town.
 Reigate, ri'-gate.
 Rennes, ren.
 Requena, ray'-kain-ya.
 Reus, ray'-ooce (Spain).
 Reus, rois (Germany).
 Reykiavik, ri'-ke-a-vik, i.e., *reek-town*, in allusion
 to the *hot springs* near it.
 Rheims, reemz.
 Rideau, ree-do'.
 Riesen-gebirge, ree'-zen-geh-beer'-ge, giant
 mountains (Ger. *riese*, a giant). See Erz-
 gebirge.
 Rio, ree'-o, river.
 Rio del Nor'-tō, river of the north.
 Rio Grande, ree-o-gran'-dē.
 Rio Janeiro, nay'-ro. See Janeiro.
 Rio Negro, black river.
 Rokeby, the *by* or dwelling by the *rock*.
 Rivoli, ree'-vo-le.
 Rocheport, rōsh'-fore, i.e., *rock-fort*.
 Rechefoucault, -foo'-co.
 Rochelle, ro-shel', little rock (*roche*), or little
 rock-fort.
 Rochester, the camp or town on the *roche* or
 rock. See Chester.
 Roncesvalles, *valleys* of thorns: Fr. *ronce*, a
 bramble.
 Rotherhithe, the *hithe* or haven of the *red* hill.
 Romagna, ro-man'-ya.
 Romney, from Celt. *ruimne*, a marsh.
 Rotterdam, the *dam* or dyke of the river *Rotter*.
 Roumelia, the country of the *Romans*: Turk.
 ili, a country. It was a part of the Roman
 empire.
 Rouen, roo-awng, contracted from the ancient
 name Ratomagus, the fort (*rata*, Ir. *rath*)
 on the plain (Ir. *magh*).
 Roussillon, rou-seel'-yong.
 Rovigno, ro-veen'-yo.
 Rug'by, formerly Rocheby, the dwelling (*by*) in
 or near the *rock* (*roche*).
 Ru'-gen, *g* hard.
 Runnymede, the *mead* or meadow of the counsel
 (*run*). It was one of the spots where the
 Anglo Saxons used to hold their council
 meetings.
 Rustschuk, roost'-shook.
 Rutherglen, ru'-glen or rug'-len.
 Rut'-land, means *red-land*, for which the *shire*
 is still noted.

 Saade, sad.
 Sabina, sa-bee'-na.
 Sable, Cape, sandy cape: Fr. *sable*, sand.
 Sack-a-too'.
 Saghalien, sagal'-e-en.
 Sa-ha'-ra or Sah'-ā-ra, Arab. "a desert."
 Said, side.
 Salisbury, solz'-ber-ry; anc. Searesbyryg,
 Sarum's *burg* or fortified place. Hence also
 Sarum.
 Salonica, -nee'-ka.
 Salop. See Shrewsbury.
 Sal-va-dōr'.
 Saltcoats, the *cots* or huts used by the workers
 at the salt pans.
 Salzburg, the *castle* of the *salt*.
 Sam-ar-cand', corrupted from Alexandria,
 founded by Alexander the Great.

Sandwich, *sandy vic* or bay.
San Francisco, so called by the Spaniards in honour of *St. Francis*.
San Juan, *i.e.*, *Saint John* (Sp.)
San Sebastian or *Saint Sebastian*. When the Spanish colonists first landed here, a number of them were killed by the poisoned arrows of the Indians; hence they gave the place the name of this Saint, who suffered martyrdom by being shot with arrows.
Santa Cruz, *san'-ta-kroos*.
San'ta-Fe, *-fay*.
Santa-Fe de Bo-go-ta'.
San-ti-a-go, so called from *St. Jago* (or *St. James*), the patron saint of Spain.
Santillana, *san-til-ya'-na*.
Santorin, named from the Empress *Saint Irene*, under whose protection it was placed after an eruption.
Saône, *sōne*.
Sar-a-gos'-sa, contracted from *Cæsar Augusta*, a name derived from the Roman emperor.
Sarawak, *sar-aw'-wak*; Malay, *sarakau*, a cove.
Sarthe, *sart*.
Sas'-sa-ri, *-ree*.
Saumur, *so-moor'*.
Sa-van'-nah, from Sp. *sabana*, a sheet; and hence a *plain*.
Save, or *säv*.
Savigny, *sa-vin'-ye*.
Saxony. The Saxons, a confederation of German peoples, were so called from their use of *seaxes*, or short swords.
Scawfell, *skaw'-fell*, the mountain of the *scaw*, or promontory; *fell*, a mountain.
Scarborough, the *burgh* or town of the *scars*, or sharp rocks.
Schaffhausen, *shaff-how'-zen*, ship-haven; from *schiff*, a ship, and *haus*, a house or haven.
Schaumburg, *shöwm-boorg*.
Schaumburg-Lippe, *-lip'-peh*.
Scheldt, *skelt* or *sheld*.
Schelling, *skel'-ling*.
Schemnitz, *shem'-nits*.
Sche-nec'-ta-dy, *ske-*.
Schie, *skee*.
Schiedam, *skee'-dam*, the *dam* or dyke of the river *Schie*.
Schneeberg, *snow mountain*.
Schön'brunn, beautiful *burn*, stream, or fountain: Ger. *schön*, beautiful.
Schumla, *shoom'-la*.
Schleswig. See *Sleswig*.
Schreck-horn, *shrek-horn*, the peak (*horn*) of terror.
Schuyler, *ski'-ler*.
Schuykill, *skool'-kill*, hidden creek; Dut. *kil*, a channel or creek; and *schuylen*, to hide.
Schweidnitz, *shwit'-nits*.
Schweitz, *shwits*.
Schwerin, *shwer'-in*.
Scio, *shee'-o*.
Scutari, *skoo'-tär-ee*.
Segni, *sen'-yee*.
Seine, *sane* or *sen*.
Seres, *ser'-es*.
Sereth, *se-ret'*.
Ser-in-ga-pa-tam', the town of *Sriringa*, *i.e.*, *Vishnu*, the Hindoo god; *patam*, town.
Setubal, *se-too'-bäl*.
Sev'-ille, or *se-vil'*.
Sevres, *saiv'-r*.
Seychelles, *say-shell'*.

Shauenburg, *shou'-en-boorg*.
Shrewsbury, *shrooz'-berry*; anc. *Scrobbesburg*, the *burgh* or town of the *scrubs*, bushes, or *shrubs*; corrupted by the Normans into *Sloppesbury*, whence the name *Salop*.
Shumla. See *Schumla*.
Si'am, or *se-am'*.
Sidon signifies a fishing station. See *Bethsaida*.
Si-er'-ra Le-o'-ne, *lions' mountain*. The term *sierra* has been applied by the Spanish and Portuguese to mountains whose summits resemble the teeth of a saw; Lat. *serra*, a saw.
Si-er'-ra Ne-va'-da, snowy *sierra* or mountain range; Sp. *nevada*; Lat. *nix*, *nivis*, snow.
Sig'-ma-ring'-en.
Sim-pher-o'-pol.
Simplon, *säng-plöng'*.
Sin-o'-pe.
Sioux, *se-oo'*.
Sleswig, *sles'vig*, the town (*vick*) in the *Schley* fiord.
Sneefell, the highest hill on the Isle of Man, snow mountain: Scand. *fell*, a mountain.
Society Islands, discovered by Captain Cook, and so named by him in honour of the Royal Society, by whom the expedition was fitted out.
So-co'-tra or *Soo'-o-tra*.
Sodor. The Norsemen called the Hebrides *Sudreyjar* or *southern islands*; and during their supremacy the bishop of Drontheim presided over the sees of "*Sudreyjar* and (Isle of) Man;" and this spiritual authority was maintained till 1334. "*Sodor and Man*" is still retained as the designation of one of the English sees.
So-fa'-la.
Soissons, *swas-song'*.
So-ra'-ta.
Spandau, *span-dou'*.
Spitzbergen, the *bergs* or mountains of *peaks*: Ger. *spitz*, a peak, spike, or *spit*.
Spor'-ä-des.
Spo-le'-to, *-lay-*.
Squillace, *skwil-la'-chay*.
St. Bees Head, from the Irish virgin saint, *Beya*.
St. Cloud, *sawng-cloo*.
St. Croix, *cro-aw*.
St. Cyr, *sang'-seer*.
St. Felipe, *-leep'*.
St. Ja'go, or *ya'-go*.
St. Roque, *röke*.
Staffa, the island of *staffs* or pillar-like rocks.
Staines, *i.e.*, *stones*, the stones that marked the jurisdiction of the lord mayor of London.
Stamboul, *stam'-bool*, the Turkish name of Constantinople, is a corruption of the Gr. *es tan polin*, to the city.
Start Point, *i.e.*, *tail point*, from *start*, a tail.
Stockholm, the *holm* of *stocks* or *stakes*; the city was built on piles.
Stone-henge, from *stone*, and A. Sax. *heng*, to hang, in allusion to its structure.
Stranraer, *stran-rar'*.
Stratford, the *ford* of the street.
Strathspey, *-spay'*, the *strath* or valley of the river *Spey*.
Stromness, the *ness* or headland of the *stream* or current.
Stromöe, *strom'-o*, the island (*öe*) of the *stream* or current. See *Anglesea*.
Sudbury, *süd'-ber-ry*, *south burg* or town.
Suffolk. See *Norfolk*.

- Su-ma'-tra.
 Su-rat'.
 Sur-i-nam'.
 Sur'-rey, *Sothe-reye*, south kingdom.
 Sus'-sex. See *Middlesex*.
 Suth'-er-land, *i.e.*, *southern land*, with reference to the Orkneys.
 Sutton, *south town*.
 Sy-e'-ne.

 Tagliamen'to, tal-ya-
 Tagus, a Phœnician name signifying *fish river*; the same root appears in the name of the *fish* god *Dagon*.
 Tahiti, tah-hee'-tee.
 Talavera, tál-a-vay'-ra.
 Tangier, tan-jeer'.
 Tampico, tam-pee'-co.
 Tapajos, ta-pa'-yos.
 Tartary. The name Tartar is a corruption of the original ancient name *Tatar*. The invasion of the *Tatar* hordes in the 13th century, from the Asiatic steppes, caused such terror all over Europe and Asia that it was thought to be the opening of the bottomless pit spoken of in Revelations; and *Tatar* was changed to *Tartar*, as if derived from *Tartarus* or hell.
 Taunton, tan'-ton, or tawn'-ton, the town on the river *Tone*.
 Tavira, tah-vee'-ra.
 Toher-ni-gof'.
 Tehuacan, tay-wa-kan'.
 Te-huan'-te-pec, -wan'-.
 Ten'-e-riffe.
 Terceira, ter-say'-e-ra.
 Terra del Fuego, -fway-go, land of fire, on account of the number of fires seen on it by the first discoverers.
 Terracina, ter-ra-cheen'-a.
 Teschen, tesh'-en.
 Tet-u-an'.
 Thames, temz.
 Theaki, the-a'-kě (*Ithaca*).
 Theiss, tice.
 Thermopylæ, "hot-spring gate," from the springs of hot water in the pass: Gr. *thermē*, hot; *pylē*, a gate.
 Thiers, tee-air'.
 Thionville, tee-ong-veel'.
 Thiva, tee'-va.
 Thorn, torn.
 Thun, toon, *i.e.*, *dun* or fort.
 Thurgau, toor'-gou.
 Thurso, from the Scandinavian war god, *Thor*.
 Tibet'.
 Ticino, te-chee'-no.
 Tim-buo-too'.
 Tiree, Ir. *Tir-etha*, land of corn (*ith*).
 Ti-ti-ca'-ca.
 Tobolsk', the city on the river *Tobol*: Russ. *sk* or *skoe*, a city.
 Tocantins, to-can-teens'.
 Toeplitz, tep'-lits.
 To-kay'.
 Ton-ga-ta-boo'.
 Tonquin, ton-keen'.
 Torbay, the bay of the *tor* or tower, from the tower-like hill over the bay.
 Torino, too-ree'-no.
 Torquay, from the same hill that gives name to Torbay.
 Torres' Straits, named after Torres, one of Magellan's lieutenants.
 Torres Vedras (Sp.), *old towers*: Lat. *vetus*, old.
 Toulon, too-lon'.
 Toulouse, too-looz'.
 Tour-nay'.
 Tours, toor.
 Tra-fal'-gar, an Arabic name, *Taraf-al-ghar*, the promontory of the cave (*taraf*, a promontory; *ghar*, a cave).
 Tran-que-bar'.
 Tra'pani, in Sicily; ancient Drepanum; Gr. *drepanon*, a sickle, from the sickle-shape curve of the coast. Like the Corran, near Larne in Ireland, which also means a sickle.
 Treb-i-sond', ancient Trapezus, so called from its position on a high *table-land* (Lat. *trapeza*, a table).
 Treves, trevz or trave.
 Tre-vi-so, tre-vee'-so.
 Trich-i-nop'-oly.
 Trieste, tree-est'.
 Trin-com-ā-lee'.
 Tri-ni-dad', so named by Columbus in honour of the *Trinity*; for when he first saw the island it presented the appearance of three peaks.
 Trip'-ō-li, the district of the *three cities* (*viz.*, Oea, Leptis, and Sabrata); from Gr. *treis*, three, and *polis*, a city.
 Tri-po-liz-za, -lit'-za.
 Trois Rivières, trwa-ree-ve-air.
 Troyes, trwa,
 Trux'-il-lo, or troo-heel'yo.
 Tudela, too-day'-la.
 Tuileries, originally a *tile yard*; Fr. *tuile*, a tile.
 Turcoing, toor-kwāng'.
 Turin, too-reen', so called from the ancient tribe of the Taurini, whose capital it was.
 Tuy, twee.
 Tver, twer or tver.
 Tyre, anc. *Tzur*, signifies a rock; for it was at first built on a little rocky island.
 Tyrnau, ter'-nou.
 Tyr'ol.

 U-cay'-a-le.
 Udine, oo'-de-nay.
 Uist, wist.
 Ukraine, oo'-krain.
 U'-le-a-borg.
 Ulea, oo'-le-a.
 Ulm, oolm.
 Unterwāl'den, *i.e.*, under the *wald* or wood.
 Up-sā'-la, high halls; Scand. *sall*, a hall, Fr. *salle*.
 Ural, oo'-ral, a Russian word signifying a girdle or belt.
 Urbino, ur-bee'-no.
 Uri, oo'-ri.
 Uruguay, oo-roo-gwī'.
 Urumiyah, oo-roo-mee'-ah.
 Ushant, oosh'-ang.
 Utawas, oo'-ta-wass.
 Utrecht, u'-trekt, contracted from *Ultra Trajectum*, beyond the passage, *i.e.*, the passage of the Rhine.
 Uttoxeter, ux'-e-ter.

 Valais, va-lay'.
 Valence, vāl-āns'.
 Val-en-ci-ennes', -en.
 Valetta, the chief town of Malta, was so called from John de la Vallette, Grand Master of the Knights of St. John, to whom the island formerly belonged.

Val-la-de-lid', leed.
 Valparaiso, val-pa-ri'-so, *paradise valley*: Sp. *Paraiso*, Paradise.
 Vancouver, -coo'-ver.
 Vannes, van.
 Vauluse, vo-kloo', *Fallis-clusa*, closed valley.
 Vaud, vo.
 Veglia, vel'-ya.
 Vendee, vawng'-day.
 Vendome, vawng'-dome.
 Venetia, -zway'-la, *Little Venice*, a name given to it by the Spaniards, on observing the Indian villages raised on poles in Lake Maracaybo.
 Vera Cruz, vay'-ra croos', *true cross*.
 Vermont, green mountain: Fr. *verd* and *mont*.
 Vermejo, ver-may'-ho.
 Versailles, ver-sailz' or ver-sah'yě.
 Verviers, ver'-ve-a.
 Ve-vay'.
 Vi-oen'-za, -chen-.
 Vigo, vee'-go.
 Villa Nova, Villanueva, *new town*.
 Vire, veer.
 Vlad-i-mir', -meer.
 Vogelberg, fo'-geh-berg.
 Voghera, vo-gay'-ra.
 Vosges, vōzh.

Wakefield, the *field* by the *wayside*; A. Sax. *weag*, a way.
 Walcheren, wāl'-ker-en, a Teutonic name, signifying the Island of Strangers, because it was inhabited by Celts. See Wales.
 Wales, Welsh, A. Sax. *wealh*, foreign: the Welsh people were so called by the Anglo-Saxons, as speaking a strange language.
 Wal-la'-chi-a, -ko-a, the *strangers' land*, so called by the Germans or Slavonians, because inhabited by the Romans. See Wales.
 Walloons, strangers, applied by the Teutons to the Celtic inhabitants of Flanders. See Wales.
 Warwick, war' ik, fortress-village (*weiring-wic*).
 Washita, wash-e-taw'.
 Waterloo, watery meadow; Dutch *loo*, an open

meadow among trees; something like the Irish *cluain*.
 Wavre, vavr.
 Weimar, wi'-mar.
 Westmoreland, i.e., *westmoorland*.
 Wetterhorn, the horn or peak of storms (Eng. *weather*).
 Widdin, vid'-din.
 Wigton, the town on the *vig* or bay.
 Wilberforce, in Yorkshire; from the Scandinavian word *force* or *fors*, a waterfall—the waterfall on the river *willera*.
 Winchester, the town of the plain; Celt. *gwent*, a plain.
 Windsor, anc. *Windlesora*, the winding shore (Anglo-Saxon *ora*, the shore of a river or sea).
 Wis-bad'-an, vis-.
 Wittenburg, vit-ten-boorg.
 Woodstock, the stock or place of the wood.
 Wool'-wich, -ich or idga, anc. *Hyl-rich*, i.e., hill-town, from Shooter's Hill, overhanging the town.
 Worcester, wor'-ster.
 Wycomb, wik'-um, the comb or valley of the river *Wye*.

Xalapa, ha-la'-pa.
 Xeres, hai'-res.

Yanina, ya'-ne-na.
 Yarrow, rough river; from Celtic, *garbh*, rough.
 Yen-es-ai, -ā- or say'e, new river.
 Yenikale, yen'-o-kal'-ē, new fortress; Turk. *yen*, new; Arab. *al'ah*, a fortress.
 Yeovil, yo'-vil.
 Youghal, yaw'-hāl.
 Ypres, ee'-pr.
 Yssel, is'-sel.

Zealand, i.e., sea-land.
 Zurich, zu'-rik.
 Zuyder Zee, zoi'-der-zay, or z'idder-zee, *Southern Sea*, with reference to the North Sea or German Ocean.
 Zutphen, zoot'-fen.
 Zwill, tswol.

PRINCIPAL ROOTS FROM WHICH GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ARE DERIVED.*

A, *Aa*, *Aach* (Scand.), a stream.
 A, *Ay*, *Ea*, *By*, *Ge* (Teut.), an island; as Portsea, the island of the port or haven.
 Ab (Pers. and Sansc.), water, a river.
 Abad' (Pers. and Sansc.), a dwelling or abode, a town, a city.
 Aber (Celt.), the mouth of a river; connected with *inbher*, which see.
 Ao, *Aok*, *Oak* (A. Sax.), an oak.
 Aequa (It.), *Agua* (Sp.), *Aigue* (Fr.), *Aix* (Fr.), water; all derived from Lat. *agua*.
 Al, the Arabic definite article; *Al Koran*, the Koran.
 Alb, *Alp* (Celt.), a hill or mountain; as in the Alps.
 Ald. See Alt.
 Allah, the Arabic name of God.
 Alt (Ger.), *Ald* (A. Sax.), *Oude* (Dut.), old.
 Alt (Celt.) an *altitude*, a height, a glen-side, a glen, a stream.

Alto, *Alta* (It. and Sp.), *Altus* (Lat.), high.
 Agna. See Aequa.
 Amhainn, *Aven* (Ir.), *Afen* (Cymr.), a river; Lat. *amnis*.
 Ard (Celt.), high, a height; connected with Lat. *aridus*.
 Arde (A. Sax.), earth; as in Oudenarde.
 Ast (Basque), a rock; as in Asturias.
 Ath (Ir.), a ford; Lat. *vadum*.
 Athel (A. Sax.), *Adel* (Ger.), noble; as Attelbury, the noble's dwelling.
 Aven, *Afen*. See Amhainn.
 Bab (Arab.), a gate or court; as in Babel-mandeb.
 Bach (Teut.), a brook; as Gronenbach, rich brook.

* For the roots of local names in Ireland, and the various ways in which the names are derived from them, see Dr. Joyce's two volumes (first and second series) on "The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places."

- Bath** (Ger.), a bath; as Carlsbad, Charles's bath.
Bahia (Port. and Sp.), a bay.
Bahr (Arab.), water, river, or sea; the Bahr-el-Abiad (white river), and the Bahr-el-Azrak (blue river), meet at Senaar and form the Nile.
Balla, Bal, Bally (Ir.), a town or townland.
Ban, Bann, Bawn (Ir.), white; as Bannah, white headland.
Bann, Bal, Belle, Bello, Bello (Fr., It., and Sp.), beautiful, fine (from Lat. *bellus*), as Balmnap, beautiful field; Bannah, beautiful place (from Lat. *locus*, a place).
Bal (Ir.), a mouth or entrance, a ford.
Bal, Bala, Biale (Slav.) white, as Blagorod, white fort.
Ban, Pin, Van (Celt.) a peak, a mountain; as the Pennine Alps, the Cevenne mountains, &c.
Barg (Ger.), a hill; as Adelsberg, noble's hill.
Beth (Heb.), a house; as Bethel, house of God.
Blaik (Scott.) a plain cleared of woods.
Bianc (Fr.), **Blanc** (Sp.), white; as Capo Bianco, white cape.
Bon (Fr.), **Buen** (Sp.), **Bon** (Port.) good; from Lat. *bonus*, as Buena Ventura, good venture or fortune.
Bott, Bottle (A. Sax.), a dwelling; as in Harbottle, the dwelling of the army.
Breit (Ger.), **Bred** (Scand.) broad; as Bradshaw, broad shore or thicket.
Bre (Cymr.), a district; as Breburg, the fort of the district.
Bree (A. Sax.), **Brook** (Eng.), a running stream; as Cranbrook, the brook of the cranes.
Brucke, Bragg (Ger.), **Briggs** (A. Sax.), a bridge; as Langenbrücke, long bridge.
Brun, Brunnen, Brunn (Ger.), a fountain; as Halbrun, holy well. Same word as burn.
Bun (Ir.), the end of anything, the mouth of a river, as Bun-Awa, the foot of Loch Awa.
Burg, Burgh (Teut.), **Bourg** (Fr.), **Borough**, **Bury**, a town or city.
Burn, Burne (A. Sax.) a small stream; as Milburn, mill-stream; Burnham, the home or dwelling of the stream. See *Burn*.
By, Bye (Dan. and A. Sax.) a dwelling, a town; as Danby, Dane's dwelling.
Carr, Carr, Cader (Welsh), **Cathair** (Irish), a circular fortification; as Cardiff, the fortress on the river Taff, Cathair, white fort.
Cam (Ir. and Cymr.), crooked, curved; as in Camlough, crooked lake.
Campus (Lat.), **Campo** (It., Sp., and Port.), **Champ** (Fr.), a field or plain; as Campobello, beautiful field.
Carr, Cairn (Celt.), a monumental heap of stones; as Carnbruc, the cairn of the badgers.
Carrick, Carrick (Ir.), a rock.
Carre (Scott.), low ground on the bank of a river.
Castel, Chateau (Fr.), **Castile** (Sp.), a castle; as Castelnaud, new castle.
Caster, Cester, Chester, Caister (A. Sax.), a fortress, from Lat. *castrum*, as Chichester, the fortress of Cissa.
Cean, Kin (Ir.), a head; as Kincob, head of the lake.
Chap, Chap, Chipping (A. Sax.), a place of merchandise, (Eng.), **Chap**; as Chippingham, the market-place of the heret or wood.
Chil, Kill (Ir.) a church; Lat. *cella*.
Ona, Knack (Ir.), a hill; as in Knockdane, white hill.
Civita (It.), **Ciudad** (Sp. and Port.), a city, Lat. *civitas*, as Ciudad-Réal, royal city.
Coin, a colony; as in Cologne.
Combe (A. Sax.), **Com** (Ir.) a hollow; as Wycombe, the hollow of the river Wye.
Dagh, Tagh (Turk.), a mountain; as Mustang, ice mountain.
Dal, Dahl, Thal (Teut.), a dale or valley; as Rydal, the valley of the Rye.
Dam (Teut.), a dam or embankment; as Rotterdam, the dam on the river Rotter.
Dair, Dar (Ir.), an oak, **Daire, Darry**, an oak wood, as Athdara, the ford of the oak.
Don, Duna (A. Sax.), a deep wooded valley; as Haseldun, hazel valley.
Dorf, Dary (Teut.), a village; as Dunseldorf, the village on the river Dunsel.
Dubb, Duff, Dee (Ir.), black; as in Carrickduff and Carrigdoe, black rock.
Dun (Celt.), a fortress, a palace; the same as Teut. *dun*, Eng. *dun*, and the Lat. termination *-dunum*.
Dune, Down (A. Sax.), a grassy hill; as Haldon, holy hill.
Dur (Celt.), water; as Duro, Adour, &c.
Ea, Ey See *A*.
Fahr, Fähr (Teut.) **Veer, Ferry**, a passage or ferry; as Quonsaferry, the ferry of Queen Margaret.
Fell, Fels, Field (Scand.), a rock, a mountain; as Lindensfels, the rock of the lindens.
Fern, Farn (Teut.), the fern; as Farnborough, the burgh or dwelling of the ferns.
Fjord (Scand.) a creek, a narrow sea inlet, a strait, as Laxfjord, salmon creek.
Fons (Lat.), **Fuente** (It.), **Funt, Fontaine** (Fr.), a well or fountain.
Fern, Farn, Feen (Scand.), a waterfall; as Soderforn, south waterfall.
Fort, Parte (Fr.) a fort or fortress, from Lat. *fortis*, as Rochefort, rock fortress.
Gadir (Phoen.) a city; as in Cadix, Carthage, &c.
Ganga, Gange (Sansk.) a river, as in Ganges; *Haringey*, *Haringey* river.
Garth, Garth (Celt.) a garden, a town; as in Applegarth, apple enclosure.
Gal (Scand.), **Ghat, Ghaut** (Sansk.), an opening, gate, or passage; as in Margate, the passage of the sea (from the Ghata).
Gebel, Djebel (Arab.), a mountain; as Djebel Mena (of Mena), the Arabic name of Horeb.
Glas, Glass (Ir.), green, as Ardglass, green height.
Ghar, Ghary, Ghiri (Sansk.), a mountain.
Grad, Grad, Grad (Slav.) a town or city; as in Grodno.
Guad, Guadi, the Spanish forms of the Arabic *Wad*, *Wadi*, a dried-up river valley, a river.
Hafen, Hava, Havn (Teut.), a harbour or haven, as in Delfshaven, the haven of the delf or canal.
Hem, Heim, Hjem (Teut.), a home or residence; as in Horeham, the dwelling of Hore.
Hart, Harst (Teut.) a wood or forest; the same as Hurst, as in the Harts Mountains.
Hithe, a little port or haven; as Greenhithe, the green haven.
Hoch, Hohen (Teut.) high; as in Hohensollern.
Helm (Scand.) a little island, a river meadow.
Hill, Kalm (Teut.), a wood; as Buchholz, wood.

Hurst (A. Sax.), a wood, a forest; as Bradhurst, broad forest.

Ingher, **Inver** (Ir.), a river mouth; as in Inverary, the mouth of the river Ar. See **Aber**.

Inis, **Insh**, **Ennis** (Ir.), an island or river meadow.

Ing, **Igen**, a Teutonic patronymic postfix, much the same as O, Mac, and Ap in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; as in Kensington, the town of the children of Cyne.

Kahat, **Kalah** (Arab.), a castle, as in Kheilat, in Baluchistan.

Kara (Turk.), black; as in Karadagh, black mountain.

Kan, **Kin**, **Kyn**. See **Canan**.

Kill. See **Gill**.

Kirche (Ger.), **Kerk** (Dut.), **Kirk** (Scot.), **Cyrk** (A. Sax.) a church, as in Kirkby, church by, or dwelling.

Knech. See **Once**.

König (Ger.), **King** (A. Sax.) a king; as in Conington, the king's town.

Lann (Ir.), **Llan** (Welsh), an enclosure, a house, a church; as in Lampeter (for Llan-Peter), the church of St Peter.

Law, **Low** (A. Sax.) a hill; as in Marlow, marl hill.

Ley, **Ly**, **Lee** (A. Sax.) a field, a meadow; as in Alderley, alder field.

Linn (Celt.), a pool or lake; in Scotland it is now usually applied to a cataract. **Lynn** Regis, the pool of the king; Corra-Linn, a celebrated fall on the Clyde.

Lis (Celt.), a circular fort-dwelling; as in Lisamore, great fort.

Mach, **Moy**, **Magna**, **Moss** (Celt.), a plain, a field; as Malenmore and Moymore, great field.

Mael, **Mull** (Ir.), bare, a bare headland; as in the Mull of Cantira, the Mull of Galloway.

Mark, **March** (Teut.), a boundary, a frontier; as in Altmark, old boundary.

Medina (Arab.), a city.

Mear, **Mere** (Teut.), a lake, a sea, a marsh, from Lat. *mare*, Ir. *muir*, as Blackmere, the black lake; Merton, marsh-town.

Mor, **Mere** (Celt.), great, as in Ardmore, great height.

Minster (A. Sax.), **Monaster** (Ger.), a monastery.

Mont, **Monte** (Fr., It., and Sp.) a mountain, from Lat. *mons*; as in Montalto, high mountain.

Moss, **Mossy** (Ir.), a brake or shrubbery; as in Ballymossy, the town of the shrubbery.

Mullen (Ir.), a mill; as in Mullinahone, the mill of the cave.

Nass, **Nase**, **Ness**, **Nees** (Teut.), a nose, a headland, Fr. *nez*, Lat. *nasus*, as Nessby, the by or dwelling near the headland.

Nes, **Ny** (Teut.), **Neswy**, **Nev**, **Nas** (Slav.), **Newdh** (Ir.), **Newydd** (Cymr.), new; Lat. *novus*.

Nordam, **Nor** (Teut.), **Nord** (Fr.), north; as in Norbury north-town.

Os. See **A**.

Palam (Sanc), a city.

Pan. See **Ben**.

Panj, **Panj**, **Panj** (Per.), five; as in Panjab.

Pelis (Gr.), **Pel**, **Pell**, a city; as in Heliopolis, the city of the sun (*helios*), the Greek name for Baalbec.

Pons (Lat.), **Pont** (Fr.), **Ponte** (It. and Port.),

a bridge; as in Jerpoint, in Ireland, Jeremiah's or Jerry's bridge.

Pear, **Pare**, **Para**, **Peera** (Sansk.), a city; as in Nagpoor, snake city.

Pes (Pers.), a headland; as in Pes-el-Abyad, white headland.

Rath (Ir.), a circular fort-dwelling; as in Rathfriland, Freeland's rath.

Reich, **Reike** (Goth.), **Rice** (A. Sax.), a kingdom.

Rio (Sp.), a river; as in Rio-grande, great river.

Rocca (Fr.), **Rocca** (It.), a rock, from Lat. *rupes*; as in Rochelle, little rock.

Ross, **Ras** (Ir.), a promontory or peninsula; a wood.

Sear (Scand.), a sharp rock; as in Scarborough, the town of the sharp rock.

Sereb, **Serebb** (A. Sax.), a shrub or bush; as in Shropshire.

See (Ger.), **See** (Dut.), a sea or lake.

Serra (Sp.), a mountain chain, from Lat. *serra*, a saw.

Skaw, **Skagi**, a promontory.

St, **Stee** (Russ.), a village, town, or city; as in Irkutsk, the town on the Irkut.

Strath, **Strath** (Celt.), a river-meadow, a river-valley, as in Strathmore, great river-meadow.

Stadt, **Stadt** (Teut.), a town; as Carlstadt, Charles's town.

Stein, **Stein** (Teut.), a stone; as in Steinbach, the stony brook.

Sten (Pers.), a district or country; as in Baluchistan, the country of the Beluchis.

Stapel, **Stapel**, **Stable** (Teut.), a market-place; as in Stapleton, the town of the market.

Stak, **Staka**, **Stew** (A. Sax.), a place, a dwelling; as in Woodstock, Chepstow, &c.

Strom, **Stroom** (Teut.), a stream or current; as in Stromoe, the island of the current.

Suth, **Sud** (A. Sax.), south; as in Sudbury, south town.

Terra, (Lat., It., and Port.), **Tierra** (Sp.), **Terre** (Fr.), **Tir** (Ir.), land; as in Finisterra, land's end.

Thing, **Ting** (Scand.), an assembly place, a place of council meeting, as Tinwald, in Dumfries, the wood of the assembly; the Tynewald court in the Isle of Man.

Thorp, **Thorp** (A. Sax.), an assembly, a farm, a village; as in Applethorpe, apple-farm.

Ton, **Tun** (Teut.), a town; cognate with Celtic *don*.

Traigh, **Tra** (Celt.), a strand; as in Trauma, great strand.

Uisce (Celt.), water; whence come the various forms found in Great Britain and Ireland, *Esk*, *Usk*, *Ouse*, *Ax*, *Ere*, &c.

Vallis (Lat.), **Val**, **Vallee** (Fr.), **Valle** (Sp., It., and Port.), a valley.

Vega (Sp.), a plain, Celt. *mag* and *magar*.

Villa, **Ville** (It., Sp., and Fr.), a town; as Nashville, Nash's town, from Colonel Nash, killed in the revolutionary war.

Wadi (Arab.), a river course or ravine; as Wadi-Moussa, the valley of Moses. See **Qad**.

Wald, **Walt**, **Weld**, **Wold** (A. Sax.), waste land, a wood; as in Waltham, the Acme or dwelling near the wood.

Wick, **Wia**, **Wiek** (A. Sax.), a dwelling, a village, a town, as in Warwick, the town of Ciss.

Worth (A. Sax.), a farm or manor; as in High-worth, high farm.

LATIN AND GREEK WORDS AND PHRASES.*

A fortiōri. With stronger reason.
A mensâ et thero. From bed and board.
A posteriōri. From a posterior reason; from the effect to the cause.
A priōri. From a prior reason; from the cause to the effect.
A vinculo matrimōnii. From the bond of matrimony; a divorce.
Ab initio, in-ish'ī-o. From the beginning.
Ab ovo. From the egg.
Ad arbitrium. At pleasure.
Ad captan'dum vulgus. To catch the rabble.
Ad eun'dem. To the same; to a like degree, as in a university.
Ad Græcas kalendas. Never—the Greeks having no kalends.
Ad infinitum. To infinity; without end.
Ad inquirendum. For inquiring.
Ad interim. In the meanwhile.
Ad lib'itum. At pleasure.
Ad nauseam. To disgust.
Ad referen'dum. To be referred to again; for further consideration.
Ad rem. To the point.
Ad valōrem. In proportion to the value.
Afflatus. Divine inspiration.
Alga. A kind of sea-weed.
Alma Mater. A benign mother; a term applied to the university where one was educated.
Alter ego. Another self.
Alter idem. Another precisely similar.
Alum'ni. The plural of *Alumnus*; a foster child; a student in a college.
Amicus Cur'iae. A friend of the court; a stander-by who informs the judge when doubtful or mistaken in matter of law.
An'guis in herba. A snake in the grass.
Anno Domini. In the year of our Lord.
Anno setatis suæ. In the year of his or her age.
Anno Mundi. In the year of the world.
Ante meridiem, A.M. Before noon.
Arcana imperii. State secrets.
Argumen'tum ad crume'nam. An argument to the purse.
Argumen'tum ad hom'inem. An argument to the man; an argument to the interests or prejudices of the persons addressed.
Argumen'tum baculinum. The argument of the cudgel; club law.
Artium Magister. Master of Arts—usually abbreviated to A.M. or M.A.
Assumpsit. In law, a voluntary promise, by which a person takes on himself to perform for or pay to another; the action founded on it.
At'rium. A hall or court.
Audi al'teram partem. Hear the other party or side.
Aurea medicritas. The golden mean; neither riches nor poverty.

Aut Cæsar aut nullus. Cæsar or nothing.
Bis dat qui cito dat. He who gives promptly gives twice as much.
Bona fide. In good faith; in reality.
Bru'tum ful'men. A harmless thunderbolt; a loud but harmless threat.
Cac'oe'thes, Gr. A bad habit or custom.
Cac'oe'thes loquen'di. An itch or rage for speaking.
Cæteris paribus. The rest being alike; other circumstances being equal.
Car'pè di'em. Enjoy the present day.
Ca'sus belli. A case of war.
Ca'veat emptor. Let the buyer beware.
Cedant arma togæ. Let arms yield to the gown—that is, the military to the civil power.
Certiorari, ser'she-o-ra'ri. A writ from a superior court to the officers of an inferior one, commanding them to certify or return the records of a cause before them, to the end that the party may have sure and speedy justice.
Cognōvit. In law, an acknowledgment of the plaintiff's claim, by which judgment is entered without trial.
Commen'dam. The holding of a vacant benefice till a pastor is supplied—so named, as being *commended* to the care of the holder.
Cor'nu co'piæ. The horn of plenty.
Cor'pus delicti. The body or the whole of the offence.
Cui bono? To what good will it tend?
Cum grano salis. With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Cum privilégio. With privilege.
Curren'te calāmo. With a running pen.
De di'ē in diem. From day to day.
De gust'ibus non disputan'dum. There is no disputing about tastes.
De ju'rē. By law or right.
De mor'tuīs nil nisi bonum. Of the dead say nothing except what is good.
De no'vo. Anew; over again.
De profun'dis. Out of the depths.
Deo volentē, D.V. God willing.
Desidera'tum. Something not possessed, but desired or wanted; a thing wanted: *pl.* *Desiderata.*
Desunt cætera. The remainder is wanted.
Di'es non. No day; a holiday.
Div'idē et imp'era. Divide and govern.
Dramātis persōnæ. The persons or characters in a play.
Du'lia, Gr. An inferior kind of worship.
Duran'tē placito. During pleasure.
Duran'tē vitā. During life.
Ec'ce homo. Behold the man.
Ec'ce signum. Behold the sign.
Ele'git. A writ of execution; so called from words implying that the plaintiff *hath chosen* it.
Emer'itus. Originally applied to a soldier who had served his full time, and who was in consequence entitled to his discharge.

* Latin and other foreign words in frequent use will be found in the body of the work in the order of the alphabet.

E plu'ribus unum. One from many—the motto of the United States.
Est mo'dus in rebus. There is a medium in every thing.
Esto perpet'ua. May it last for ever.
Et cæ't'era. And the rest; abridged &c.
Ex cathedra. From the chair.
Ex concessio. From what has been conceded or granted.
Exempli gratia, e.g. For example.
Exeunt omnes. They all go off.
Exit. He goes out; departure; death.
Ex mero motu. From one's own mere motion; of mere good pleasure.
Ex necessitatē re'i. From the necessity of the case.
Ex nihilo nihil fit. From nothing, nothing can come.
Ex officio. By virtue of his office.
Ex pedē Hercūlem. From the foot, Hercules; judge of the whole from the specimen.
Experimen'tum cru'cis. A severe and decisive test or experiment, because the cross, like the rack, was used to extort truth.
Ex post facto. From something done afterwards—as a law applied to an offence which was committed before the law was made.
Ex tem'pore. Without premeditation.
Facilē princeps. Easily chief—the admitted chief or head.
Fas est ab hostē doce'ri. It is right to learn even from an enemy.
Festi'na lentē. Hasten slowly.
Fi'at experimentum in corpore vili. Let the experiment be made on a worthless body.
Fi'at justitia, ru'at cælum. Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
Fieri facias, fi'c-ri fa'shē-ass. A writ to the sheriff to levy debt or damages.
Flagran'tē bello. During hostilities.
Flagran'tē delicto. During the commission of the crime.
Gutta serena, a serene drop. A supposed drop or speck, clear or invisible to outward appearance, but obstructing vision, and producing blindness.
Haud passibus æquis. Not with equal steps.
Hinc illæ lachrymæ. Hence these tears.
Human'um est errarē. To err is human.
Ibidem. In the same place; often contracted to *Ibid.*
Id est. That is; abbreviated into *i.e.*
Id genus omnē. All that sort.
Impe'rium in imperio. A government within a government.
Index expurgatorius, a purifying index. A list of prohibited books.
In du'biis. In matters of doubt.
In for'ma pau'p'is. As a pauper.
In foro conscientie. Before the tribunal of conscience.
In'fra dignita'tem. Beneath one's dignity.
In limine. At the outset.
In nubibus. In the clouds.
In pos'se. In possible existence.
In pro'pria persōna. In person.
In re. In the matter or business of.
In'star om'nium. An example which may suffice for all.
In statu quo. In the state in which it was before.
In vino veritas. There is truth in wine.
Invitā Minerva. Minerva being unwilling; without the aid of genius.

Ipsē dixit. Mere assertion.
Ipsis'aīma verba. The very words.
Ipsō facto. By the fact itself.
Jacta est alēa. The die is cast.
Ju'rē divīno. By divine right.
Ju'rē humāno. By human law.
Jus gen'tium. The law of nations.
Labor ipse voluptas. The labour itself is a pleasure.
La'bor om'nīa vincit. Labour overcomes every thing.
Lapsus linguae. A slip of the tongue.
Laus De'o. Praise be to God.
Lex talio'nis. The law of retaliation.
Lit'era scripta manet. What is written remains.
Litera'tim. Letter by letter; literally.
Locus sigilli, L.S. The place of the seal.
Lusus naturæ. A freak of nature; an anomalous or deformed offspring.
Magna est veritas et prævale'bit. Truth is mighty and will prevail.
Major domi. Master of the house; the steward.
Malum in se. An evil in itself.
Malum prohibitum. A thing evil, because forbidden.
Manda'mus. In law, a writ from a superior court; literally, *we command*.
Max'imus in minimis. Very great in little things.
Memento mori. Remember death.
Mens conscia recti. A mind conscious of rectitude.
Mens sana in corpore sano. A sound mind in a sound body.
Meum et tuum. Mine and thine.
Modus operandi. The mode of operating.
Multum in parvo. Much in little.
Muta'tis mutandis. Those changes being made which ought to be made.
Necro'sis, Gr. Mortification or deadness.
Ne exeat regno. A writ to prevent a debtor from leaving the country.
Nem. Con., for neminē contradicen'tē. No one contradicting or opposing.
Ne plus ultra. No farther beyond this; the utmost point.
Ne quid nimis. Too much of one thing is good for nothing.
Ne sutor ultra crep'idam. The shoemaker should not go beyond his last; persons should attend to their own business.
Nil admirari. To wonder at nothing—properly, to covet nothing.
Nolens volens. Willing or not.
Nollē prosēqui. To withdraw a writ.
Non compos mentis. Out of one's senses.
Non est inventus. He is nowhere to be found; he has absconded.
Non obstan'tē. In law, notwithstanding anything to the contrary.
Non sequitur. It does not follow; a conclusion not warranted by the premises.
Nos'citur ex sociis. One is known by his associates.
No'ta benē (N.B.). Mark well or attentively.
Nudum pactum. A contract made without consideration, and therefore not valid.
Onus probandi. The burden of proof.
O! si sic omnia. Oh that he had always done or spoken thus!
O tempora! O mores! Oh the times! Oh the morals.

eum dignita'tē. Leisure or retirement
 dignity.
 le'nē, Gr. a mock moon—that which is
 : or near the *moon*.
 illē fratrum. A noble pair of brothers ;
 just alike.
 . Here and there ; everywhere.
 milias. The father of a family.
 i. I have sinned.
 'tē litē. While the suit is pending.
 t (centum). By the hundred.
 et nefas. Through right and wrong.
 tum. By a leap or jump.
 princip'ii. A begging of the question.
 Painted it.
 omīta'tus. The civil force of the county.
 eridiem (P.M.). After mid-day.
 'ta. Things required.
 facie. On or at the first view.
 æ, pri-mish'ī-e. The first fruits which
 offered to the gods.
 a mobile. The first mover ; the main-
 g.
 'is obsta. Oppose beginnings.
 s et focia. For our altars and firesides.
 um est. It has been proved.
 io pub'lico. For the public good.
 son (contra). For and against.
 ma. For form's sake.
 o vice. For the occasion.
 a. In proportion.
 nata. For a special emergency.
 r'pore. For this time.
 fides. Punic or Carthaginian faith ;
 Roman name for treachery.
 iu se benē gesserit. During good be-
 haviour.
 m libet. As much as is pleasing.
 m sufficit. As much as is sufficient.
 Deus vult perdēre, prius dementat. Whom
 purposes to destroy he previously de-
 s of understanding.
 et, discit. He who teaches learns.
 ro quo. Something for something ; tit
 it.
 1. An action at the suit of an informer
 ist a person who has infringed some
 te. The words mean, *who as well as* ;
 is, as well for the king as himself, be-
 n whom the penalty is to be divided.
 imo? With what mind or intention?
 rat demonstrandum, or Q. E. D. That
 h was to be proved.
 om'ines tot sententiæ. So many men, so
 y opinions.
 vis. A rare bird ; a prodigy.
 in curia. Upright in the court again ;
 clean hands.
 eta. Without accomplishing the matter.
 u tetigisti. You have touched the thing
 tly (literally, *with a needle*).
 scat in pa'cē. May he rest in peace.
 finem. Look to the end.
 am. I shall rise again.
 urbē. The country in town.
 acias. Cause it to be known.

Secundem artem. According to rule ; scienti-
 fically.
 Semper idem. Always the same.
 Semper paratus. Always prepared.
 Sic passim. So everywhere.
 Silent leges inter arma. Laws are silent in the
 midst of arms.
 Sinē diē. Without fixing a day.
 Sinē qua non. Without which it cannot ; an
 indispensable condition.
 Sphacelus, sfass'-e-lus, Gr. Gangrene.
 Statu quo. In the state in which it was.
 Sua cuique voluptas. Every one has his own
 pleasure.
 Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. Gentle in man-
 ner, but firm in acting.
 Sub ju'dice. Not yet decided.
 Sub ro'sa. Under the rose ; privately.
 Sub silentio. In silence.
 Su'i genēris. Of its own kind ; the only one
 of the kind ; singular.
 Summum bonum. The chief good.
 Surgit amari aliquid. Something bitter or dis-
 agreeable arises.
 Suum cuique. His own to every one.
 Tab'ula ra'sa. A smooth tablet ; a mere blank
 Tedium vitæ. Weariness of life ; ennui
 Tempora mutantur. Times are changed.
 Terra incognita. An unknown country
 Totidem verbis. In just so many words.
 Toties quoties. As often as.
 Toto coelo. By the whole heavens ; as far as
 the poles asunder.
 Tria juncta in uno. Three joined in one.
 Ultima ra'tio reg'um. The last reason of kings,
 that is, war.
 Ultimus (ult.). The last.
 Una vo'cē. With one voice.
 Utilē dulci. The useful with the agreeable.
 Vacuum. An empty space.
 Væ victis ! Alas for the vanquished.
 Valeat quantum, vale'rē potest. Let it pass for
 what it is worth.
 Variōrum. With notes of various commenta-
 tors ; as a "*Variorum* edition."
 Veni, vidi, vici. I came, I saw, I conquered.
 See the term *Asyndeton* in the Dictionary.
 Venienti occurrere morbo. Meet the disease in
 the beginning.
 Verbum sat sapienti. A word is enough for a
 wise man.
 Versus. In law, against.
 Veto, *I forbid*. A prohibition.
 Vi'cē ver'sa. The terms being reversed.
 Vidē. See ; refer to.
 Vi et armis. By main force.
 Vis a tergo. A propelling force from behind.
 Vis inertie. The force or property of inani-
 * mate matter.
 Vita brevis, ars longa. Life is short, art is
 long.
 Viva vo'cē. Orally ; by word of mouth.
 VIVAT REGINA ! LONG LIVE THE QUEEN !
 Vivat rex. Long live the king.
 Vox et præterea nihil. Voice (or sound) and
 nothing more.

FRENCH AND FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.*

Aide-de-camp, aid'-deh-cōng.† A military officer attending a general.
Allemande, āl-lē-mand'. A kind of German dance; a figure in dancing.
Amateur, ahm-at-er'. A lover of any art or science, not a professor; a virtuoso.
Antique, an-teek'. Ancient; old-fashioned.
Au fait, ō fay. Up to the thing; master of the subject.
Au fond, ō fong. At the bottom.
Au pis aller, ō-pee-zah'-lal. At the worst.
Au revoir, ō rev-war. Adieu till we see each other again.
Auto de fé, *Span.* An act of faith.
Avocat, av-ō-ca. A lawyer or advocate.
Beau-idéal, bo-ee-day'-al. The ideal excellence existing only in the imagination.
Beaux-esprits, bōz-es-pree'. Men of wit.
Bonhomie, bun-num-me. Good-nature.
Bon jour, bohn-zhoor. Good-day.
Bonne bouche, bun-boosh. A delicious morsel; a titbit.
Bon ton, bohn-tōng. In high fashion.
Bon vivant, bohn-veev'-ahn. A high liver; a choice spirit.
Ça ira, -sah eera. It shall go on, (that is, the Revolution), the burden of a republican or revolutionary song.
Capriccio, ca-pree-cho, *It.* A loose irregular species of musical composition.
Cartouche, car-toosh'. A case to hold powder and balls.
Champêtre, shahn-paytr'. Rural.
Chapeau, shap'-po. A hat.
Chargé-d'affaires, shar'-zhay-daf-fair. An ambassador of second rank.
Chiaro-oscuro, ke-ar'-o-os-coo'-ro, *It.* Lights and shades in painting.
Comme il faut, com-ee-fo'. As it should be; quite the thing.
Con amōrē, *It.* With love; gladly.
Condottieri, *It.* Hired military adventurers in the 14th and 15th centuries.
Congé d'élire, con-jay-dai-leer. Permission to elect.
Corps diplomatique, core-dip-lo-ma-teek. The body of Ambassadors.
Coup de grace, coo-deh-grass'. The finishing blow.
Coup d'état, coo-deh-tah. A bold measure on the part of the state; a master-stroke of policy.
Coup de main, coo-deh-māhng. A sudden or bold enterprise.
Coup d'œil, coo-deuhl'. A glance of the eye.
Coute que coute, coot-ke-coot. Cost what it will.

Da capo, *It.* Again, or repeat from the beginning.
Déjeuner à la fourchette, de-zheu-ne-ah-lah-foor-shayt. A breakfast with meats, fowls, &c.; a public breakfast.
Dernier ressort, dairn-yair-res-sor. The last shift or resource.
Dieu et mon droit, Dieu-ai-mohn-drwau. God and my right.
Dolcero, *It.* In music, soft and pathetic.
Domicile, dom-e-seel. An abode.
En route, ang-root. On the way.
Entente cordial, ang-tangt kor-dyal. A cordial understanding between.
Entre nous, ōng'-tr-noo. Between ourselves; confidentially.
Espirit de corps, es-pree-deh-cōre. The spirit of the body or party.
Exposé, ecks-po'-zy. An exposition.
Fait accompli, -plee. A thing done.
Famille, fa-meel'. Family; "en famille," as one of the family; domestically.
Faux pas, fo-pah. A false step.
Femme couverte, fam-coo-vairt. A married woman.
Femme sole. A single woman.
Fête-champêtre. A feast or entertainment given in the country or out of doors. See **Champêtre**.
Fille-de-chambre, feel-deh-sham-br. A chamber-maid.
Finale, fee-nah'-ly, *It.* The end; the closing performance in an opera.
Fleur-de-lis, flehr-deh-lee. The flower of the lily; an emblem of royalty.
Grisette, gree-zet'. Literally, a young woman dressed in *gray*, that is, homely stuff; a tradesman's wife or daughter; a shop-girl.
Honi soit qui mal y pense, ho-ne-swa-kee-mahl-e-pahns. Evil to him that evil thinks.
Hors de combat, hōr-deh-cohn-bah. Out of the battle; disabled.
Ich dien, ik deen. I serve—the motto taken by the Black Prince, and since borne by the Prince of Wales.
In petto. In the [breast or] mind; in reserve, or not communicated.
Je ne sais quoi, je-ne-say-kwaw'. I know not what.
Jeu de mots, zheu-de-mo'. Play upon words.
Jeu d'esprit, zheu-des-pree. Play of wit; a witticism.
Laissez faire. Leave people to act for themselves.
Levée, lev'ay. A morning visit.
Liqueur, le-quehr. A cordial.
Maitre d'hotel, maytr-do-tell'. A hotel keeper or manager.
Mal-a-propos, mal-ap-ro-po'. Out of time; unseasonably, unbecoming.
Malicho, māl'it-cho. The corruption of a Spanish word signifying mischief.
Mauvaise honte, mo-vais-hōnt. False or unbecoming modesty.
Niaiserie, nee-ais-re. Silliness.

* French and other Foreign words in frequent use will be found in the body of the work in the order of the alphabet.

† It is very difficult, and in some cases impossible, to give, with the sounds of our letters, the true French pronunciation. The pronunciations given here, therefore, are in some cases to be considered as mere approximations.

Nom-de-guerre , nong-deh-gair'. An assumed name.	Soi-disant , swaw-dee-zang. Self-styled, pretended.
On dit , ohn-dee. A flying report.	Tableaux Vivants , tab'lo vee'vang, Fr. <i>Living picture</i> , an amusement in which groups of persons, in appropriate dresses, in a darkened room, represent some interesting scenes in the works of distinguished painters or authors.
Patois , pat-waw. Provincial dialect.	Tirade , tee-rad'. A long invective speech.
Penchant , pan-shahn. A leaning or inclination towards.	Ton , tōng. The fashion; the mode.
Poco curantē , It. Little caring.	Tout ensemble , too-tahn-sahnbl. The whole taken or viewed together.
Point d'appui , pwa-dap'pwe. Point of support; a fixed point at which troops form and on which operations rest.	Valet-de-chambre , val-e-deh-shambr. A waiting man; a footman.
Qui va là? kee-vah-lah. Who goes there?	Vetturino , vet-too-reen'-o. It. The owner or driver of an Italian travelling carriage.
Qui vive , kee-veev'. On the alert.	Vive la bagatelle , veev-la-bag-a-tel'. Success to trifles.
Rencontre , rahn-cohntr'. An unexpected meeting; an encounter.	Vive le roi , veev-ler-waw. Long live the king.
Sang froid , sahn-frwaw. Cold blood; indifference; "in cold blood."	
Sans , sang. Without.	
Sans-culottes , sang-cu-lot'. The tag-rag; the rabble.	

ABBREVIATIONS, LATIN AND ENGLISH, EXPLAINED.

LATIN.

A.B.	Artium Baccalaureus ,	Bachelor of Arts.
A.C.	Ante Christum ,	Before the Christian Era.
A.M.	Ante Meridiem ,	Before Noon.
A.M.	Artium Magister ,	Master of Arts.
A.M.	Anno Mundi ,	In the year of the world.
A.U.C.	Ab Urbe Condita ,	From the building of the city.
B.D.	Baccalaureus Divinitatis ,	Bachelor of Divinity.
B.M.	Baccalaureus Medicinæ ,	Bachelor of Medicine.
C. Cent.	Centum ,	A hundred.
Clk.	Clericus ,	Clergyman.
Cap.	Capitulum ,	Chapter.
C.P.S.	Custos Privati Sigilli ,	Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C.R.	Custos Rotulorum ,	Keeper of the Rolls.
C.S.	Custos Sigilli ,	Keeper of the Seal.
D.D.	Doctor Divinitatis ,	Doctor of Divinity.
D.V.	Deo Volente ,	God willing.
e. g.	Exempli Gratia ,	For example.
Ibid.	Ibidem ,	In the same place.
Id.	Idem ,	The same (author).
i.e.	Id est ,	That is.
Incog.	Incognito ,	Unknown, concealed.
J.H.S.	Jesus Hominum Salvator ,	Jesus the Saviour of Men.
LL.B.	Legum Baccalaureus ,	Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D.	Legum Doctor ,	Doctor of Laws.
L.S.	Locus Sigilli ,	The place of the Seal.
L.S.D.	Libræ, Solidi, Denarii ,	Pounds, Shillings, Pence.
Lib.	Liber ,	Book.
M.D.	Medicinæ Doctor ,	Doctor of Medicine.
M.S.	Memoriæ Sacrum ,	Sacred to the Memory.
N.B.	Nota Bene ,	Note well; take notice.
Nem. Con.	Nemine contradicente ,	No one opposing it.
Per Cent.	Per Centum ,	By the hundred.
S.C.	Senatus Consulti ,	A decree of the Senate.
S.T.D.	Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor ,	Doctor of Divinity.
P.M.	Post Meridiem ,	In the afternoon.
Prox.	Proximo ,	Next (month or term).
P. S.	Post Scriptum ,	Postscript (written after).
Q.E.D.	Quod erat demonstrandum	Which was to be proved.
Sc.	Scilicet ,	To wit; understood.
Ult.	Ultimo ,	In the last (month).
V.R.	Victoria Regina ,	Queen Victoria.
Vid.	Vide ,	See thou; refer to.
Viz.	Videlicet ,	To wit; namely.
&c.	Et cætera ,	And the rest; and so forth.

ENGLISH.

A. Answ.	Answ.	M.A.	Master of Arts.
Admrs.	Administrators.	Messrs.	Gentlemen.
Abp.	Archbishop.	M.P.	Member of Parliament.
Acct.	Account.	Mr.	Master.
Anon.	Anonymous.	Mrs.	Mistress.
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts.	M.R.I.A.	Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
B.C.L.	Bachelor of Civil Law.	MS.	Manuscript.
Bart.	Baronet.	MSS.	Manuscripts.
Bp.	Bishop.	N.S.	New Style (1752).
Brig.	Brigantine.	No.	Number.
Capt.	Captain.	N.L.	North Latitude.
C.B.	Companion of the Bath.	N.T.	New Testament.
C.P.	Common Pleas.	N.	North.
Ch.	Chapter.	O.S.	Old Style.
Co.	County or Company.	8vo.	Octavo.
Col.	Colonel.	O.T.	Old Testament.
Comr.	Commissioner.	oz.	Ounce.
Cr.	Creditor.	Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy.
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law.	Prof.	Professor.
Dr.	Debtor or Doctor.	P.S.	Postscript.
Do.	Ditto; the same.	Q.	Question.
E.	East.	Q.B.	Queen's Bench.
E.L.	East Longitude.	Q.C.	Queen's Counsel.
Exch.	Exchequer.	Q.U.I.	Queen's University, Ireland.
Esq.	Esquire.	4to.	Quarto.
F.S.A.	Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries	Qy.	Query.
F.R.S.	Fellow of the Royal Society.	Rev.	Reverend.
F.S.A.	Fellow of the Society of Arts.	Rt. Hon.	Right Honourable.
F.T.C.D.	Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.	R.A.	Royal Academician.
Gent.	Gentleman.	R.A.	Royal Artillery.
Gen.	General.	R.E.	Royal Engineers.
Hhd.	Hogshead.	R.M.	Royal Marines.
H.M.	His or Her Majesty.	R.M.	Resident Magistrate.
Inst.	Instant; present month.	R.N.	Royal Navy.
J.P.	Justice of the Peace.	Sec.	Secretary.
Knt.	Knight.	S.	South.
K.G.	Knight of the Garter.	S.L.	South Latitude.
K.B.	Knight of the Bath.	St.	Saint.
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Bath	T.C.D.	Trinity College, Dublin.
K.G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.	U.S.	United States.
K.P.	Knight of St. Patrick.	W.	West.
K.T.	Knight of the Thistle.	W.L.	West Longitude.
L.C.J.	Lord Chief Justice.	Xmas.	Christmas.
Lieut.	Lieutenant.		

DIRECTIONS

FOR

ADDRESSING PERSONS OF EVERY RANK, BOTH IN WRITING AND SPEAKING.

ROYAL FAMILY.

KING OR QUEEN.—*Superscription*—To the King's (or Queen's) Most Excellent Majesty.*

Commencement.—Sire (or Madam,)

Conclusion.—I remain,

With profound veneration,

Sire (or Madam,)

Your Majesty's most faithful Subject
and dutiful Servant.

Address in speaking to.—Sire (or Madam); Your Majesty; or, May it please your Majesty.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, and PRINCES and PRINCESSES of the Blood Royal.†

Superscription.—To His (or Her) Royal Highness, &c.

Commencement.—Sir (or Madam,)

Conclusion.—I remain,

With the greatest respect,

Sir (or Madam,)

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
and most humble Servant.‡

Address in speaking to.—Sir (or Madam); Your Royal Highness; or, May it please your Royal Highness.

NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

DUKES and DUCHESSES.—*Superscription*—To His (or Her) Grace the Duke (or Duchess) of—.

Commencement.—My Lord Duke (or Madam,)—*Conclusion*.—I have the honour to be,

My Lord Duke (or Madam,)§

Your Grace's most obedient

and very humble Servant.‡

In speaking to.—Your Grace; or, May it please your Grace; or, My Lord (or Madam,)§

MARQUISES and MARCHIONESSES.—*Superscription*—To the Most Noble|| The Marquis (or Marchioness) of —.

Commencement.—My Lord Marquis (or Madam,)—*Conclusion*.—I have the honour to be,

My Lord Marquis (or Madam,)

Your Lordship's (or Ladyship's) most obedient
and very humble Servant.

In speaking to.—My Lord (or Madam);§ or, May it please your Lordship (or Ladyship.)

EARLS and COUNTESSSES.—*Superscription*—To the Right Honourable the Earl (or Countess) of —. *Commencement*—My Lord (or Madam,)§ *Conclusion*—I have the honour to be, my

Lord (or Madam,)§ your Lordship's (or Ladyship's) most obedient and very humble Servant.

In speaking to.—My Lord (or Madam); or, Your Lordship (or Ladyship.)

* The Sovereign must be addressed on public matters through the Home Secretary; but Memorials and Petitions to the King or Queen in Council should be forwarded to the Lord President at the Council Office.

† *Blood Royal*.—That is, the sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts of the King (or Queen Regnant). The title Royal Highness is also given to Princes and Princesses of the *Blood*, that is, the nephews, nieces, and cousins of the King (or Queen Regnant); as, "His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge," "Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary," &c.

‡ In concluding his letter the writer can vary the terms of courtesy according to his taste—taking care, however, to avoid any appearance of servility.

§ *Madam*.—Persons of inferior condition, as tradesmen and servants, should use the words, "My Lady," or "May it please your Ladyship," instead of "Madam," when addressing ladies of title.

|| Properly speaking, "Most Noble" is the designation of a Duke, and "Most Honourable" that of a Marquis.

VISCOUNTS and VISCOUNTESSES—BARONS and BARONESSSES.—The *form* of superscription and address is the same as to EARLS and COUNTESSSES; as, To the Right Honourable the VISCOUNT (or Viscountess, or Baron or Baroness)——. When the title is taken from a territory or town, of follows it; as the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Belfast, but when the family name supplies it, *of* is not used; as Earl Grey, Earl Russell.

BARONETS and KNIGHTS—Superscription—To Sir——, (and in the case of a Baronet,) Bart. WIVES of Baronets and Knights.—To Lady——. Madam.*

ESQUIRES.—The persons legally entitled to this title are—1. The eldest sons of Knights, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession. 2. The eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers, and their eldest sons in like succession. 3. Esquires by virtue of their office as Justices of the Peace. 4. Esquires of Knights of the Bath, each of whom constitutes three at his installation. 5. All who are styled "Esquires" by the King (or Queen) in their commissions and appointments. Thus Captains in the Army are Esquires, because they are so styled in their Commission, which is signed by the King; but Captains in the Navy, though of higher military rank, are not legally entitled to this title, because their Commissions are signed, not by the King, but by the Lords of the Admiralty.

This title is, however, now given to every man of respectability; and to persons who are entitled to superior consideration, &c., &c., &c., should be added.

TITLES by COURTESY.—The sons of Dukes, Marquises, and the *eldest* sons of Earls are called Lords, and their daughters Ladies. When there are other peerages in the family, the eldest son in such cases takes the title next in dignity. Thus the eldest son of the Duke of Leinster is styled the Marquis of Kildare: and the eldest son of the Duke of Norfolk is called the Earl of Surrey.

RIGHT HONOURABLE.—The Title of Right Honourable is given—1. To the sons and daughters of Dukes and Marquises, and to the daughters and *eldest* sons of Earls. 2. To all the members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. 3. To the Speaker of the House of Commons. 4. To the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron. 5. To the Lord Mayor of London, Dublin, York, and to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, during the time they are in office. †

HONOURABLE.—The title of Honourable is given to the *younger* sons of Earls, and all the sons and daughters of Viscounts and Barons; also, to the *Puisne* Judges, and the Barons of the Exchequer. ‡

EXCELLENCY.—This title is given to all Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries, the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Justices of Ireland, the Governor of Canada, &c.

ARCHBISHOP.—To His Grace, the Lord Archbishop of ——. My Lord Bishop.—*In speaking to—* Your Grace; or, My Lord. §

BISHOPS.—To the Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of——. My Lord Bishop.—*In speaking to—* My Lord; or, Your Lordship.

DEANS.—To the Very Reverend, the Dean of ——. Mr. Dean; Reverend Sir.

ARCHDEACON.—To the Venerable, the Archdeacon of ——. Mr. Archdeacon; or Reverend Sir.

CLERGYMEN.—To the Reverend John (or whatever the Christian name may be)——. Reverend Sir.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL and WORSHIPFUL.—To the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of the City of London, the title of Right Worshipful is given; and that of Worshipful to the Aldermen and Recorders of other Corporations. Justices of the Peace are also entitled to Worshipful; and Your Worship.

* *Madam.*—See the third and fourth notes, last page.

† The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and Admiralty are usually addressed by *courtesy* with the title of Right Honourable.

‡ Commissioners of Government Boards or Departments are styled "Honourable."

§ The wives of Archbishops and Bishops, Chancellors and Judges, Generals and Admirals, are addressed merely as "Mrs.," and "Madam," unless they possess a title in their own right, or through their husband, independent of his official rank.

